COPIES and EXTRACTS

OF

ADVICES TO AND FROM INDIA,

RELATIVE TO THE

CAUSE, PROGRESS, AND SUCCESSFUL TERMINATION

OF THE

WAR WITH THE LATE TIPPOO SULTAUN,

CHIEF OF MYSORE;

THE

PARTITION OF HIS DOMINIONS IN CONSEQUENCE THEREOF;

AND THE

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CAPTURED PROPERTY

FOUND IN

SERINGAPATAM.

PRINTED FOR THE USE OF THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

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AT A GENERAL COURT

OF THE UNITED COMPANY OF MERCHANTS OF ENGLAND, TRADING TO THE EAST-INDIES,

Held at their HOUSE in LEADENHALL STREET,

On Wednefday, the 18th December, 1799, at 12 o'Clock at Noon.

The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN acquainted the Court, that fince their laft meeting, the Court of Directors had received advices from India, containing the fettlement of the Myfore Dominions, in confequence of the capture of Seringapatam.

And the following being read, *viz.*

Two Letters from Lord Mornington, dated Fort St. George. 3d Auguft, 1799;

The Partition and Subfidiary Treaties; and

Letter from the Government of Fort St. George, dated 4th Auguft;

It was, on a motion,

Ordered, That fuch Papers as the Court of Directors may think proper, relative to the fiege and conqueft of Seringapatam, and the fubfequent treaties, be printed for the information of the Proprietors.

No. I.

Extract of Letter from the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, to the Governor General in Council of Bengal; dated 18th June 1798.

We take the earlieſt Opportunity of acquainting you, that we have received Information from His Majeſty's Miniſters, that a very large Armament of Ships, Troops, Military Stores, &c. &c. has been lately fitted out at Toulon, and that it ſailed from thence on the 19th Ult. Although the ultimate Object of this Armament has not been aſcertained, it is not improbable, from many Circumſtances that have tranſpired, and from the Spirit of daring Adventure, by which the French have been actuated during the preſent War, that its Deſtination may be for India, either (having firſt taken Poſſeſſion of Egypt) by way of the Red Sea; down the Coaſt of that Sea; or even perhaps by the Black Sea, or by Buſſora; His Majeſty's Miniſters have therefore informed us, that immediate Meaſures will be taken for a conſiderable Augmentation of the European Force in the Eaſt-Indies: You may therefore expect that not leſs than Four Thouſand ſeaſoned and diſciplined Troops, and perhaps a larger Number, may be ſent to the Company's Settlements with all poſſible Expedition, Part of which will, we truſt, reach India not many months after the Receipt of this Diſpatch.

Should the Expedition, notwithſtanding the Meaſures taken by His Majeſty's Government to intercept and defeat it in the Mediterranean, reach Egypt, and be deſtined for India by either of the Routes we have mentioned, a Part of His Majeſty's Fleet, conſiſting of Two Men of War, and probably a Sloop, now under Diſpatch for India, will be ordered to be ſtationed in the Straits of Babelmandel, and in the Gulph of Perſia, for the Purpoſe of intercepting any Force that may be proceeding to India that Way.

A Copy of a Proclamation iſſued at the Mauritius in the Month of March laſt, has been already tranſmitted to our ſeveral Preſidencies by Mr. Pringle, the Company's Agent at the Cape of Good Hope. We are unable to judge whether this Proclamation be in Reality what its Import declares it to be, and Tippoo has really conceived any hoſtile Deſigns againſt the Britiſh Empire in India, or intended merely

as a Feint, with a View to embroil us with that Prince. Our refpective Governments will of courfe have taken fuch precautionary Meafures in confequence as appeared to them neceffary, and applicable to exifting Circumftances.

Our Empire in the Eaft has ever been an Object of Jealoufy to the French, and we know that their former Government entertained fanguine Hopes of being able to reach India by a fhorter Paffage than round the Cape of Good Hope, and we have no Doubt that the prefent Government would rifk a great deal, and even adopt Meafures of a moft enterprizing and uncommon Nature, for the Chance of reducing, if not annihilating, the Britifh Power and Confequence in that Quarter of the World. To effect this, without the Aid and previous Concert of One of the Indian Powers, feems almoft impoffible, and would fcarcely be attempted. In the prefent Situation of India, Tippoo appears the fitteft Inftrument to be employed in the Furtherance of fuch ambitious Projects.

It is highly improbable, that Tippoo fhould have entered into any League with the French, without fome apparent Preparation on his Part of an hoftile Nature in Furtherance of their Defign. If fuch therefore, fhall have been the Cafe, it would be neither prudent nor politic to wait for actual Hoftilities on his Part. We therefore recommend, that if you fhall not have adopted the neceffary Meafures for bringing Tippoo to a fatisfactory Explanation before the Receipt of this Difpatch, that you fhould immediately take the proper Steps for fo doing, accompanying this Enquiry with fuch a Difpofition of your Force as may give effect to it; and fhould you judge, either from his Anfwers, or from the Steps he is taking, that his Defigns are fuch as the French Proclamation reprefents, and that he is making Preparations to act hoftilely againft us; we think it will be more adviseable not to wait for fuch an Attack, but to take the moft immediate and moft decifive Meafures to carry our Arms into our Enemy's Country, not failing, at the fame Time, to make known to the Powers in Alliance with us, the Neceffity of fuch Meafures, and that we have not in View a wanton Attack upon our inveterate Enemy, with a Defign to augment our own Power, but a neceffary and juftifiable Defence of our own Poffeffions, and calling upon them for the Affiftance they are under Engagements to furnifh us.

But although we have thus recommended Energy, Firmnefs, and Decifion, in your Conduct towards Tippoo, we rely upon your ufing the Latitude allowed you

in

in the preceding Paragraph with the utmoſt Diſcretion, that we may not be involved in a War in India, without the moſt inevitable Neceſſity, of which Neceſſity we leave you to be the ſole Judges. And as it is impoſſible for us to conjecture, ſhould either the Proclamation circulated at the Mauritius be founded, or the Force now in the Mediterranean be really deſtined for India, what Meaſures the implacable Revenge and raſh Enterprize of the French, may induce them to undertake againſt the Britiſh Power in India; we can only exhort our ſeveral Governments to be conſtantly upon their Guard, and watchful againſt Surpriſe, by not only keeping the Troops in perfect Order for Action, and our Forts and Garriſons in conſtant Preparation of Defence, but if it ſhall appear neceſſary, by encouraging Military Aſſociations amongſt our Civil Servants and others, as in this Country, which may be prepared to act on any Emergency; and in carefully keeping in view every Channel through which it may be poſſible for France to get an European Force out to India, and taking precautionary Meaſures to prevent it.

We have tranſmitted Copies of this Diſpatch to our Governments of Madras and Bombay.

No. II.

Circular.

COPY of a LETTER from the SECRET COMMITTEE of the COURT of DIRECTORS to the GOVERNMENTS in INDIA; dated the 26th November, 1798.

Our Letter to you of the 18th June laſt, incloſed a Copy of our Orders to the Governor General in Council of the ſame Date, relative to the Expedition from Toulon under General Buonaparte, and directing your Obedience thereto, ſo far as ſhould reſpect your Preſidency.

Our ſubſequent Advices of July and Auguſt, will have informed you of the Appointment of Mr. Jones to reſide at the Court of the Pacha of Bagdat, as well as of the

the Objects of his Miſſion, and of the Reinforcements already ſent and now ſending out to India.

Since the Date of our Letter of June laſt, above alluded to, the landing of Buonaparte in Egypt has been fully confirmed; and although, by the glorious Victory of Admiral Nelſon over the French Fleet near Alexandria, and the Oppoſition made to their Progreſs through Egypt by the Arabs under the Authority of the Porte, the Deſigns of the French have been conſiderably impeded, yet if, contrary to our Hopes and Expectations, he ſhould be able to eſtabliſh himſelf in Egypt, we cannot but ſtill be under Apprehenſions for the Safety of our Indian Poſſeſſions. Theſe Apprehenſions are conſiderably increaſed in conſequence of ſome Hints lately ſuggeſted by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, that, if the French ſhould be able to ſubdue Egypt, and to eſtabliſh their Authority in that Country, it is likely their next progreſſive Meaſure would be to ſecure the Communication of the Red Sea with the Gulph of Cambay, at the narrow Straits of Babelmandel; and, if in their Power, to detach a ſufficient Force to take Poſſeſſion of the Iſland of Perim, ſituate between the Two Points which include thoſe Straits.

The Poſſeſſion of this Station will be of the greateſt Importance to the French, in ſecuring the Advantages they propoſe to themſelves in the Conqueſt of Egypt, and conſequently it is well deſerving of the utmoſt Vigilance and Exertion on the Part of Great Britain, to defeat any Plan they may entertain to get it into their Hands. If we ſhould ſucceed in making ourſelves Maſters of that Iſland, it would be impoſſible, in the firſt Inſtance, for any Ships to paſs the Straits againſt a ſuperior Naval Force ſtationed there. It may then be ſecured and fortified, by the Application of ſuch Materials as its Situation may afford, for completing its permanent Defence, and for effectually commanding the Channels through which Ships muſt paſs to the Indian Ocean.

We underſtand that the Iſland of Perim is a low rocky Subſtance, about Five Miles in Length and Two in Breadth; that it poſſeſſes a good Harbour; that the Channel which divides it from the African Coaſt, though Fourteen or Fifteen Miles acroſs, is but little frequented, on account of the numerous Rocks and Shoals which obſtruct it, inſomuch as to render it neceſſary for Veſſels that do attempt it, to ſteer cloſe under the weſtern Point of the Iſland, and that the extreme Breadth of the other

Channel is lefs than two Leagues, and that this Space cannot be navigable, nor the deep Water every where at fo great a Diftance from the Ifland as to be out of the Reach of its Batteries, whether erected on the Shore, or on artificial Projections within the Sea, if fuch fhould be found neceffary to the entire Command of the Paffage.

We have entered thus fully into Detail, to fhew the Importance of taking Poffeffion of the Ifland of Perim without Delay; nor is Difpatch alone neceffary, but Secrecy is equally indifpenfable, as it is not improbable that provifional Meafures have been taken by the French to affemble fome Veffels of Burthen at the Port of Suez, to co-operate, in whatever Way their Services may be wanted, with the primary Expedition, and if the Defign were known, they would detach a Force, at all Hazards, to fecure the firft Poffeffion of it.

Mr. Secretary Dundas has further informed us, that although the Commanders of His Majefty's Fleets in India have already been directed to ufe every Effort in their Power to fruftrate the Defigns of the French in the Expedition unde r Buonaparte, yet fpecial Orders will be fent out to the Commander in Chief of His Majefty's Naval Force in the Indian Seas, as foon as poffible to detatch to the Straits of Babelmandel fuch a Force, as according to the Information he fhall have received, he may judge fufficient for the Service, in the Inftructions to take Poffeffion of the Ifland of Perim, by whatever Power it may be occupied at the Time.

The Importance of the Meafure we have thus pointed out, will enfure your moft cordial Endeavours in promoting the fame by every Means within your Power. The Security of our moft valuable Poffeffions in India, if not our very Exiftence there, depends upon defeating the prefent formidable and inveterate Defign of the French againft thofe Poffeffions.

No. III.

Extract of a Letter from the Right Honorable the Governor General to the Court of Directors; dated Fort William, the 21ſt November, 1798.

Par. 1. By my Letter diſpatched overland from Fort St. George, I had the Honour to inform you of my Arrival at that Preſidency on the 26th of April.

12. While I was engaged in conſidering the Means of improving the internal Order and Management of your Finances, I received Intelligence which led me to apprehend the Approach of a War with Tippoo Sultaun, aided by a French Force. Your Secret Committee is in Poſſeſſion of this Intelligence, of which the Reſult on my Mind was a firm Conviction, that the Safety of your Poſſeſſions in the Peninſula of India demanded, that your Armies ſhould be placed in an active and early State of Preparation for War. Accordingly, having apprized the Governor of Fort St. George, as early as the 8th of June, of my Apprehenſions of the Deſigns of the Enemy, and having directed his Attention to the Probability of our being involved in Hoſtilities, on the 20th of June I iſſued my final Orders to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, for calling your Armies into the Field on the Coaſts of Coromandel and Malabar. Theſe Orders have been executed; and I truſt that the ſubſequent Diſcloſure of the Projects entertained by France againſt the Britiſh Empire in India, and the adventurous and daring Spirit with which thoſe Projects have been proſecuted, will ſufficiently juſtify to your Honorable Court the Meaſures of Precaution, which I deemed it my Duty to adopt for the Defence of your Territories, although the immediate Effect of thoſe Meaſures has neceſſarily occaſioned a large Increaſe of your Expences, a Diminution of your commercial Inveſtment, and a Suſpenſion of the Improvements which I had hoped to have accompliſhed in the State of your pecuniary Affairs.

13. It would have been a moſt improvident and miſtaken Economy, to have hazarded the permanent Safety of the Britiſh Empire in India, and to have abandoned the Sources of your commercial Proſperity, without Defence, to the Attack

of

of the Enemy, for the Purpofe of preferving a fpecious and delufive Appearance of Security in a Conjuncture of real Danger.

14. I am perfuaded that the Wifdom and Juftice of your Honorable Court, will readily approve the Policy of facrificing a Degree of Temporary Advantage, to the important Object of providing an effectual Protection for the Foundations of your Trade and Revenue, and for the lafting Tranquillity of your Poffeffions in India.

15. Under the Expectation of an approaching War with Tippoo Sultaun, aided by the French, the State of our Alliances with the Country Powers became an anxious Object of my Confideration.

16. I have fubmitted a full Detail of my Opinions and Proceedings upon this Subject, to your Secret Committee, but it is my Duty in this Place to requeft the Attention of your Honorable Court, to the Condition in which I found our Alliance with his Highnefs the Nizam, and to the happy Improvement which Circumftances have enabled me to effect in the Nature of our Connection with that Prince.

17. The Corps commanded by French Officers in the Service of the Nizam, which, during the laft War with Myfore, amounted to no more than 1500 Men, and was at that Period of Time fo defective in point of Difcipline, as to be rather an Object of Contempt than of Jealoufy to your Governments in India, had gradually augmented its Numbers, and improved its Difcipline, under the Command of the late Monfieur Raymond, until at the Period of my Arrival in India it had nearly reached the Number of 14,000 Men, and had obtained a Degree of Difcipline fuperior, in every Refpect, to that of any native Infantry in India, excepting the Sepoys entertained in your Service.

18. This Corps formed the largeft and moft efficient Branch of the Military Eftablifhment of his Highnefs ; and the French Officers had acquired a confiderable Afcendency in his Dominions, and had manifefted on feveral Occafions the Symptoms of a Difpofition fo arrogant, overbearing, and adventurous, as to excite Alarm in the Minds of His Highnefs and of his Minifters. Although his Highnefs had entered into no Engagement or Obligation which in any Degree bound him to retain this Party in his Service, and although their fudden Difmiffion would at any Time have

been

been warranted by every Principle of Juſtice, and their Continuance at Hyderabad threatened the Independence, if not the Exiſtence of his Highneſs's Throne ; yet the Nizam and his Miniſters confeſſed their Inability to check the Growth of a Power of which they acknowledged the dangerous Influence, and dreaded the deſtructive Effect.

19. The Principles of the French Officers commanding this Army, were avowedly the ſame with thoſe of the Perſons who, for ſomeTime paſt, have exerciſed the Powers of Government in France, and their Enmity to the Britiſh Intereſts was declared on all Occaſions. While this Army, commanded by Frenchmen of ſuch Principles and Views, and of ſuch uncontrouled Power, remained in the Service of the Nizam, his Highneſs's Alliance muſt have proved a Source rather of Danger than of Advantage to the Company in the Event of a War with Tippoo Sultaun, and that Danger would have been greatly aggravated by any Co-operation which might have been afforded to Tippoo from France. Various other Conſiderations will occur to the Wiſdom and Experience of your Honorable Court, to prove the direct and collateral Effects which the Exiſtence of a numerous armed French Party, in the Center of the Decan, muſt have produced, whether in Time of War or of Peace, upon the whole Frame of your Political Intereſts in India.

20. Under theſe Circumſtances the Expulſion of the French Party from the Court of Hyderabad, appeared to me to be a neceſſary Part of that Syſtem of Precaution and Defence by which I hoped to be enabled either to encounter the Preſſure of War, or to ſecure the Advantages of Peace.

21. With theſe Views, on the 8th of July, I inſtructed the acting Reſident at Hyderabad to open a Negociation with his Highneſs the Nizam, propoſing an Addition to the Britiſh Detachment ſerving at Hyderabad, and ſtipulating for the Diſmiſſion of the Corps commanded by French Officers in His Highneſs's Service.

22. A new Subſidiary Treaty, founded on this Baſis, and embracing other collateral Arrangements (particularly ſuch Conditions as appeared neceſſary for the Removal of all Cauſes of Jealouſy, and for the Reſtoration of Union and Concord between our two Allies, the Peſhwah and the Nizam) was ſigned by His Highneſs at Hyderabad on the 1ſt September, and ratified by me in Council on the 18th of the ſame Month.

23. By this Treaty an Increafe is made in the Britifh Subfidiary Force ferving with His Highnefs of 4.400 Men, and an Increafe in the Annual Subfidy paid by His Highnefs, of about Nineteen Lacks of Rupees; the former Subfidy having been 53,713 Arcot Rupees per Menfem, and the Subfidy under the new Treaty being 2,01,425 Arcot Rupees per Menfem, or 24,17,100 Arcot Rupees per Annum.

24. The Subftance of this Treaty was communicated to the Pefhwa, both previoufly and fubfequently to its Conclufion; and at both Periods he expreffed his entire Approbation of the Nature and Tendency of the new Engagements, as well in their Operation upon the Interefts of the Mahratta Empire, as upon thofe of the Nizam.

25. On the 13th July I ordered the Government of Fort St. George to affemble fuch a Force in the Guntoor Circar, as might enable me to fulfil the Subfidiary Engagements of the Company under the new Treaty, at the earlieft poffible Period fubfequent to its Conclufion. This Meafure was executed with the utmoft Degree of Promptitude and Alacrity by Lieutenant General Harris (at that Time uniting in his Perfon the Offices of Governor of Fort St. George, and Commander in Chief on the Coaft of Coromandel); to whofe Zeal and Public Spirit, and prompt Obedience on all Occafions wherein I have entrufted him with the Execution of my Orders, I am happy to be able to bear this public Teftimony.

26. The Britifh Detachment under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Roberts reached Hyderabad on the 10th of October; and on the 22d October, under the Orders of His Highnefs the Nizam, and with the Co-operation of a Body of his Cavalry, furrounded the Camp of the French Army, difarmed all the Sepoys, and fecured the Perfons of all the French Officers then in the Camp.

27. This Operation was happily effected without Bloodfhed and without Conteft. A Mutiny having broken out in the French Camp on the preceding Day, and the Sepoys having imprifoned their Officers, the Refident at Hyderabad and Lieutenant Colonel Roberts, with the Confent of the Nizam, judicioufly availed themfelves of this favourable Opportunity to execute this important Meafure without Difficulty or Danger.

28. The Amount of the French Force difarmed on this Occafion, was about 11,000 Men, from which Circumftance your Honorable Court will obferve that a Part of the Corps was abfent on Detachment, as will appear by Reference to the Re-

turn, N° 2, of the French Officers arrefted on the 22d of October; Meafures have been taken for the Arreft of thofe who commanded the detached Force. The French Officers, by my particular Orders, were treated with every practicable Degree of Attention and Humanity. At the Period of their Arreft by our Troops, their Perfons were in Confinement, and their Lives in Danger, from the Mutiny prevailing in their Camp; and the greateft Difficulty which Colonel Roberts encountered was, that of refcuing the imprifoned Officers from the Violence of their own Sepoys. Particular Care was taken to fave the Property of the Officers for their Ufe, as well as to obtain for them fuch Arrears of Pay and Allowances as were due to them from His Highnefs. Captain Kirkpatrick informs me, that he has been completely fuccefsful in effecting both thefe defirable Objects. The French Officers are now on their Paffage to this Prefidency on board the Bombay Frigate, which I had previoufly ftationed at Mafulipatam for their Accommodation: On their arrival at Calcutta, it is my Intention to receive them with the Confideration due to their refpective Ranks, and to allow them every Indulgence compatible with the Security of their Perfons. I propofe to fend them to Europe by the earlieft Opportunity; ufing the Precaution of difperfing them in different Ships.

29. On their Arrival in England, I have engaged that they fhall not be treated as Prifoners of War, but fhall be immediately tranfported to France, without fuffering any Detention for an Exchange of Prifoners. The Treaty under which this Meafure was executed, has been already forwarded overland to your Secret Committee, and it now forms a Number of the Secret Difpatch by the Eurydice.

30. The Effect of the Meafure will, I truft, be highly favourable to your Political Interefts in the Peninfula of India. The Britifh Subfidiary Force now ftationed in the Dominions of His Highnefs the Nizam, while it muft tend to cement the Connection between the Company and that Prince, and to render him a more ufeful and efficient Ally in the Event of War, will operate at all Times as an effectual Protection to your Poffeffions in the Northern Circars; and the total Subverfion of the French Influence in the Decan, under all the Circumftances of the prefent Moment, is an Event from which I expect to derive, not only additional Security for your Territories, but for the general Tranquillity of India.

31. Among your Servants who have been concerned in the Execution of my Orders on this Occafion, I have already recommended Lieutenant-General Harris to

your favourable Notice; to his Name it is my Duty to add those of Captain Kirkpatrick, and of Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts. I found the former in the Situation of Acting Resident at Hyderabad; and to his Zeal, Address, Discretion, and Firmness, I attribute the early Success of the Negotiation entrusted to his Management.

32. Upon the Resignation of Colonel Kirkpatrick, I took Occasion to manifest my Sense of Captain Kirkpatrick's Merits, by appointing him Resident at the Court of the Nizam.

33. To the Ability and Temper of Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts, acting under the judicious Instructions of the Resident, I attribute the complete and satisfactory Execution of the Articles of the Treaty relating to the Dismission of the French Army; and his conciliatory and humane Conduct towards the Officers deserves the highest Commendation.

34. The Rumours which have prevailed of the intended Approach of Zeman Shah to the Frontier of Hindostan, although of a vague and contradictory Nature, appeared to me not wholly undeserving of Attention; and I have the Satisfaction to inform you, that every possible Precaution has been taken for the effectual Defence of the Frontier of Oude. I am happy to be able to inform you, that although I found the Subsidy of the Nabob Vizier considerably in Arrear, I have succeeded in persuading his Excellency to discharge a large Part of it; and, in Justice to his Excellency, I am bound to declare, that I have found him sincerely disposed to fulfil his Engagements under the Treaty concluded by Lord Teignmouth, and to manifest on every Occasion a cordial Attachment to the Interests of the Company. The Situation of Affairs on the Coast of Coromandel, and the Necessity of providing against the possible Event of War with Tippoo Sultaun, have hitherto prevented me from visiting the Upper Provinces. But I have not been unmindful of the Affairs of Oude; and I trust that I shall soon be able to turn my undivided Attention to the Improvement of the Civil and Military Establishments of the Nabob Vizier.

35. Although I have deemed it my Duty to call your Armies into the Field in every Part of India, my Views and Expectations are all directed to the Preservation of Peace, which, in the present Crisis, cannot otherwise be secured than by a State of forward Preparation for War. In the mean while, you may rely on my unremitting Efforts to confine your Expences within the most narrow Limits, and to rise your commercial investment to the highest Scale compatible with the indispensable

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penſable Neceſſity of providing for the Security of your Poſſeſſions. In the Execution of my Orders for the Protection of your Territories on the Coaſt of Malabar, I am much indebted to the Zeal and Diligence of Mr. Duncan and General Stuart; and the Vigilance and Firmneſs manifeſted by the Government of Bombay, on the firſt Intelligence of the Progreſs of the French Arms in Egypt, have obtained my public and cordial Approbation. It is alſo a peculiar Satisfaction to me to inform your Honorable Court, that I have received from Lord Clive the moſt ready and honorable Support in the Preparations for the Defence of the Carnatic; and that, repoſing the moſt implicit Confidence in his Lordſhip's anxious Solicitude for the Proſperity of the general Adminiſtration of your Affairs entruſted to my Hands, as well as in his aſſiduous Attention to the peculiar Duties of his own Station, I expect to derive conſiderable Benefit to your Service from a ſincere Union with him, in the important Taſk of preſerving and improving the Intereſts committed to our joint Charge.

36. Notwithſtanding the great ſtrength of the military force now in India, I have deemed it my Duty, for the further Security of this Preſidency, to embody the Militia, compoſed of the European and Armenian Inhabitants of Calcutta, and my Orders for this Purpoſe have been obeyed with an Alacrity and Zeal which ſtrongly indicate the Reſolution of your Civil Servants, and of all the European and Armenian Inhabitants of Calcutta, to devote their perſonal Services to the Defence of the Seat of your Supreme Government, in any Exigency which may ariſe. My Intention is to eſtabliſh this uſeful Corps upon a permanent Foundation, as an Inſtitution from which great Advantage may hereafter be derived.

No. IV.

No. IV.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council at Fort St. George; dated the 12th January, 1799.

Public Department.

To the Honorable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies.

Honorable Sirs,

On the 2d January the Right Honorable the Governor General took his seat in Council at this Presidency, and recorded a minute, in which his Lordship has been pleased to explain the reasons which induced him to visit this Presidency. We have the honour to enclose a copy of this minute, to which we beg leave to refer you.

We are happy that our endeavours to meet the wishes of the Governor General have received his Lordship's approbation; and being sensible of the importance of his presence in this place, during the present most critical conjuncture, we have assured him of our most cordial co-operation and assistance in the conduct of the arduous affairs which engage his Lordship's attention.

We are,

Honorable Sirs,

Your faithful humble servants,

(Signed) Mornington,
Clive,
Wm. Petrie,
E. W. Fallofield.

Fort St. George,
12th January, 1799.

No. V.

Copy of the Governor General's Minute, dated Fort St. George, 2d January, 1799.

The Governor General.

The critical ſtate of our actual ſituation with Tippoo, muſt neceſſarily require frequent references to the Governor General in Council, on a variety of important points, which will demand a prompt and immediate deciſion. My continuance in Bengal during ſuch a criſis, might have been attended with great inconvenience to the public ſervice, and the ſeaſon for active operations might have been conſumed, before my opinion could have been obtained on the ſeveral emergencies which may be expected to ariſe. The conſideration of this inconvenience is the principal motive, which has induced me to proceed to this Preſidency; and I am happy to take this opportunity of declaring, that I ſhould not have felt my preſence to have been at all requiſite for the purpoſe of adding energy or vigour to ſuch branches of the public ſervice, as fall within the particular duty of this Government.—I am perfectly ſatisfied with the conduct of this Government, in the reſpectable hands to which it has been committed; and I am perſuaded that I ſhould always have found the ſame cordial, manly, and honourable ſupport from your Lordſhip in Council, which has already obtained the public teſtimony of my unqualified approbation. My object, therefore, in taking my ſeat at this Board, is no other than to deprive our enemies of the advantages which they might derive, under the preſent circumſtances, from the remote ſituation of the power entruſted to me from the probable ſcene of action.—The proviſions of the law require, that the authority of the Governor in Council at Fort St. George, ſhould be veſted in my hands during my reſidence at this Preſidency: the public acts and proceedings of this Government muſt accordingly paſs in my name; but I, anxious as well from motives of perſonal reſpect, as from conſiderations connected with the public ſervice, that my reſidence at this Preſidency ſhould in no degree impair the preſent or future dignity and influence of Lord Clive; I therefore am deſirous of abſtaining from all unneceſſary interference in the details of this Government, nor do I wiſh to diſturb the ſyſtem eſtabliſhed under his Lordſhip's immediate direction by the interpoſition of my power of ſuperintendance on the ſpot, beyond the limits of the ordinary exerciſe of that

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power at the feat of the Supreme Government in Bengal; I therefore requeft that Lord Clive, and the members of this Council, will take the trouble of conducting the details of this Government, efpecially thofe which relate to the patronage of the Governor in Council, according to the principles which have been obferved by his Lordfhip fince his arrival in India; and I am fatisfied that I fhall derive the utmoft degree of advantage from the united zeal, talents, experience, and affiduity of thofe whom I have the honour to addrefs, while my principal attention muft be devoted to the fuperintendance of the general interefts of all the Company's poffeffions, and of the fecurity and defence of the Britifh empire in India, againft the various dangers by which it has recently been menaced.

(*Signed*) Mornington.

A true Copy.

(*Signed*) J. Webbe,
Sec[y] to Gov[r].

Fort St. George,
2d Jan. 1799.

No. VI.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honorable the Governor and Council of Fort St. George to the Court of Directors, dated 13th January, 1799.

Public Department.

To the Honorable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaft-Indies.

Honorable Sirs,

Par. 1. Our addrefs of the 15th October laft, to the Secret Committees, will have enabled them to apprize your Honorable Court of the very critical fituation in which the Britifh interefts in India were at that time placed.

2. The meafures which have been taken for defeating the defigns of the enemy,

enemy, and for the protection of your possessions, will doubtless have been fully communicated to your Honorable Court by the Supreme Government; it is therefore sufficient for us at present to inform you, that, for the effectual execution of those measures, the Right Honorable the Governor General has deemed his presence necessary at this Presidency.

3. In conformity to this resolution, his Lordship arrived at this place on the 31st ultimo, upon His Majesty's ship La Sybèlle.

4. On the 2d instant a proclamation was accordingly made of his Lordship's arrival, for the purpose of exercising the powers and authorities vested in him, by the Act of the 33d of His present Majesty, as Governor General in Council at Fort St. George.

We are,

Honorable Sirs,

Your faithful humble servants,

(Signed) CLIVE,
WM. PETRIE,
E. W. FALLOFIELD.

Fort St. George,
13th January, 1799.

No. VII.

EXTRACT of LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL to the SECRET COMMITTEE; dated FORT ST. GEORGE, 15th March, 1799.

To the Secret Committee of the Honorable Court of Directors.

Honorable Sirs,

I have the honor to inform you, that the army under the command of General Harris entered the territory of Mysore on the 5th instant.

The General commenced his operations by the capture of several forts upon the frontier of Mysore, which it became necessary for our troops to occupy, in order that the different convoys from the Baramahal might suffer no interruption. These forts were all surrendered without resistance.

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The lateſt accounts from the army are of the 10th inſtant, when it had advanced to Aricul; at which time General Harris expected to reach Seringapatam by the 24th at fartheſt.

On the day General Harris paſſed the frontier, he forwarded, by my direction, a letter from me to Tippoo Sultaun, of which a copy is incloſed. No anſwer had been received to that letter on the 10th inſtant.

No ſatisfactory account of the ſtate of the French army in Egypt has yet reached me, nor any intelligence of Commodore Blanket's arrival at his ſtation. Since I had the honor of addreſſing my laſt letter to you, I have received the fulleſt and moſt authentic information of the circumſtances ſtated in the poſtſcript of my letter of the 13th February, relative to the miſſion of Monſ. De Berc with native Vakeels from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Directory of France. They embarked on the 7th ultimo from Tranquebar, and are to touch at the Iſle of France.

I have the honor to incloſe a Copy of a Declaration publiſhed by Lieutenant General Harris, in the name of the Allies, on entering the territory of Myſore.

No. VIII.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honorable the Governor General to the Court of Directors; dated 20th March, 1799.

To the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Honorable Sirs,

1. In my ſeparate diſpatch of the 21ſt of November, by the Eurydice, I informed your Honorable Court, that although I had deemed it my duty to call your armies into the field in every part of your poſſeſſions, my views and expectations were all directed to the preſervation of peace in India.

2. In the letter of the 13th of January, from the Governor General in Council at Fort St. George, I apprized your Honorable Court of my arrival at this Preſidency, to which I thought it my duty to proceed from Bengal, in the hope of opening a negotiation with Tippoo Sultaun, for the amicable adjuſtment of the

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differences which had arifen between that Prince and the Honorable Company's Government.

3. In my difpatches to the Secret Committee of your Honorable Court, I have regularly tranfmitted advices of the ftate of political affairs in India, and I have fully explained the principles which have governed my conduct, not only towards Tippoo Sultaun, but towards all the Native Powers, fince I have taken charge of the Government General.

4. Having ultimately been compelled to commence hoftilities againft Tippoo Sultaun, it is now become my duty to lay before your Honorable Court an accurate detail of the caufes of the war, in which we are engaged.

5. For this purpofe, it will be neceffary to draw your attention to a period of time as remote as the month of June, 1798, and to trace from that date the progrefs of thofe events, which have finally produced the neceffity of reforting to arms for the fecurity of your interefts committed to my charge.

Enclofure, N° 1. 6. A proclamation iffued by the Governor General of the Ifle of France, in the month of February, 1798, made its firft appearance at Calcutta on the 8th June of the fame Year.

7. This proclamation ftates, that an embaffy had arrived at the Ifle of France with letters from Tippoo Sultaun, addreffed not only to the Government of that Ifland, but to the Executive Directory of France; propofing to conclude an offenfive and defenfive alliance with the French, to fubfidize and to fupply whatever troops the French might furnifh to the Sultaun, and to commence againft the Britifh power in India, a war of aggreffion, for which the Sultaun is declared to be fully prepared, waiting with anxiety the moment when the fuccour of France fhall enable him to fatisfy his ardent defire of expelling the Britifh Nation from India. The proclamation concludes by offering encouragement to the fubjects of France, to enter into the fervice of Tippoo Sultaun, on terms to be fixed with his Ambaffadors then on the fpot.

8. Although I was inclined, in the firft inftance, to doubt the authenticity of this extraordinary publication, I thought it advifeable to tranfmit a copy of it, on the 9th of June, to Lieut. General Harris (then Governor of Fort St. George, and Commander in Chief on the Coaft of Coromandel) informing him, that if the proclamation fhould prove authentic, it muft lead to a ferious difcuffion with Tippoo Sultaun;

Sultaun; and directing Lieut. General Harris to confider, without delay, the means of affembling the army on the Coaft of Coromandel, if neceffity fhould unfortunately require fuch a precaution.

9. On the 18th June, 1798, I received a regular authentication of the proclamation, in a letter from his Excellency the Earl of Macartney, dated the 28th of March; and, at the fame time, feveral perfons arrived at Calcutta, who had been prefent in the Ifle of France at the time of the publication of the proclamation.

10. By a ftrict examination of the moft refpectable of thefe perfons, I was enabled to obtain an authentic and accurate ftatement of all the material circumftances attending the publication of the proclamation at the Ifle of France; the fubftance of which ftatement I have already forwarded to your Secret Committee, and now have the honor to fubmit to your Honorable Court.

11. Tippoo Sultaun difpatched two Ambaffadors, who embarked at Mangalore for the Ifle of France, and arrived at Port Nord-oueft in that ifland, towards the clofe of the month of January 1798. The Ambaffadors were received publicly and formally by the French Government, with every circumftance of diftinction and refpect, and they were entertained at the public expence during their continuance on the Ifland.

12. Previous to the arrival of the Ambaffadors on the Ifland, no idea or rumour exifted there of any aid to be furnifhed to Tippoo Sultaun by the French, or of any profpect of a war between that Prince and the Company; but within two days after the arrival of the Ambaffadors, the proclamation in queftion was fixed up in the moft public places, and circulated through the town of Port Nord-oueft.

13. The Ambaffadors, far from protefting againft the matter or ftyle of the proclamation, held without referve, in the moft public manner, the fame language which it contains with refpect to war of aggreffion to be commenced by Tippoo Sultaun againft the Britifh poffeffions in India, and they even fuffered the proclamation to be publicly diftributed by their agents at the place of their refidence.

14. The Ambaffadors were prefent when the French Government proceeded to act under the proclamation in queftion; and the ambaffadors aided and affifted the execution of the proclamation, by making promifes, in the name of Tippoo Sultaun, for the purpofe of inducing recruits to enlift in his fervice.

15. The Ambaſſadors propoſed to levy men to any practicable extent, ſtating their powers to be unlimited with reſpect to the force to be raiſed in the name of Tippoo Sultaun. They entered into certain ſtipulations and engagements in the name of the Sultaun (according to the tenor of the laſt paragraph of the proclamation) with ſeveral Frenchmen, and others, particularly with Mr. Dubuc, whom the Ambaſſadors engaged in the ſervice of their Sovereign, for the expreſs purpoſe of aſſiſting in the war to be immediately commenced againſt the Britiſh power in India.

16. The proclamation therefore originated in the arrival of Tippoo's Ambaſſadors at the Iſle of France; it was diſtribured by their agents, it was avowed in every part by their own public declarations, and finally it was executed, according to its tenor, by their perſonal aſſiſtance and co-operation.

17. On the 7th of March, 1798, the Ambaſſadors embarked at Port Nord-oueſt, on board the French frigate La Preneuſe, together with the force thus raiſed in the name of Tippoo Sultaun, amounting to about two hundred men, incluſive of ſeveral officers, the chiefs of whom were M. Dubuc and Chapny.

18. Such is the ſubſtance of the evidence obtained from the perſons who were preſent in the Iſle of France during the reſidence of Tippoo's Ambaſſadors; from other authentic ſources I learnt the ſequel of the tranſaction.

19. The French frigate La Preneuſe, with the Sultaun's Ambaſſadors, and the French troops levied for his ſervice, arrived at Mangalore on the 26th April, 1798.

20. An opportunity now occurred of aſcertaining, beyond the poſſibility of doubt, whether the acts of the Sultaun's Ambaſſadors in the Iſle of France were conformable to the inſtructions of their Sovereign. For although the preſumption was already ſufficiently powerful, that the Ambaſſadors would not have ventured to tranſgreſs the limit of their commiſſion in a matter of ſuch momentous importance, as the concluſion of offenſive engagements with the French againſt the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company, it yet remained a queſtion, whether Tippoo Sultaun would venture openly to avow proceedings, which could not fail to expoſe him to the juſt reſentment of your Government.

21. This queſtion was immediately ſolved, for the Sultaun, without heſitation, permitted the French force to land publicly at Mangalore; and, far from manifeſting the

the leaſt ſymptom of diſapprobation of the conduct of the embaſſy in any part of the negotiation, he formally received his Ambaſſadors, and the French Officers, and principal perſons in their ſuite, with public and extraordinary marks of honor and diſtinction; and finally, he admitted the greater part of the French force raiſed for the purpoſe of making war upon the Honorable Company, into his ſervice, in which it is ſtill entertained.

22. By this public and unequivocal ſanction, he muſt be conſidered, not only to have perſonally ratified the engagements contained in the proclamation of the Governor General of the Iſle of France, but to have taken the preliminary meaſures for accompliſhing the deſign which the Ambaſſadors had avowed in his name.

23. Tippoo Sultaun therefore, having actually concluded offenſive and defenſive engagements with the French againſt the Honorable Company; having collected, by the aid of the French, a force openly deſtined to carry thoſe engagements into effect; having applied to the Executive Directory of France for a more powerful force deſtined to the ſame end; having ſignified, through his public Ambaſſadors, to the enemy, that his preparations for war (as far as they depended upon himſelf) were actually complete; having avowed the object of thoſe preparations to be the ſubverſion of the Britiſh Empire in India; and finally, having declared the delay of the meditated blow to proceed from no other cauſe, than his expectation of receiving further aid from the enemy; I could not heſitate to pronounce, that he had flagrantly violated the treaties of peace ſubſiſting between him and the Honorable Company; and that he had committed an act of direct hoſtility and aggreſſion againſt the Britiſh Government in India.

24. To confirm the concluſions neceſſarily reſulting from the facts already ſtated, I received undoubted information, that Tippoo Sultaun had, for ſome time paſt, been employed in military preparations, conformably to the hoſtile ſpirit of his engagements with the enemy; that the greater part of his army was actually in a ſtate of equipment for the field; and that a large portion of it was then encamped under his perſonal command.

25. To your Honorable Court it would be ſuperfluous to obſerve, that no provocation had been offered by any of your Governments in India, to juſtify or to palliate any act of hoſtility, or even any emotion of jealouſy or ſuſpicion, on the part of Tippoo Sultaun; but I think it neceſſary to remark in this place, that at the very

moment of receiving the authentic copy of the proclamation iſſued in the Iſle of France, I had ordered the diſputed diſtrict of Wynaad to be delivered to the Sultaun, after a public acknowledgement of the juſtice of his claim to that poſſeſſion, and I had propoſed to open an amicable negotiation for the purpoſe of adjuſting his recent claims to a part of the diſtrict of Coorga, on ſimilar principles of equity, according to the tenor of the ſeventh article of the treaty of Seringapatam.

26. The Sultaun himſelf had not attempted to alledge even the pretext of a grievance againſt the Britiſh Government. In his letters to Sir John Shore (written a ſhort time before the return of the Myſorean Ambaſſadors from the Iſle of France, and received at Fort William on the 26th April, 1798, the day on which the French force landed at Mangalore) Tippoo declares, " That his friendly heart is diſpoſed to " pay every regard to truth and juſtice, and to ſtrengthen the foundation of harmony " and concord between the two nations;" and he ſignifies his deſire, that " Sir John " Shore would impreſs Lord Mornington with a ſenſe of the friendſhip and unanimity " ſo firmly ſubſiſting between the two States."

27. This is not the language of hoſtility, nor even of diſcontent. From what diſpoſition in the friendly heart of the Sultaun theſe amicable profeſſions have proceeded, how they are connected with a regard to truth and juſtice, or calculated to ſtrengthen the foundations of harmony and concord, and to impreſs me with a ſenſe of the firmneſs of the Sultaun's friendſhip, your Honorable Court can now determine without difficulty, ſince it is now proved, that theſe letters were written at the very criſis when he was in anxious expectation of the hourly arrival of that military ſuccour which he had earneſtly ſolicited from the enemy, for the expreſs purpoſe of commencing a war of aggreſſion againſt the Company's poſſeſſions.

28. That Tippoo Sultaun had not yet received the effectual ſuccour which he had ſolicited from the French, might have been aſcribed either to the diſtracted ſtate of the Government of Mauritius, or to their want of zeal in his cauſe, or to the raſhneſs and imbecility of his own councils; but neither the meaſure of his hoſtility, nor of our right to reſtrain it, nor of our danger from it, were to be eſtimated by the magnitude of the force which he had actually obtained, for I knew that his demands of military aſſiſtance were unlimited; I knew that they were addreſſed not merely to the Government of the Mauritius, but to the Executive Directory of France, and I could not aſcertain how ſoon, either by ſome revolution in the Government of the Mauritius, or

or by direct intercourse with France, those demands might be satisfied to the full extent of his acknowledged expectations.

29. Under all these circumstances an immediate attack upon Tippoo Sultaun, for the purpose of frustrating the execution of his unprovoked and unwarrantable projects of ambition and revenge, appeared to me to be demanded by the soundest maxims, both of justice and policy.

30. The act of Tippoo Sultaun's Ambassadors, ratified by himself, and followed by the admission of a French force into his army, was equivalent to a public, unqualified, and unambiguous declaration of war. But while his hostile purpose had been clearly manifested, the immediate means of accomplishing it had happily disappointed the ardour of his hopes.

31. The inconsiderable amount of the aid which he had already received from the French, while it could not be construed as a limitation of my just right to vindicate the public safety, afforded a strong argument of policy in favour of attacking this desperate, implacable, and treacherous enemy, before he could either complete the improvement of his own army, under the French officers whom he had already admitted into his service, or could receive a further accession of strength, under the progressive operation of his alliance with France.

32. In the moment of his comparative weakness, of his disappointment, and probable dejection, the principles of justifiable self-defence, and of prudential precaution, required that we should strike such an instantaneous blow against his power and resources, as should preclude the possibility of his deriving any substantial advantage from the aid of France, whenever it might reach his dominions.

33. Such was the tenor of my opinions as early as the 20th of June, 1798. Although at that early period I could not ascertain from what quarter the French would attempt to assist the Sultaun, I recorded my conviction that some attempt to assist him would be among the earliest of their operations. The conclusion of peace upon the Continent of Europe, the weak state of our allies in India (particularly of the Nizam, whose councils and army were at that period subjected to the overbearing influence of a powerful French faction) might appear both to Tippoo and to France to offer a favourable crisis for the attack of the British Possessions in India. The disposition of the French Government to attempt such an enterprize has never been disguised, and although I had not obtained positive proof that any formal and regular corre-

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ſpondence between Tippoo Sultaun and the Executive Directory of France, had exiſted, previous to the embaſſy and letters which arrived at the Mauritius in January 1798, yet the nature of that tranſaction afforded a ſtrong preſumption that a previous intercouſe of the ſame hoſtile character had taken place. This preſumption was further corroborated by my certain knowledge, that for ſome time paſt various emiſſaries of France had reached the councils of Tippoo Sultaun, and that through their repreſentations he had been taught to entertain a confident expectation of ſpeedy and effectual ſupport.

34. Even admitting that this expectation was likely to be fruſtrated, either by a failure of faith on the part of France, or by the vigilance and ſuperior power of His Majeſty's fleets, I was apprized that Tippoo had alſo diſpatched an embaſſy to Zemaun Shah, the object of which could be no other than to encourage that Prince in the proſecution of his long threatened invaſion of Hindoſtan. The whole tenor of my advices from the north-weſtern countries of Hindonſtan, led me to believe that Zemaun Shah would croſs the Attock, and would endeavour to purſue his avowed project of invaſion in the courſe of the enſuing ſeaſon; and it appeared probable that his approach, which muſt neceſſarily engage the attention of the army in Bengal, might be the ſignal to Tippoo Sultaun for an irruption into the Carnatic.

35. In addition to theſe conſiderations, it appeared by no means improbable, that the impetuoſity of Tippoo Sultaun's temper, exaſperated by the aſſiduous and unremitting inſtigations of the emiſſaries of France, might break forth into hoſtilities without waiting for the actual movement of any Indian or European Ally. His late embaſſy to the Iſle of France, ſufficiently manifeſted a diſpoſition capable of purſuing its favourite object of vengeance againſt the Britiſh Nation with more zeal than diſcretion. It is my duty further to remark, that in the month of June 1798, the diſtribution and condition of the army on the Coaſt of Coromandel, to which I ſhall advert more fully in a ſubſequent part of this diſpatch, offered but too ſtrong a temptation to the enterprize of a faithleſs and active enemy. Under ſuch circumſtances it would have been an unmanly and weak policy to have confided the ſafety of the Carnatic to the precarious forbearance of Tippoo Sultaun, or to have left him any longer in the undiſturbed poſſeſſion of the powerful advantage of being able to chuſe, according to his convenience, the time and mode of the attack which he had openly menaced.

36. I therefore recorded my decided judgment, that it was neceſſary to aſſemble

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the armies on the Coaſt of Coromandel and Malabar without delay, and I iſſued my final orders for this purpoſe on the 20th June 1798.

37. To aſſemble the army on both coaſts was an indiſpenſable precaution, which I could not have been juſtified in omitting, from the moment that I was appriſed of Tippoo Sultaun's offenſive engagements with the French, and of the landing of a French force at Mangalore. But being reſolved on all occaſions to ſubmit to your Honorable Court a full and diſtinct view of the whole ſcope of my motives and intentions, I have no heſitation in declaring, that my original reſolution was (if circumſtances would have admitted) to have attacked the Sultaun inſtantly, and on both ſides of his dominions, for the purpoſe of defeating his hoſtile preparations, and of anticipating their declared object; I was concerned however to learn, from perſons moſt converſant in military details at Fort St. George (notwithſtanding the diſtinguiſhed diſcipline of your army on the Coaſt of Coromandel, and the eminent valour, activity, and ſkill of its Officers) its diſperſed ſtate, and certain radical defects in its eſtabliſhments, would render the aſſembling a force, equal to offenſive movements againſt Tippoo, a much more tedious and difficult operation than I had apprehended.

38. Some Officers of approved military talents, experience, and integrity, at Fort St. George, declared that your army in the Carnatic could not be aſſembled for offenſive purpoſes before the commencement of the year 1800, and that a period of ſix months would be required for its equipment, even for the purpoſe of defending the Carnatic againſt any ſudden attack. The difficulty of aſſembling and moving your army on the Coaſt of Coromandel, furniſhed indeed an alarming proof of the defenceleſs and perilous ſtate of the Carnatic in that arduous conjuncture. But in proportion to the preſſure of that difficulty, the neceſſity of an inſtantaneous and active exertion became more urgent; for whether the army, when aſſembled, was to anticipate or to await the attack of Tippoo Sultaun, it appeared an equally indiſpenſable meaſure of precaution to reſume, without delay, the power of meeting that vindictive and reſtleſs Prince in the Field. I was not therefore diſcouraged, either by the ſuggeſtions to which I have referred, or by ſubſequent repreſentations of a ſimilar character and tendency, from inſiſting on the immediate execution of my orders for aſſembling the army; and adverting to the fatal conſequences which have formerly been experienced in the Carnatic, by neglecting to keep pace with the forwardneſs of hoſtile equipments in Myſore, I reſolved to entruſt the protection of your poſſeſſions

on the Coaſt of Coromandel, to no other ſecurity than a complete and early ſtate of preparation for war.

39. At Bombay, my orders for aſſembling the army were executed with great promptitude and alacrity, unaccompanied by any ſymptoms of indiſpoſition to thoſe united and zealous efforts, which the exigency of the criſis demanded from every branch of your civil and military ſervice.

40. The unavoidable delay which obſtructed the aſſembling your army in the Carnatic, having compelled me to relinquiſh my firſt intention of ſtriking an immediate blow againſt the power and reſources of Tippoo Sultaun, I applied myſelf to the formation of ſuch a permanent ſyſtem of preparation and defence, as while it tended to reſtore to the Government of Fort St. George, with all practicable diſpatch, the power of repelling any act of aggreſſion on the part of Tippoo Sultaun, might ultimately enable me to demand both a juſt indemnification for the expence which the Sultaun's violation of treaty had occaſioned to your Government, and a ſeaſonable ſecurity againſt the conſequences of his recent alliance with the enemy.

41. With this view, while the army was aſſembling on the Coaſts of Coromandel and Malabar, my early attention was directed to ſtrengthen and improve the defenſive alliance concluded between the Honorable Company, and Their Highneſſes the Nizam and the Peſhwah, under the treaties of Paangul, Poonah, and Seringapatam, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a barrier againſt the ambition and revenge of Tippoo Sultaun.

42. The ſtate of this alliance afforded abundant matter of painful anxiety; I found both the Peſhwah and the Nizam (whoſe reſpective power it was the object of the treaty of Seringapatam to maintain in ſuch a ſtate of efficiency as might render them uſeful allies in the event of a war with Myſore) reduced to the loweſt condition of depreſſion and weakneſs, the former by the intruſion of Doulut Row Sindia, and the latter by the threatened hoſtilities of the ſame Chieftain, and by the eſtabliſhment of a numerous and active French faction in the centre of the Decan; and while the internal convulſions of each State had diminiſhed the reſources of both, their co-operation againſt Tippoo Sultaun had become impracticable by the progreſs of their mutual animoſities and diſſentions.

43. In this ſcene of general confuſion, the power of Tippoo Sultaun alone (which it had been the policy of all our alliances and treaties to reduce) had

remained undisturbed and unimpaired, if it had not been augmented and improved.

44. The final result to the British Government appeared to me to be, first, the entire loss of the benefit of the treaty of triple alliance against Tippoo Sultaun, by the utter inability of our allies to fulfil their defensive engagements with the Company; and, secondly, the establishment of a French army of 14,000 men, in the dominions of one of our allies, in the vicinity of the territories of our irreconcileable enemy, and on the confines of the Carnatic and of the Northern Circars.

45. In this state of our political relations, the Company was exposed, without the aid of a single ally, to the hazard of a contest with the united force of Tippoo Sultaun and of the French.

46. My separate dispatch, under date the 21st of November, forwarded by the Eurydice, will have apprized your Honorable Court of the measures which I took for the purpose of restoring to His Highness the Nizam, the power of fulfilling his defensive engagements with the Company.

47. At the same time my endeavours were employed, with equal assiduity, to give vigour and effect to the treaties subsisting with His Highness the Peshwah. The return of Nana Furnaveess to the administration, afforded, for some time, a just expectation that our alliance with the Mahrattas would speedily be restored with additional vigour and advantage; but the increasing distractions of the Mahratta Empire, unfortunately frustrated the wise counsels of that experienced and able statesman, and disappointed my views at the Court of Poonah; I had however the satisfaction to ascertain, that the disposition of that Court, under the administration of Nana, continued perfectly favourable to the British interests; and that want of power would be the sole cause of its inaction, in the event of a war with Tippoo Sultaun.

48. Towards the commencement of the month of August 1798, I learnt the preparations making by the French in the Mediterranean. Various circumstances attending the equipment of that armament, inclined me to apprehend, that at least a part of it might be destined for an expedition to India, although I could not believe that the attempt would be made through Egypt. Under these impressions, I took the earliest opportunity of directing the attention of Rear Admiral Rainier to the Coast of Malabar, and at the same time I proposed to strengthen His Majesty's squadron in

in these seas, according to any arrangement which his Excellency might suggest, and I issued orders to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay to attend to His Excellency's suggestions on this important subject. I am happy to inform your Honorable Court, that His Excellency, with the utmost readiness, acceded to the proposition which I had suggested to him, with respect to the defence of the Coast of Malabar, although his original intention had been to proceed, in the first instance, to the Straits of Malacca.

49. On the 18th of September I ratified the new subsidiary treaty with the Nizam, of which I have stated the substance in my separate dispatch of the 21st of November, by the Eurydice.

50. On the 18th of October, I received the first authentic information of the invasion of Egypt by the French, and of the progress of their arms in that country.

51. It is unnecessary to call the attention of your Honorable Court, to the evident connection of the invasion of Egypt with the joint designs of the French and of Tippoo Sultaun, against the British Power in India; and I trust it is now equally superfluous to enter into any detailed reasoning for the purpose of satisfying you of the security which, at that period of time, would have resulted to your interests in India, if my original intention of anticipating the hostile projects of Tippoo Sultaun could have been carried into immediate effect, according to my anxious wish. The necessity, however, of either compelling Tippoo Sultaun to detach himself from the interests of France, or of depriving him of the power of co-operating with the French, if they should be enabled to reach India, now became too evident to admit of any doubt. My opinion had long been decided, that no negociation with Tippoo Sultaun could be successful, unless accompanied by such a disposition of our force as should alarm him for the safety of his Capital, and that no military operation could effect an adequate or speedy reduction of his power, unless directed immediately to the siege of that city.

52. On the 20th of October, therefore, I gave peremptory orders to the Government of Fort St. George, for completing the equipment of their battering train, and for advancing it with all practicable dispatch to the most eligible station on the frontier of the Carnatic, with a view of proceeding towards Seringapatam at the earliest possible period, if such a movement into Mysore should become necessary. At the same time, I signified to the Government of Fort St. George, my intention of reinforcing

reinforcing their army with 3,000 Volunteers from the native infantry, on the eſtabliſhment of Bengal, who had offered their ſervices with the utmoſt alacrity and zeal.

53. To the Government of Bombay I iſſued further orders, for the collection, not only of their troops, but of the largeſt poſſible ſupplies on the Coaſt of Malabar.

54. On the 22d of October (as I have already informed your Honorable Court) the diſmiſſion of the French faction in the Nizam's army was happily accompliſhed at Hyderabad.

55. On the 31ſt of October, I received the intelligence of the glorious victory gained by His Majeſty's ſquadron under the command of Sir Horatio Nelſon; but being ſtill uncertain of the fate of the French army in Egypt, and ignorant whether an additional force might not have been intended to co-operate with it in India, by the ordinary paſſage round the Cape of Good Hope, I did not relax any part of the naval or military preparations which had been commenced under my orders. The opportunity now appeared favourable for opening a negotiation with Tippoo Sultaun. I had already communicated to the Allies, the Nizam and the Peſhwah, a circumſtantial detail of the conduct of that Prince, and had received from both the moſt unequivocal aſſurances of their entire concurrence in my ſentiments and views, as well as of their determination to ſupport my juſt claims of ſatiſfaction for the infraction of the treaty of Seringapatam.

56. On the 8th of November, therefore, I addreſſed to Tippoo Sultaun the Letter, of which a copy (N° 2. A. and B.) accompanies this diſpatch. Encloſure, N° 2. A. and N° 2. B.

57. Your Honorable Court will perceive, that in this Letter I have carefully avoided every hoſtile expreſſion, merely apprizing the Sultaun of my knowledge of the nature of his intercourſe with the French Nation, and propoſing to him to receive Major Doveton, on the part of the Allies, for the purpoſe of proceeding to an amicable arrangement of all ſubſiſting differences.

58. My expectation was, that the neceſſary impreſſion of the ſucceſs of His Majeſty's fleet againſt the French in Egypt, the revival of our defenſive alliance with the Nizam, the deſtruction of the French influence in the Decan, the declared diſpoſition of the Peſhwah to fulfil his defenſive engagements to the utmoſt extent of his power, the preſence of His Majeſty's ſquadron on the Coaſt of Malabar, reinforced

by fuch of the Honorable Company's fhips, as had been equipped for the purpofe, and finally, the progrefs of our military preparations on both Coafts, might have induced the Sultaun to accede to my propofals for opening the channels of pacific negotiation; and under thefe circumftances I trufted that the terror of the Britifh arms might have rendered their actual employment unneceffary.

59. With fuch expectations I refolved to proceed to Fort St. George, for the purpofe of conducting the expected negotiation with the Sultaun, which I flattered myfelf my prefence on the Coaft of Coromandel might enable me to bring to an iffue, before the feafon fhould be fo far advanced as to relieve Tippoo Sultaun from thofe alarms for the fafety of his Capital, on which I founded my fole hope of obtaining any fatisfactory adjuftment with him.

Enclofure, N° 3. 60. On the 10th December, I addreffed the Letter, marked N° 3. to the Sultaun, informing him of my intention to proceed to Fort St. George, and again urging him to receive Major Doveton. On the 25th of December, I embarked on board His Majefty's fhip the Sybille, Captain E. Cooke, and arrived at this Prefidency on the 31ft of the fame month.

61. A few days previous to my arrival, the corps of Native Volunteers from Bengal had landed in perfect fafety, and in the higheft fpirits; and foon after a corps of Artillery arrived from Fort William under the command Colonel Montague.

N° 4. 62. The Letter, marked N° 4. was delivered to me on my arrival at Fort St. George.

63. In this Letter your Honorable Court will obferve the prevarication and falfehood which mark the Sultaun's ftatement of his late intercourfe with the French, and you will perceive the evafion by which he eludes the moderate and amicable propofition of the Allies for opening a negotiation.

N° 5. 64. To this letter from the Sultaun, I returned the anfwer, dated the 9th of January, and marked N° 5. in which I renewed the propofition of opening a negotiation, and urged the Sultaun not to delay his reply beyond the period of one day after my letter fhould reach him, intimating that dangerous confequences might refult from a longer delay.

65. The advanced period of the feafon abfolutely required that I fhould afcertain the Sultaun's views within a fhort time: my propofition contained nothing derogatory to the honor or dignity of the Sultaun. It was now urged for the third time

without

without variation, and it related ſimply and diſtinctly to the admiſſion of an Ambaſſador, for the purpoſe of opening a negotiation. To demand an immediate anſwer to a propoſition of ſuch a nature, could not therefore be deemed either offenſive or unreaſonable.

66. Subſequently to the diſpatch of my letter (N° 5.) I received from the Sultaun the letter (N° 6.) in reply to my letter (N° 3.) diſpatched from Fort William. The Sultaun's ſilence in his letter (N° 6.) with reſpect to the admiſſion of Major Doveton, afforded an additional proof of his diſpoſition to evade the pacific advances of the Allies. Encloſure, No. 6.

67. I now employed every effort to advance the military preparations in the Carnatic, which had already made a conſiderable progreſs during the months of November and December. From the moment of my arrival at Fort St. George, all the inhabitants of this ſettlement, and every officer, civil and military, appeared to be animated by an unanimous determination to diſcharge their reſpective duties with a degree of cheerfulneſs and ardour, correſpondent to the exigency and importance of the occaſion; and I was ſoon ſatisfied that the diſpoſition, of which I lamented the appearance in the months of July and Auguſt, had either been ſubdued by the juſt exerciſe of authority, or corrected by reflection, and by the more full diſcloſure of the views of the enemy. The zeal, alacrity, and public ſpirit of the bankers and commercial agents at Madras, as well as of the moſt reſpectable of your Civil Servants at this Preſidency, enabled me, within a few weeks, to raiſe a large ſum of money, by loan, for the public ſervice. Previous to my departure from Bengal, I had remitted 20 lacks of rupees in ſpecie for the uſe of this Preſidency; I now diſpatched the Sybille to Calcutta for a further ſupply; and the extraordinary exertion of his Excellency the Vice Preſident in Council, aſſiſted by the diligence and ability of Mr. Thomas Myers, the Accountant General of Bengal, furniſhed me with an additional aid of twenty lacks, within ſo ſhort a time, that the movement of the army was not delayed for an inſtant, on account of a deficiency of treaſure, and Lieut. General Harris was provided with a ſufficient ſupply of ſpecie to maintain his army in the field until the month of May.

68. Tippoo Sultaun remaining ſilent for a conſiderable time after the receipt of my Letter of the 9th of January, I concluded that his object muſt be to delay his anſwer until the ſeaſon ſhould be ſo far advanced, as to render the capture of Seringapatam impracticable during the preſent year.

69. In

69. In the meanwhile the advices from Bufforah, Bagdad, Conftantinople, and Bombay, were of fo uncertain a nature, as to leave me ftill in doubt with refpect to the condition of the French army in Egypt. The only fafe conclufion which could be drawn from thofe advices being, that the French ftill maintained the poffeffion of that country with a large army.

70. No intelligence had been received from the Red Sea refpecting the arrival of any of His Majefty's fhips on that ftation, nor had I been able to afcertain with any degree of accuracy, what means the French might either have provided, or might find on the fpot, to enable them to reach the Sultaun's dominions.

71. In addition to thefe circumftances, I knew that while Tippoo Sultaun had declined to receive an Ambaffador from the Honorable Company, and had omitted to anfwer my late Letters, he had difpatched native Vakeels from Seringapatam, who, together with Mr. Dubuc (one of the leaders of the French force raifed in the Ifle of France, under Mr. Malartie's proclamation) were on the point of embarking at Tranquebar, with an avowed miffion from the Sultaun to the Executive Directory of France.

72. On the 3d of February, I had received no anfwer from the Sultaun to my Letter of the 9th of January, although the communication between Seringapatam and Fort St. George does not require, at the moft, a longer time than eight, and is fometimes effected in four days.

73. In order therefore to defeat the object of the Sultaun's filence, and to avail myfelf of the actual fuperiority of our force, and of the advantages of the prefent feafon, before the French could effect any junction with him, I determined to commence hoftilities without delay, and to fufpend all negotiation, until the united forces of the Company and of their Allies fhould have made fuch an impreffion on the Territories of Myfore, as might give full effect to our juft reprefentations.

74. With thefe views, on the 3d of February, I directed Lieutenant General Harris to enter the territory of Myfore with the army affembled under his command; on the fame day I iffued orders to Lieutenant General Stuart to be prepared to co-operate from Malabar, and I fignified to Rear Admiral Rainier, and to the feveral Allies of the Company, that I now confidered the Britifh Government in India to be at war with Tippoo Sultaun.

75. At length, on the 13th February, I received from Tippoo Sultaun the Letter marked N° 7, informing me, that being frequently difpofed " to make excur- N° 7. a & b.
" fions and hunt," he was " accordingly proceeding upon a hunting excurfion," and defiring " that I would" difpatch Major Doveton " flightly attended."

76. But the feafon for negotiation through the pacific channels, fo often offered by me, was now elapfed. After mature deliberation on the grounds already ftated, I had directed the advance of the army into the territory of the Sultaun, and I had fignified to the Allies my determination to proceed to hoftilities. To have delayed the advance of the army, would at once have thrown the advantages which I then poffeffed into the hands of Tippoo Sultaun, and have rendered the fiege of his Capital impracticable during the prefent feafon. On the other hand an embaffy, combined with the hoftile irruption of our army into Myfore, would have been liable to the imputation of infincerity towards Tippoo Sultaun, and while it bore the appearance of indecifion in the eyes of the Allies, would have promoted, and perhaps warranted, a fimilar degree of inftability in their councils and operations.

77. The defign of this tardy, reluctant, and infidious affent to the admiffion of an embaffy from the Britifh Government, could be confidered in no other light than that of a new artifice for the purpofe of gaining time, until a change of circumftances and of feafon might enable the Sultaun to avail himfelf of the affiftance of France. This conclufion was now confirmed by my knowledge of the actual embarkation of Mr. Dubuc and two native Vakeels, on an embaffy from Tippoo to the Executive Directory of France; an event which took place at Tranquebar on the 7th February.

78. I therefore replied to the Letter of Tippoo Sultaun in the terms of the enclofure, N° 8; in which I have declared Lieutenant General Harris to be the only N° 8.
perfon now authorized by me to receive and to anfwer whatever communications the Sultaun may think fit to make, with a view to the reftoration of peace, on fuch conditions as appear to the Allies to be indifpenfably neceffary to their common fecurity. This Letter I directed General Harris to forward to the Sultaun on the day on which the army under his command fhould pafs the Frontier, and, at the fame time, I inftructed him to iffue, in the name of the Allies, the accompanying declaration, marked N° 9. N° 9.

79. The Nizam's Contingent confifts of above 6,000 of the Honorable Company's troops, fubfidized by his Highnefs, of about the fame number of his own Infantry,

(including

(including a portion of Mr. Peron's Sepoys, now commanded by Britiſh Officers) and of a large body of Cavalry.

80. This force, under the General Command of Meer Allum, formed a junction with the Britiſh Army on the 19th of February; and it is with the greateſt ſatisfaction that I remark to your Honorable Court, the beneficial effects which the Company has already derived from the recent improvement of our alliance with the court of Hyderabad. The Nizam's Contingent actually arrived in the vicinity of Chittoor, in a ſtate of preparation for the field, before General Harris was ready to proceed on his march from Vellore,

Nº 10. 81. I have annexed to this diſpatch, No. 10, the laſt return of Lieutenant General Harris's army, previous to his paſſing the frontier; an army more completely appointed, more amply and liberally ſupplied in every department, or more perfect in its diſcipline, and in the acknowledged experience, ability, and zeal of its Officers, never took the field in India. The army on the Coaſt of Malabar (of which I alſo
Nº 11. incloſe a return, No. 11) is in an equally efficient and reſpectable condition; and the extraordinary efforts which have been made by Lieutenant General Stuart and Major General Hartley, ſeconded by the cordial attachment and unremitting aſſiduity of the Rajah of Coorga, have collected, within a very ſhort period of time, a ſupply ſo abundant, that I am induced to tranſmit the particulars of it to your Honorable
Nº 12. Court, as a teſtimony of the diſtinguiſhed merits of thoſe valuable Officers, and of the loyalty and active exertions of that faithful tributary of the Honorable Company.

82. A conſiderable force, under the command of Lieut. Colonels Read and Brown, will co-operate with Lieut. General Harris in the ſouthern diſtricts of the Carnatic and Myſore.

83. Under theſe circumſtances General Harris entered the territory of Myſore on the 5th March, with orders to proceed directly to Seringapatam.

84. Having thus ſubmitted to your Honorable Court, according to the order of dates, a detailed relation of the events which have led to the war in which we are actually engaged, and having declared to you the motives and objects of my conduct in every ſtage of this important tranſaction, I muſt requeſt your permiſſion to conclude this diſpatch with ſuch reflections as ariſe in my mind from the review of my paſt meaſures, and from the proſpect of their ultimate conſequences and permament effect.

5 85. From

85. From the firft difclofure of the nature and object of Tippoo Sultaun's embaffy to the Ifle of France, every principle of juftice and policy demanded from your Government in India, that an inftantaneous effort fhould be made to reduce his power and refources, before he could avail himfelf of the advantages of the alliance which he had concluded. The defect of means is the fole confideration which can juftify me, for not having made that effort at the early period when its fuccefs would have placed the fecurity of your poffeffions on a foundation, which the invafion of India by a French force could not have impaired.

86. For without the aid of fome Native Power, it is fcarcely poffible that the French fhould ever make any permanent impreffion on your Empire in India; and no Native Power (excepting Tippoo Sultaun) is fo infatuated as to be difpofed to affift or receive a French army.

87. The progrefs of events fince the date of my orders of the 20th June 1798, has not only confirmed the principles of juftice and policy, by which an attack upon the Sultaun was at that time demanded, but has manifefted that the defigns of France, as well as of the Sultaun, were of a much more extenfive and formidable nature, than any which have ever been attempted againft the Britifh Empire in India fince the hour of its firft foundation.

88. While the magnitude and danger of thefe defigns were gradually difclofed, I had the fatisfaction to feel that the means of averting them were augmenting in a proportion nearly equal, by the fuccefs of the negotiations at Hyderabad, and by the advance of the military preparations which I had ordered throughout your poffeffions.

89. At the commencement of the month of February, the crifis arrived in which I was called upon to form my ultimate decifion on the important queftion at iffue with Tippoo Sultaun, and to determine the final refult of the whole fyftem of my meafures.

90. On the one hand, the apparent eftablifhment of the French army in Egypt, and the uncertainty of the ftate of our naval power in the Red Sea, rendered the danger ftill urgent from that quarter; while Tippoo Sultaun's repeated evafions of my propofals for negotiation, combined with his embaffy to the Executive Directory of France, under the conduct of Mr. Dubuc, appeared to preclude all hope of detaching the Sultaun from his recent alliance with the enemy. On the other hand, I now poffeffed ample means of fruftrating the moft dangerous effects of that alliance, by a feafonable application of the powerful force, which the treachery

and

and aggreſſion of the Sultaun had compelled me to collect at a heavy expence to your finances.

91. Your Honorable Court will determine, whether, in this ſtate of affairs, my orders of the 3d February were premature, and whether I ſhould have been juſtified, on the 13th February, in recalling thoſe orders, for the purpoſe of admitting, at that late period, a negotiation which would have enabled Tippoo Sultaun to defeat every object of the armament of the Allies for the preſent ſeaſon, and would have afforded him ample time to reap the full benefit of his connection with France, before the ſeaſon for beſieging his Capital ſhould return.

92. In deciding theſe important queſtions, you will neceſſarily conſider what degree of reliance was to be placed on the ſincerity of the Sultaun's diſpoſition to conclude an amicable adjuſtment with your Government, at the very moment when he had actually diſpatched, on an embaſſy to the Executive Directory of France, the Commander of the French troops raiſed in the Mauritius, and admitted into the Sultaun's ſervice, for the expreſs purpoſe of carrying on a war of aggreſſion againſt your poſſeſſions in India.

93. The admirable condition of your armies on both Coaſts, and the unequalled perfection of their equipment in every department, added to the extraordinary ſpirit and animation with which the campaign has been opened, afford every reaſon to hope, that the iſſue of the war will be ſpeedy and proſperous, and that it muſt terminate in a conſiderable reduction of Tippoo Sultaun's reſources and power.

94. The wiſdom of your Honorable Court will anticipate the extenſive benefits which muſt reſult to your intereſts, from an event now become eſſential to the peace and ſecurity of your poſſeſſions in India.

95. The policy of the treaty of Seringapatam, certainly was not to maintain Tippoo Sultaun's power in ſuch a ſtate as ſhould leave him a conſtant object of alarm and apprehenſion to the Company: that he has been juſtly ſo conſidered for ſome years paſt, cannot be doubted by any perſon acquainted with the Records of any of your Governments in India. The preſent is the ſecond criſis within the laſt three years, in which the Government General has thought it neceſſary to aſſemble the army on the Coaſt of Coromandel, for the ſole purpoſe of checking his motions; and the apprehenſion of his intentions has obſtructed our operations againſt our European enemies in India, during the courſe of the preſent war.

96. The

96. The continuance of Tippoo's power on its actual ſcale, and under ſuch circumſtances, muſt have proved to the Company a perpetual ſource of ſolicitude, expence, and hazard. But the engagements which he has contracted with the French, the public proofs which he has given of his eagerneſs to receive in Myſore as large a force as they can furniſh, combined with the prodigious magnitude of their preparations, and the incredible progreſs of their arms, evidently directed to the deſtruction of the Britiſh power in India, form new and prominent features in our political ſituation in this quarter of the world.

97. Admitting the wiſdom of that policy which dictated the preſervation of Tippoo Sultaun's power, at the cloſe of the laſt war with Myſore, the ſpirit of our preſent councils muſt be accommodated to the variation of circumſtances, and to the actual poſition, character, and views of our enemies.

98. In ſuch a conjuncture of affairs, I am perſuaded that your Honorable Court will be of opinion, that no object can be deemed ſo urgent, or ſo neceſſary to the ſafety of your poſſeſſions, as the effectual reduction of the only declared ally of France now exiſting among the Native Powers of India.

99. If Tippoo Sultaun had been diſpoſed to content himſelf with the quiet poſſeſſion of his preſent dominions; if he could have been brought to a ſenſe of his own peril in forming a connection with the French, the repreſentations which I addreſſed to him would have produced an early and ſalutary impreſſion. Whatever ſpeculative opinions might have been entertained with reſpect to his intereſts, views, and power, the juſtice and moderation of the Britiſh Government would never have diſturbed his tranquillity. But he reſolved to attempt the recovery of his loſt dominions, at the hazard of thoſe which he ſtill retains, and in the ardour of his paſſionate purſuit, he overlooked not only the certain deſtruction of his own independence, the inevitable conſequence even of the moſt proſperous ſucceſs of any alliance with France, but alſo the predominant influence of the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company, which would detect his treachery, and turn againſt his own Empire the ruin which he had meditated againſt theirs.

100. The ſecrecy of his councils, the promptitude of his reſources, his conſtant and active ſtate of equipment for war, added to the facility of his intercourſe with the French, through his remaining territories on the Coaſt of Malabar, form the moſt

dangerous circumſtances in the actual condition of his power and dominion, and conſtitute his principal means of offence.

101. If ſucceſs ſhould attend your arms in this war, I entertain a firm confidence that thoſe dangers will either be wholly averted, or ſo conſiderably diminiſhed, as to afford to your Government in India the proſpect of durable ſecurity and genuine peace.

102. I cannot cloſe this letter without repeating to your Honorable Court the cordial expreſſions of my entire ſatisfaction in the zealous and honourable co-operation of Lord Clive, as well as of all the members of this Government. The beneficial effect of their cheerful and ready concurrence in forwarding all my views, is manifeſt in the rapid progreſs and perfect completion of the equipments of the army in the field, and furniſhes a ſtriking and ſalutary example of the ineſtimable advantages of unanimity and concord among your ſervants in India.

I have the honor to be, Honorable Sirs,

With the greateſt reſpect,

Fort St. George,
20th March, 1799.

Your moſt obedient and faithful ſervant,

MORNINGTON.

Encloſure in Nº VIII.

(Nº 1.)—PROCLAMATION at the ISLE OF FRANCE.

(Tranſlation.)

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, ONE AND INDIVISIBLE.

PROCLAMATION by

ANNE JOSEPH HIPPOLITE MALARTIC, Commander in Chief and Governor General of the Iſles of France and Re-union, and of all the French Eſtabliſhments to the Eaſtward of the Cape of Good Hope.

Citizens,

Having, for ſeveral years, known your zeal and your attachment to the intereſts and to the glory of our Republic, we are very anxious, and we feel it a duty, to

make you acquainted with all the propofitions which have been made to us by Tippoo Sultaun, through two ambaffadors whom he has difpatched to us. Enclofure in N° VIII.

This Prince has written particular letters to the Colonial Affembly, to all the Generals employed under this Government; and has addreffed to us a packet for the Executive Directory.

1. He defires to form an offenfive and defenfive alliance with the French, and propofes to maintain at his charge, as long as the war fhall laft in India, the troops which may be fent to him.

2. He promifes to furnifh every neceffary for carrying on the war, wine and brandy excepted, with which he is wholly unprovided.

3. He declares, that he has made every preparation to receive the fuccours which may be fent to him; and that on the arrival of the troops, the Commanders and Officers will find every thing neceffary for making a war, to which Europeans are but little accuftomed.

4. In a word, he only waits the moment when the French fhall come to his affiftance, to declare war againft the Englifh, whom he ardently defires to expel from India.

As it is impoffible for us to reduce the number of foldiers of the 107th and 108th Regiments, and of the regular Guard of Port Fraternité, on account of the fuccours which we have furnifhed to our allies the Dutch, we invite the Citizens, who may be difpofed to enter as Volunteers, to enroll themfelves in their refpective municipalities, and to ferve under the banners of Tippoo.

This Prince defires alfo to be affifted by the Free Citizens of Colour; we therefore invite all fuch who are willing to ferve under his flag to enroll themfelves.

We can affure all the Citizens who fhall enroll themfelves, that Tippoo will allow them an advantageous rate of pay, the terms of which will be fixed with his ambaffadors, who will further engage, in the name of their Sovereign, that all Frenchmen who fhall enter into his armies, fhall never be detained after they fhall have expreffed a wifh to return to their own country.

Done at Port North-Weft, the 30th January, 1798.

(Signed) MALARTIC.

Enclosure in Nº VIII.

(No. 2. A)——Copy of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honorable the Governor General.

From Tippoo Sultaun: Received 24th October, 1798.

The Talooks of Ameera and Soulia, in which Cauntmungle and Colvorbachee are situated, have belonged to Couryal (Mangalore) from the year Rejah 1070 Mohummudee to the end of the year Shadab 1226, a term of 156 years. Thirty-six years ago, a body of 2000 Coorga Peons were employed in service of the State; and some villages in the Talooks above-mentioned, yielding 3423 pagodas, continued for a short time to be assigned for their pay; but since six-and-thirty years, that even has ceased. This trivial affair can only be ascribed to the turbulent disposition of interested men, who by nature are ever seeking opportunities of sowing the seeds of dissension. Of this I am confident. Your Lordship must be well convinced, the person who is now in Coorga is not of the posterity of the Coorga Rajahs, but of a different stock.

Constantly gratify me with friendly letters.

Postscript.

Mr. Duncan, the Governor of Bombay, has written to me, that two persons of integrity and ability from among the civil officers (Talookdars) on the Coast of Malabar, have been deputed to inquire into the claims of the above-mentioned Talook, and will shortly arrive. Orders have been issued from my Sircar also, nominating Shaikh Shahaubuddien and Meer Mohummud Ally, persons of integrity and honor, to negotiate with the deputies above-mentioned, and ascertain from records and facts the dependency of the above-mentioned Talooks in Couryal.

(A true translation.)

N. B. Edmonstone, *P. T.*

Enclosure in Nº VIII.

(No. 2. B.)——Copy of a Letter from the Right Honorable the Governor General to Tippoo Saltuan; dated 8th November, 1798.

To Tippoo Sultaun: Written 8th November, 1798.

I have received your letter, informing me—(Recites the substance of the Letter received on the 24th October.)

It

It affords me sincere satisfaction to learn, that you have nominated two persons of integrity and honor to meet and confer with the deputies appointed, under my orders, by Mr. Duncan (the Governor of Bombay) for the purpose of investigating the question regarding the Talooks of Ameera and Soulia. It is only by means of regular enquiry and amicable discussion, that such questions can be adjusted among independent Powers. My determination, in the case of Wynaad, was dictated by those principles of justice and moderation which always direct the Company's Government; nor shall my scrupulous adherence to the same principles be less manifest in my decision on your claim to the districts at present in question; the possession of which shall not be withholden from you for an instant, if, after full investigation, I shall be satisfied of the justice of your title to them. Enclosure in N? VIII.

It is a well known truth, that they are always the most ready to respect the just rights of others, who are the most vigilant and resolute to maintain their own.

I have understood your sentiments concerning the "turbulent disposition of "interested men, who by nature are ever seeking opportunities of sowing the seeds "dissension." For the happiness of mankind it is to be lamented, that these authors of confusion are too numerous, assiduous, and successful, in all parts of the world. In no age or country were the baneful and insidious arts of intrigue ever cultivated with such success, as they are at present by the French Nation. I sincerely wish that no impression had been produced on your discerning mind by that dangerous People; but my situation enables me to know that they have reached your presence, and have endeavoured to pervert the wisdom of your councils, and to instigate you to war against those, who have given you no provocation.

It is impossible that you should suppose me to be ignorant of the intercourse which subsists between you and the French, whom you know to be the inveterate enemies of the Company, and to be now engaged in an unjust war with the British Nation. You cannot imagine me to be indifferent to the transactions which have passed between you and the enemies of my country; nor does it appear necessary or proper, that I should any longer conceal from you the surprize and concern with which I perceived you disposed to involve yourself in all the ruinous consequences of a connection, which threatens not only to subvert the foundations of friendship between you and the Company, but to introduce into the heart of your kingdom the principles of anarchy and confusion, to shake your own authority, to weaken the obedience of your subjects, and to destroy the religion which you revere.

Enclosure in N.° VIII

Immediately after my arrival in Bengal, I read your correspondence with the late Governor General Sir John Shore, and with the acting Governor General Sir Alured Clarke; and I perceived with great satisfaction, that in all your Letters you constantly professed a disposition to strengthen the bonds of sincere attachment, and the foundations of harmony and concord established between you and the Honorable Company. I received particular pleasure from reading your last Letter to Sir John Shore, in which you signified your amicable desire, that he should impress me with a sense of the friendship and unanimity, so long subsisting between the two States. Your subsequent letters to me have abounded with professions of the same friendly nature.

Combining these professions of amity on your part, with the proofs which the Company's Government have given of their sincere disposition to maintain the relations of friendship and peace with you; and adverting, at the same time, to your reputation for wisdom and discernment, it was natural for me, to be extremely slow to believe the various accounts transmitted to me, of your negotiations with the French, and of your military preparations; but whatever my reluctance to credit such reports might be, prudence required, both of me and of the Company's Allies, that we should adopt certain measures of precaution and self-defence; and these have accordingly been taken, as you will no doubt have observed. The British Government and the Allies, wishing nevertheless to live in peace and friendship with all their neighbours; entertaining no projects of ambition, nor any views in the least incompatible with their respective engagements, and looking to no other objects than the permanent security and tranquillity of their own dominions and subjects, will always be ready, as they now are, to afford you every demonstration of their pacific disposition.

The Peshwah and His Highness the Nizam concur with me in the the observations which I have offered to you in this Letter, and which, in the name of the Company and of the Allies, I recommend to your most serious consideration; but as I am also desirous of communicating to you, on the behalf of the Company and their Allies, a plan calculated to promote the mutual security and welfare of all parties, I propose to depute to you, for this purpose, Major Doveton, who is well known to you, and who will explain to you more fully and particularly, the sole means which appear to myself and to the Allies of the Company, to be effectual for the salutary purpose of removing all existing distrust and suspicion, and of establishing peace and good understanding on the most durable foundations.

You will, I doubt not, let me know at what time and place it will be convenient to you, to receive Major Doveton, and as ſoon as your friendly Letter ſhall reach me, I will direct him to proceed to your preſence. Encloſure in Nº VIII.

I ſhall expect your anſwer to this Letter, with an earneſt hope that it may correſpond with the pacific views and wiſhes of the Allies; and that you may be convinced, that you cannot in any manner better conſult your true intereſts, than by meeting, with cordiality, the preſent friendly and moderate advance to a ſatisfactory and amicable ſettlement of all points on which any doubt or anxiety may have ariſen in the minds, either of yourſelf or of the Allies.

(A true Copy)

N. B. Edmonstone, *P. T.*

(No. 3.)——Copy of a Letter from the Right Honorable the Governor General to Tippoo Sultaun; dated 10th December, 1798. Encloſure in Nº VIII.

To Tippoo Sultaun. December 10th, 1798.

I had the honor of addreſſing a friendly Letter to your Highneſs, on the 8th of November laſt; in which I ſtated a variety of important points, to which your Highneſs would no doubt perceive the propriety and neceſſity of giving your earlieſt and moſt ſerious conſideration.—I particularly hope that your Highneſs will have been ſenſible of the advantages likely to reſult to all parties from the conciliatory meaſure of my deputing Major Doveton to you, which I propoſed in that Letter.

I expect to have the pleaſure of finding your anſwer to that Letter on my arrival at Madras, for which place I am on the point of ſetting out from Calcutta; I hope to arrive at Madras about the ſame time that this Letter reaches you, and ſhould any circumſtances hitherto have prevented your anſwering my laſt Letter of the 8th November, I aſſure myſelf that you will immediately, on your receipt of this, diſpatch a ſatisfactory reply to it, addreſſed to me at Madras.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. Edmonstone, *P. T.*

(Nº 4.)

Enclosure in Nº VIII.

(Nº 4.)——COPY of a LETTER from TIPPOO SULTAUN to the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL; received at Fort St. George the 25th December, 1798.

From Tippoo Sultaun: received at Fort St. George 25th December 1798.

I have been made happy by the receipt of your Lordship's two friendly Letters, the contents of which I clearly comprehend (vide those written 4th and 8th November.) The particulars which your Lordship has communicated to me, relative to the victory obtained by the English Fleet over that of the French near the shores of Egypt, nine of their ships having been captured and two burned, on one of which of the latter was their Admiral, have given me more pleasure than can possibly be conveyed by writing. Indeed I possess the firmest hope that the Leaders of the English and the Company Bahauder, who ever adhere to the paths of sincerity, friendship, and good faith, and are the well-wishers of mankind, will at all times be successful and victorious; and that the French, who are of a crooked disposition, faithless, and the enemies of mankind, may be ever depressed and ruined. Your Lordship has written to me with the pen of friendship, "that in no age or country "were the baneful and insidious arts of intrigue ever cultivated with such success as "they are at present by the French Nation. Would to God that no impression had "been produced on my mind by that dangerous people; but that your Lordship's "situation enables you to know that they have reached my presence, and have en- "deavored to pervert the wisdom of my councils, to instigate me to war against "those who have given me no provocation. That it is impossible that I should "suppose your Lordship ignorant of the intercourse which subsists between me and "the French, who I know to be the inveterate enemies of the Company, and to be "now engaged in an unjust war with the British; and that I cannot imagine your "Lordship indifferent to the transactions which have passed between me and the "enemies of the English."

In this Sircar (the Gift of God) there is a mercantile tribe, who employ themselves in trading by sea and land. Their agents purchased a two-masted vessel, and having loaded her with rice, departed with a view to traffic. It happened that she went

went to the Mauritius, from whence forty perfons, French, and of a dark colour, of whom ten or twelve were artificers, and the reft fervants, paying the hire of the fhip, came here in fearch of employment. Such as chofe to take fervice were entertained, and the remainder departed beyond the confines of this Sircar (the Gift of God); and the French, who are full of vice and deceit, have perhaps taken the advanrage of the departure of the fhip to put about reports with the view to ruffle the minds of both Sircars. Enclofure in N° VIII.

It is the wifh of my heart, and my conftant endeavour, to obferve and maintain the articles of the agreement of peace, and to perpetuate and ftrengthen the bafis of friendfhip and union with the Sircar of the Company Bahauder, and with the Sircars of the Maha Rajah Saheb, Sure Munt Pefhwa Bahauder, and His Highnefs the Nabob Afuph Jah Bahauder. And I am refident at home, at times taking the air, and at others amufing myfelf with hunting at a fpot which is ufed as a pleafure ground. In this cafe, the allufion to war in your friendly Letter, and the following paffage, namely, " that prudence required that both the Company and their Allies fhould " adopt certain meafures of precaution and felf-defence," have given me the greateft furprize.

It was further written by your friendly pen, that as your Lordfhip is defirous of communicating to me, on the behalf of the Company and their Allies, a plan calculated to promote the mutual fecurity and welfare of all parties; your Lordfh'p p opofes to depute to me for this purpofe Major Doveton, who formerly waited upon me, and who will explain to me more fully and particularly the fole means which appear to your Lordfhip and the allies to be effectual for the falutary purpofe of removing all exifting diftruft and fufpicion, and of eftablifhing peace and good underftanding on the muft durable foundations; and that therefore your Lordfhip trufts I will let you know at what time and place it will be convenient to me to receive Major Doveton. It has been underftood, by the bleffing of the Almighty, at the conclufion of the peace, the treaties and engagements entered into among the four Sircars were fo firmly eftablifhed and confirmed as ever to remain fixed and durable, and be an example to the rulers of the age; nor are they, nor will they ever be liable to interruption. I cannot imagine that means more effectual than thefe can be adopted, for giving ftability to the foundations of friendfhip and harmony, promoting the fecurity of States, or the welfare and advantage of all parties.

In the view of thofe who infpect narrowly into the nature of friendfhip, peace

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and amity are the first of all objects, as indeed your Lordship has yourself written to me that the allied Sircars look to no other object than the security and tranquillity of their own dominions, and the ease and comfort of their subjects. Praise be to God, that the sum of my views and the wish of my heart are limited to these same points. On such grounds then a just and permanent observance of existing treaties is necessary; and these, under the favour of God, daily acquire new strength and improvement, by means of amicable correspondence. Your Lordship is a great Sirdar, a firm friend, and the rectifier of all things, and you possess an enlightened judgment. I have the strongest hope that the minds of the wise and intelligent, but particularly of the four States, will not be sullied by doubts and jealousies, but will consider me from my heart desirous of harmony and friendship.

Continue to allow me the pleasure of your correspondence, making me happy by accounts of your health. What more shall be written?

Dated the 9th of Rujieb, 1213 of the Hegirah.

(A true translation.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE, *P. T.*

Enclosure in N° VIII.

(N° 5.)—COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL to TIPPOO SULTAUN; dated 9th January, 1799.

To Tippoo Sultaun: written 9th January, 1799.

In pursuance of the intention which I had the honour of communicating to you in my Letter of the 10th December, I embarked at Calcutta on the 25th of the same month, and on the 31st following arrived at this place.

Previously to my departure from Calcutta, I had the honour to receive your Highness's Letter of the 11th Jamaudy oossaunee (20th November.)

(Recapitulate.)

My Letter to your Highness of the 8th November, will have explained to your Highness the object of the military preparations which have been advancing in every part of the dominions of the Allies, ever since the beginning of the month of July.

On

On my arrival at Madras, I had the honour to receive your Letter of the 9th Rejeb (or 18th of December) in anſwer to my two Letters addreſſed to your Highneſs on the 4th and 8th of November. Encloſure in Nº VIII.

I am happy to find that in this Letter your Highneſs has been pleaſed to admit "That the Engliſh Nation and the Honorable Company ever adhere to the paths "of ſincerity, friendſhip, and good faith; and that they are the well-wiſhers of "mankind." This declaration is peculiarly ſatisfactory to me in the preſent moment, becauſe I am perſuaded that a Prince of your Highneſs's diſcernment would not expreſs ſuch ſentiments without full deliberation; I therefore accept with pleaſure this declaration, as affording not only an unequivocal teſtimony, on the part of your Highneſs, to the juſtice of that cauſe in which the Engliſh Nation and the Company are engaged, but an unqualified admiſſion that you have no ground of complaint againſt the Engliſh Government.

In anſwer to that part of my Letter of the 8th of November, in which I lamented the unhappy connection which you have formed with the French Nation, your Highneſs is pleaſed to mention, "that in the Sircar (the Gift of God) there "is a mercantile tribe, who employ themſelves in trading by ſea and land: that their "agents purchaſed a two-maſted veſſel, and having loaded her with rice, departed "with the view to traffic: that it happened that ſhe went to the Mauritius, from "whence forty perſons, French and of a dark colour, of whom ten or twelve were "artificers, and the reſt ſervants, paying the hire of the ſhip, came to your country "in ſearch of employment: that ſuch as choſe to take ſervice were entertained, and "the remainder departed beyond the confines of that Sircar (the Gift of God); and "that the French, who are full of vice and deceit, have perhaps taken advantage "of the departure of the ſhip, to put about reports with the view to ruffle the minds "of both Sircars."

I had no knowledge of the tranſaction which your Highneſs has thus deſcribed, until I had the honour to receive your Highneſs's Letter. Nor was it to this tranſaction I adverted, when I expreſſed my concern at the intercourſe which your Highneſs had eſtabliſhed with the French. The facts to which I referred, were of a nature entirely different from thoſe which your Highneſs has related. If the tranſaction of which I complained had not indiſputably proved the exiſtence of a connection between your Highneſs and the French, entirely incompatible with your engagements to the Honorable Company, and to its Allies, neither the Allies nor I would

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would have resorted to those measures of precaution and defence which have attracted your Highness's attention.

I will now fully and explicitly state to your Highness, the circumstances to which I referred in my Letter of the 8th of November, wherein I remonstrated against the tendency of your intercourse with the French.

Although I had been, for some time past, apprized that your Highness had engaged with several Powers of Asia, in various negotiations of the most hostile tendency towards the interests of the Company and of its Allies; and although your continued military preparations corresponded with the spirit of your negotiations; I still hoped that a sense of your own interests, and a regard to the acknowledged maxims of prudence and good faith, would have induced you to relinquish projects of aggression so inconsistent with your own professions, with your real interests, and with the character of your wisdom and discretion. But I had scarcely formed that decision on your Highness's claim to Wynaad (by which I had afforded an unquestionable testimony of my disposition to render impartial and ample justice to your rights, and to cultivate and improve the relations of amity and peace with your Highness) when I received from the Isle of France, an authentic copy of the proclamation, a Persian translation of which accompanies this letter.

In addition to this proclamation, I possess full and accurate information of all the proceedings of your Highness's Ambassadors during their residence in the Isle of France; of the whole of their conduct in exercising the powers delegated to them by your Highness; and of your Highness's conduct since the return of your Ambassadors.

From the whole evidence in my possession, the following facts are incontestibly proved.

Your Highness dispatched two Ambassadors from your Presence, who embarked at Mangalore for the Isle of France, and arrived there at the close of the month of January, 1798: The ship on which the Ambassadors were embarked, hoisted your Highness's colours upon entering the harbour of Port Nord Ouest in the Isle of France. Your Ambassadors were received publicly and formally by the French Government under a salute of cannon, and with every circumstance of distinction and respect;

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and they were entertained, during their continuance on the Iſland, by the French Government, at the public expence. Encloſure in Nº VIII.

Previouſly to the arrival of your Ambaſſadors on the Iſland, no idea or rumour exiſted there of any aid to be furniſhed to your Highneſs by the French; or of any proſpect of a war between your Highneſs and the Company. But within two days after the arrival of your Ambaſſadors, the Proclamation, of which I now forward to you a tranſlation, was fixed up in the moſt public places, and circulated through the Town of Port Nord Oueſt.

Your Ambaſſadors, far from proteſting againſt the matter or ſtyle of the Proclamation, held without reſerve, in the moſt public manner, the ſame language which it contains with reſpect to the offenſive war to be commenced by your Highneſs againſt the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India; and they even ſuffered the Proclamation, to be publicly diſtributed at their own houſes.

In conſequence of theſe circumſtances, an univerſal belief prevailed in the Iſland, that your Highneſs would make an immediate attack upon the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India.

Your Ambaſſadors were preſent in the Iſland, when the French Government proceeded to act under the Proclamation in queſtion; and your Ambaſſadors aided and aſſiſted the excution of the Proclamation, by making promiſes, in the name of your Highneſs, for the purpoſe of inducing recruits to enliſt in your ſervice. Your Ambaſſadors propoſed to levy men to any practicable extent, ſtating their powers to be unlimited with reſpect to the numbers of the forces to be raiſed in your Highneſs's name, for the purpoſe of making war on the Company.

The Ambaſſadors entered into certain ſtipulations and engagements, in the name of your Highneſs, according to the tenor of the Proclamation (ſee the margin) * with ſeveral Frenchmen, and others who entered into your ſervice, particularly with Monſieur Dubuc, whom the Ambaſſadors engaged in your Highneſs's name, for

* We can aſſure all the Citizens who ſhall enroll themſelves, that Tippoo will allow them an advantageous rate of pay, the terms of which will be fixed with his Ambaſſadors; who will further engage, in the name of their Sovereign, that all Frenchmen who ſhall enter into his armies, ſhall never be detained, after they ſhall have expreſſed a wiſh to return to their own country.

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the expreſs purpoſe of aſſiſting in the war to be commenced by your Highneſs againſt the Engliſh in India.

The Proclamation therefore is proved to have been the act of your Ambaſſadors. It originated in their arrival at the Iſle of France; it was diſtributed by their agents; it was avowed in every part by their own public declarations; and, finally, it was executed, according to its tenor, by their perſonal aſſiſtance and co-operation.

On the 7th of March 1798, the Ambaſſadors embarked at Port Nord Oueſt, on board the French frigate La Preneuſe, together with the force thus raiſed in your Highneſs's name.

This French frigate, with your Ambaſſadors, and with the troops raiſed in the enemy's country for your ſervice, arrived at Mangalore about the 26th of April 1798. Your Highneſs permitted this force to land in your dominions; and far from manifeſting the leaſt ſymptom of diſapprobation of the conduct of your Ambaſſadors in any part of this tranſaction, you formally received them, and the French Officers and principal perſons who accompanied them, with public marks of honor and diſtinction; and you now entertain in your ſervice a large part of the force thus raiſed, for the purpoſe of making war upon the Honorable Company.

From theſe ſeveral facts, the following concluſions reſult:

Firſt, That the Ambaſſadors diſpatched by your Highneſs to the Iſle of France did propoſe, and actually did conclude, an offenſive alliance with the French, for the expreſs purpoſe of commencing a war of aggreſſion againſt the Company, and conſequently againſt the Allies, the Paiſhwa and the Nizam.

Secondly, That your Highneſs's Ambaſſadors demanded military ſuccours from the French for the purpoſe of proſecuting the ſaid war; and declared that your Highneſs had already completed your hoſtile preparations againſt the Company (and conſequently againſt the Allies); and that you only waited the arrival of effectual aid from the French to break out into open hoſtilities.

Thirdly, That your Highneſs's Ambaſſadors levied a military force in the Iſle of France, under the conditions of the Proclamation, and for the avowed purpoſe of carrying into effect the offenſive alliance, contracted, in the name of your Highneſs, with the enemy of the Company, and of the Allies.

Fourthly,

Fourthly, That your Highneſs approved the conduct of your Ambaſſadors, ſuffered the French force, raiſed for the purpoſe of making war upon the Company and the Allies, to be landed in your country, and finally admitted the ſaid force into your army. Encloſure in N° VIII.

Fifthly, That your Highneſs, by theſe ſeveral perſonal and unequivocal acts, has ratified the engagements contained in the Proclamation publiſhed in the Iſle of France; and has taken the preliminary ſteps for fulfilling thoſe engagements according to the tenor of that Proclamation; and that you have thereby precluded whatever hope might otherwiſe have been entertained, that the proceedings of your Highneſs's Ambaſſadors were unauthorized by your orders.

Sixthly, That your Highneſs has for ſome time paſt been employed in military preparations, conformably to the hoſtile ſpirit of your engagements, contracted with the enemy of the Company and of the Allies.

Seventhly, That your Highneſs was prepared to make an unprovoked attack upon the Company's poſſeſſions, if you had obtained from the French the effectual ſuccour which you had ſolicited through your Ambaſſadors.

Eighthly, That your Highneſs, by theſe ſeveral acts, has violated the treaties of peace and friendſhip ſubſiſting between your Highneſs and the Allies.

Such are the grounds on which I founded my complaint, in my letter of the 8th of November; and ſuch are the motives which now compel the Allies to ſeek relief from that ambiguous and anxious ſtate in which they have been placed, for ſome years paſt, by the conduct of your Highneſs. The Allies complain that your frequent preparations for war, together with your hoſtile negociations and offenſive alliances with the enemy, continually expoſe the Allies, during a period of ſuppoſed peace, to all the ſolicitude and hazard and much of the expence of war.

Even under all theſe circumſtances of provocation, the Allies entertain the moſt earneſt deſire to eſtabliſh with your Highneſs a real and ſubſtantial peace, accompanied by the intercourſe and good offices uſual among friendly and contiguous ſtates. We are, therefore, ready to renew and confirm the bonds of amity with your Highneſs, on ſuch conditions as ſhall preclude the continuance of thoſe jealouſies, which muſt ſubſiſt ſo long as a final and ſatisfactory adjuſtment of all cauſes of ſuſpicion ſhall be delayed.

Your

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Your Highnefs is pleafed to fay, "That you cannot imagine how means, more "effectual than the exifting treaties, can be adopted for giving ftability to the "foundations of friendfhip and harmony, or for promoting the fecurity of the "States, and the welfare and advantage of all parties."

In this fentiment I entirely concur with your Highnefs; and if your Highnefs's wifdom had not been perverted, by evil councils, from a due obfervance of your engagements with the Allies, no new or more effectual means would now be neceffary "for giving ftability to the foundations of friendfhip and harmony, or for promoting the fecurity of the States, and the welfare and advantage of all parties." But a new arrangement is become indifpenfable, in confequence of your Highnefs's new engagements with the common enemy of the Allies. And I again entreat your Highnefs to meet with cordiality the friendly and moderate advance of the Allies, towards an amicable fettlement of every ground of jealoufy and danger.

Had your Highnefs received Major Doveton, that gentleman would have explained to your Highnefs, on the part of the Company and of the Allies, how this advantageous arrangement is to be obtained.

The Allies, being always anxious to enter into the friendly explanation with your Highnefs, I once more call upon your Highnefs, in the moft ferious and folemn manner, to affent to the admiffion of Major Doveton, as a meafure which I am confident would be productive of the moft lafting advantages to all parties.

I truft that your Highnefs will favour me with a friendly letter in reply to this; and I moft earneftly requeft that your reply may not be deferred for more than one day after this letter fhall reach your Prefence; dangerous confequences refult from the delay of arduous affairs.

(A true Copy)

N. B. Edmonstone, *P. T.*

(Nº 10.)

(N° 6.)——Copy of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun, to the Right Honorable the Governor General. Enclofure, in N° VIII.

From Tippoo Sultaun; dated 24th Rijeb, 1213, or 2d January, 1799: received 11th January, 1799.

The agreeable arrival of your Lordfhip's two Letters, denoting your welfare, rejoiced and gratified me. A Khereta, in reply to your Lordfhip's former friendly Letter, has been written and difpatched. It will, no doubt, by this time have been received; and the fincerity of my friendfhip and regard, together with proofs of my folicitude for tranquillity and peace (my friendly heart being bent upon their encreafe) will have been made apparent. Continue to rejoice me with happy letters.

(A true Tranflation)

N. B. Edmonstone, *P. T.*

(N° 7.)——Copy of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun, to the Right Honorable the Governor General. Enclofure, in N° VIII.

From Tippoo Sultaun: Received 13th February, 1799.

I have been much gratified by the agreeable receipt of your Lordfhip's two friendly Letters; the firft, brought by a Camelman, the laft by Hircarrahs; and underftood their contents. The Letter of the Prince in ftation, like Tumfheid with angels as his guards, with troops numerous as the ftars, the Sun illuminating the world, the Heaven of empire and dominion, the luminary giving fplendour to the Univerfe, the firmament of glory and power, the Sultaun of the fea and the land, the King of Room (i. e. the Grand Seignor) be his empire and his power perpetual, addreffed to me, which reached you through the Britifh Envoy, and which you tranfmitted, has arrived. Being frequently difpofed to make excurfions and hunt, I am accordingly proceeding upon a hunting excurfion. You will be pleafed to difpatch Major Doveton (about whofe coming your friendly pen has repeatedly written) flightly attended.

Always continue to gratify me by friendly Letters, notifying your welfare.

(A true Tranflation)

N. B. Edmonstone, *P. T.*

Enclosure in N° VIII.

(N° 8.)——Copy of a Letter from the Right Honorable the Governor General to Tippoo Sultaun; dated 22d February, 1799.

To Tippoo Sultaun: Written 22d February, 1799.

I had the honour, on the 13th instant, to receive your Letter, acknowledging your receipt of my two Letters of the 9th and 16th January, informing me of your intention to proceed on a hunting excursion, and desiring me to dispatch Major Doveton unattended to you.

I lament most sincerely, that the friendly intimation contained in my Letter of the 9th January, regarding the dangers of delay, produced no effect on your discerning mind, and that you deferred your reply to that Letter to so late a period of the season. Your long silence on this important and pressing occasion, compelled me to adopt the resolution of ordering the British forces to advance in concert with the armies of the Allied Powers. You are not ignorant that the period of the season rendered the advance of the army absolutely necessary to the common security of the Allies. This movement of the army is to be imputed entirely to your repeated rejection of my amicable proposal of sending an Ambassador to your Presence.

Under the present circumstances, to send Major Doveton to you, could not be attended with those advantages which would have resulted from his mission at a proper season.

The Allies, however, retaining an anxious desire to effect an adjustment with you, Lieutenant General Harris, Commander of the British troops, has been empowered to receive any embassy which you shall dispatch to him. Lieutenant General Harris will also authorize such persons as he may think proper, to concert, in communication with your Ambassadors, a new treaty of friendship with your Highness, founded on such conditions as appear to the Allies to be indispensably necessary to the establishment of a secure and permanent peace.

(A true copy)

N. B. Edmonstone.

(No. 9.)

(Nº 9.)——Copy of a Declaration of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, for all the Forces and Affairs of the British Nation in the East-Indies, on Behalf of the Honorable the East-India Company and the Allies of the said Company, their Highnesses the Nizam and the Peshwa.

Enclosure in Nº VIII.

A solemn treaty of peace and friendship was concluded at Seringapatam, between the Honorable Company, and the Nabob Asoph Jah and the Peshwa, on the one part, and the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun on the other part; and from that day all commotion and hostility ceased. Since that day, the three Allied States have invariably manifested a sacred regard for the obligations contracted under that treaty with the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun. Of this uniform disposition, abundant proofs have been afforded by each of the Allies. Whatever differences have arisen with regard to the limits of the territory of Mysore, have been amicably adjusted without difficulty, and with the most exact attention to the principles of equity, and to the stipulations of treaty. Such has been the solicitude of the Allies for the preservation of tranquillity, that they have viewed with forbearance, for some years past, various embassies and military preparations on the part of Tippoo Sultaun, of a tendency so evidently hostile to the interests of the Allies, as would have justified them, not only in the most serious remonstrances, but even in an appeal to Arms. On the part of the British Government every endeavour has been employed to conciliate the confidence of the Sultaun, and to mitigate his vindictive spirit, by the most unequivocal acknowledgment and confirmation of his just rights, and by the removal of every cause of jealousy, which might tend to interrupt the continuance of peace. These pacific sentiments have been most particularly manifested in the Governor General's recent decision on Tippoo Sultaun's claim to the district of Wynaad, and in the negotiation opened by his Lordship with regard to the districts of Ameera and Soula. In every instance the conduct of the British Government in India towards Tippoo Sultaun, has been the natural result of those principles of moderation, justice, and good faith, which the Legislature of Great Britain, and the Honorable the East-India Company, have firmly established as the unalterable rule of their intercourse with the Native Princes and States of India.

The exemplary good faith and the pacific disposition of the Allies, since the conclusion of the treaty of Seringapatam, has never been disputed even by Tippoo Sultaun.

Enclosure in No. VIII.

taun. Far from having attempted to allege even the pretext of a complaint against their conduct, he has constantly acknowledged their justice, sincerity, and good faith; and has preferred, in the most cordial terms, his desire to maintain and strengthen the foundations of harmony and concord with them.

In the midst of these amicable professions on the part of Tippoo Sultaun, and at the moment when the British Government had issued orders for the confirmation of his claim to Wynaad, it was with astonishment and indignation that the Allies discovered the engagements which he had contracted with the French Nation, in direct violation of the Treaty of Seringapatam, as well as of his own most solemn and recent protestations of friendship towards the Allies.

Under the mask of these specious professions, and of a pretended veneration for the obligations of treaty, Tippoo Sultaun dispatched Ambassadors to the Isle of France, who, in a period of profound peace in India, proposed and concluded, in his name, an offensive alliance with the French, for the avowed purpose of commencing a war of aggression against the Company, and consequently against the Peshwa and the Nizam, the Allies of the Company.

The Ambassadors, in the name of Tippoo Sultaun, demanded military succours from the French, and actually levied a military force in the Isle of France, with the declared view of prosecuting the intended war.

When the Ambassadors returned, in a French ship of war, from the Isle of France, Tippoo Sultaun suffered the military force, which they had levied for the avowed purpose of making war upon the Allies, to land in his country; and finally, he admitted it into his army: By these personal acts ratifying and confirming the proceedings of his Ambassadors.

This military force, however, was not sufficiently powerful to enable him immediately to attempt his declared purpose of attacking the Company's possessions; but in the meanwhile he advanced his hostile preparations conformably to his engagements with the French; and he was ready to move his army into the Company's territories, whenever he might obtain from France the effectual succours, which he had assiduously solicited from that nation.

But the providence of God, and the victorious arms of the British nation, frus-

trated his vain hopes, and checked the presumptuous career of the French in Egypt, at the moment when he anxiously expected their arrival on the Coast of Malabar. Enclosure in No. VIII.

The British Government, the Nizam, and the Peshwa, had not omitted the necessary precaution of assembling their forces for the joint protection of their respective dominions. The strict principles of self-defence would have justified the Allies at that period of time in making an immediate attack upon the territories of Tippoo Sultaun; but even the happy intelligence of the glorious success of the British fleet at the Mouth of the Nile, did not abate the anxious desire of the Allies to maintain the relations of amity and peace with Tippoo Sultaun. They attempted, by a moderate representation, to recall him to a sense of his obligations, and of the genuine principles of prudence and policy; and they employed every effort to open the channels of negotiation, and to facilitate the means of amicable accommodation. With these salutary views the Governor General, on the 8th November 1798, in the name of the Allies, proposed to dispatch an Ambassador to Tippoo Sultaun, for the purpose of renewing the bonds of friendship, and of concluding such an arrangement as might afford effectual security against any future interruption of the public tranquillity; and his Lordship repeated the same proposal on the 10th December 1798. Tippoo Sultaun declined, by various evasions and subterfuges, this friendly and moderate advance on the part of the Allies, and he manifested an evident disposition to reject the means of pacific accommodation, by suddenly breaking up, in the month of December, the conferences which had commenced with respect to the districts of Ameera and Soula, and by interrupting the intercourse between his subjects and those of the Company on their respective frontiers. On the 9th of January 1799, the Governor General being arrived at Fort St. George (notwithstanding these discouraging circumstances in the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun) renewed with increased earnestness, the expression of his Lordship's anxious desire to dispatch an Ambassador to the Sultaun.

The Governor General expressly solicited the Sultaun to return an answer within one day to this Letter; and as it involved no proposition either injurious to the rights, dignity, or honour of the Sultaun, in any degree novel or complicated either in form or substance, it could not require a longer consideration. The Governor General waited with the utmost solicitude for an answer to the reasonable and distinct proposition contained in his Letter of the 9th January 1799. Tippoo Sultaun, however, who must have received this Letter before the 15th of January, remained silent, although the Governor General had plainly apprized that Prince, that dangerous consequences

 would

Enclosure in N° VIII.

would refult from delay. In the mean while the feafon for military operations had already advanced to fo late a period, as to render a fpeedy decifion indifpenfable to the fecurity of the Allies: Under thefe circumftances, on the 3d of February (eight days having elapfed from the period when an anfwer might have been received from Seringapatam to the Governor General's Letter of the 9th of January) his Lordfhip declared to the Allies, that the neceffary meafures muft now be adopted, without delay, for fecuring fuch advantages as fhould place the common fafety of the Allies beyond the reach of the infincerity of Tippoo Sultaun, and of the violence of the French. With this view, the Governor General on the 3d of February iffued orders to the Britifh armies to march, and fignified to the Commander of His Majefty's fquadron, that the obftinate filence or the Sultaun muft be confidered as a rejection of the propofed amicable negotiation.

At length, on the 13th of February, a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun reached the Governor General; in which the Sultaun fignifies to his Lordfhip "That being "frequently difpofed to make excurfions and hunt, he was accordingly proceeding "upon a hunting excurfion;" adding "That the Governor General would be pleafed "to difpatch Major Doveton to him, unattended."

The Allies will not dwell on the peculiar phrafes of this letter; but it muft be evident to all the States of India, that the anfwer of the Sultaun has been deferred to this late period of the feafon, with no other view than to preclude the Allies, by infidious delays, from the benefit of thofe advantages which their combined military operations would enable them to fecure. On thofe advantages alone (under the recent experience of Tippoo Sultaun's violation of the Treaty of Seringapatam, and under the peculiar circumftances of that Prince's offenfive alliance with the French) can the Allies now venture to rely for the faithful execution of any treaty of peace concluded with Tippoo Sultaun.

The Allies cannot fuffer Tippoo Sultaun to profit by his own ftudied and fyftematic delay, nor to impede fuch a difpofition of their military and naval force, as fhall appear beft calculated to give effect to their juft views.

Bound by the facred obligations of public faith, profeffing the moft amicable difpofition, and undifturbed in the poffeffion of thofe dominions fecured to him by treaty, Tippoo Sultaun wantonly violated the relations of amity and peace, and compelled

compelled the Allies to arm in defence of their rights, their happineſs, and their honor. Encloſure in Nº VIII.

For a period of three months, he obſtinately rejected every pacific overture, in the hourly expectation of receiving that ſuccour, which he has eagerly ſolicited for the proſecution of his favorite purpoſes of ambition and revenge. Diſappointed in his hopes of immediate vengeance and conqueſt, he now reſorts to ſubterfuge and procraſtination, and by a tardy, reluctant, and inſidious acquieſcence, in a propoſition which he had ſo long and repeatedly declined, he endeavors to fruſtrate the precautions of the Allies, and to protract every effectual operation, until ſome change of circumſtances and of ſeaſon ſhall revive his expectations of diſturbing the tranquillity of India, by favoring the irruption of a French army.

The Allies are equally prepared to repel his violence, and to counteract his artifices and delays.

The Allies are therefore reſolved, to place their army in ſuch a poſition as ſhall afford adequate protection againſt any artifice or inſincerity, and ſhall preclude the return of that danger, which has ſo lately menaced their poſſeſſions. The Allies, however, retaining an anxious deſire to effect an adjuſtment with Tippoo Sultaun, Lieutenant General Harris, Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's and the Honorable Company's forces on the Coaſt of Coromandel and Malabar, is authorized to receive any Embaſſy which Tippoo Sultaun may diſpatch to the Head Quarters of the Britiſh Army, and to concert a treaty on ſuch conditions as appear to the Allies to be indiſpenſably neceſſary for the eſtabliſhment of a ſecure and permanent peace.

Dated Fort St. George, 22d February 1799.

(By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General)

N. B. Edmonstone, *P. T.*

(Nº 10.)

Enclosure in Nº VIII.

(Nº 10.)——ABSTRACT RETURN of the TROOPS that marched for the Mysore Country from the Coromandel Coast; taken from the Monthly Returns of the Corps in the Adjutant General's Office, for the Month of February 1799.

CORPS.	Non-commissioned, Drums, Rank and File.	TOTAL.
19th Regiment Light Dragoons - - - - -	430	
25th - - - - - - - - - -	454	884
1st - - Native Cavalry - - - -	439	
2d - - - - - - - - - -	422	
3d - - - - - - - - - -	437	
4th - - - - - - - - - -	453	1,751
Total Cavalry - - - -		2,635
Two Companies Bengal Artillery - - - -	139	
1st Battalion Artillery - - - - - -	148	
2d - - - - - - - - - -	321	
Total Artillery -		608
12th Regiment Foot - - - - - -	693	
33d - - - - - - - - - -	879	
73d - - - - - - - - - -	746	
74th - - - - - - - - - -	789	
Scotch Brigade - - - - - - -	559	
Swiss Regiment - - - - - - -	715	
Total European Infantry -		4,381
1st Battalion, 1st Regiment Native Infantry - -	963	
2d - - - 3d - - - - - -	1,023	
2d - - - 5th - - - - - -	1,080	
1st - - - 6th - - - - - -	1,012	
Carr. forward	4,078	

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CORPS.	Non-commiſſioned, Drums, Rank and File.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	4,078	
1ſt Battalion 8th Regiment, Native Infantry - -	910	
2d - - - 9th - - - - - -	821	
1ſt - - - 12th - - - - - -	795	
2d - - - 12th - - - - - -	1,034	
Three Battalions, Bengal Volunteers - - -	3,057	
Total Native Infantry -		10,695
Gun Laſcars - - - - - - -	1,483	
Pioneers - - - - - - - - -	1,000	
Total Gun Laſcars and Pioneers -		2,483

ABSTRACT.	Non-commiſſioned, Drums, Rank and File.
Cavalry - - - - - -	2,635
Artillery - - - - - -	608
European Infantry - - - - -	4,381
Native Infantry - - - - -	10,695
Total Fighting Men - - - -	18,319
Laſcars and Pioneers -	2,483
Grand Total - - - - -	20,802

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DETACHMENT under the Command of Colonel ROBERTS.

CORPS.	Non-commissioned, Drums, Rank and File.	TOTAL.
1 Company Bengal Artillery - - - - -	57	
1 - - - Coast - - - - - - -	85	
		142
1st Battalion, 10th Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry	993	
2d - - - 10th - - - - - - - - - -	1,008	
2d - - - 2d - - - Coast Native Infantry	1,051	
2d - - - 4th - - - - - - - - -	998	
1st - - - 11th - - - - - - - - - -	989	
2d - - - 11th - - - - - - - - - -	1,037	
		6,076
Companies of Gun Lascars - - - - - - -		318
Total - - - -		6,536

(Signed) JOHN BRATHWAITE,
Maj. Gen.

(N° 11.)

Enclosure, in N° VIII.

(N° 11.)——GENERAL RETURN of the TROOPS belonging to the Presidency of Bombay, composing the Army assembled for Field Service.—Lieutenant General JAMES STUART, Commander in Chief.—Head Quarters, Cananore, 11th February 1799.

CORPS.		Commanded by	Rank and File Europeans.	Rank and File, Natives.	Total Fighting Men, Europeans.	Total Fighting Men, Natives.	TOTAL Fighting Men.
Detachment of Artillery, and Lascars attached		Lt. Col. Lawnan	137	314	166	344	
Detachment of Engineers		Col. Sartorius	—	—	7		
Right Native Brigade, commanded by Lt. Col. Montresor	1st Battalion, 2d Regiment, N. S.	Major Lawrence	—	584	—	653	
	1st - - 4th	Major Disney	—	600	—	672	
	1st - - 3d	Lt. Col. Inignam	—	599	—	663	
Center or European Brigade, commanded by Lt. Col. Dunlop	His Majesty's 75th Regiment Foot	Major Forties	200	—	223		
	Honorable Company's E. Regiment Foot	Major Fyfe	467	—	528		
	His Majesty's 77th Regiment Foot	Major Spry	618	—	693		
Left Native Brigade, commanded by Lt. Col. Wiseman	2d Battalion, 3d Regiment, N. I. with Detachment of 1st or 9th Battalion	Lt. Col. Home	—	639	—	717	
	1st Battalion, 5th Regiment, N. I.	Major Paterson	—	593	—	663	
	2d Battalion, 2d Regiment, N. I.	Lt. Col. Marshall	—	597	—	675	
Pioneer Corps		Capt. B. Moncriff	—	390	—	416	
		Total	1,422	4,316	1,617	4,803	6,420

(*Signed*) ROBT. GORDON,

Adjutant General.

Enclosure in Nº VIII. (Nº 12.)——An Account of Rice and Gram, collected in the Coorga Country, for the Use of the Army.

RICE.

Contract Rice, provided by Choakara Mousa, and deliverable at the head of the Poodicherrum Ghaut, by the 25th of February, 30,000 Morahs of 40 Pucka Seers, or 80 lbs. each - - - - - - - - - -	lbs. 2,400,000
Rice collected by the Raja, and stored at Ver Rajunder-Pet 1st March, 33,000 Batties of 60 Pucka Seers, or 120 lbs. each - - - - - -	3,960,000
lbs.	6,360,000

Being at 1 p[d]. per man per day, equal to the subsistence of 40,000 men for 159 days.

GRAM.

Deliverable at the head of the Poodicherrum Ghaut, by the 25th February, 1,000 Candies of 560 lbs. each, or - - - - - - - - -	lbs. 5,60,000

Being at 10lbs. per day per horse, Gram for 2,800 horses for 20 days.

Nº IX.

Extract of a Letter from Lord Mornington to the Secret Committee; dated Fort St. George, 22d April 1799.

Since my arrival at this Presidency, I have addressed three separate Letters to your Honorable Committee, under date the * 13th January, 13th February, and 15th March 1799; my separate Letters of the 20th of March, and of this date, to the

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* The substance of these Letters have been detailed in Lord Mornington's Letter of the 20th March 1799.

the Court of Directors, and the Letter to your Honorable Committee from the Governor General in Council at Fort St. George, of the 7th April, contain a view of ſuch events as have happened in this quarter ſince the date of my laſt Letter to you.

To theſe advices, I do not feel it neceſſary to add any thing at preſent, further than my aſſurance that every circumſtance promiſes a ſpeedy and advantageous iſſue to the war with Tippoo Sultaun, and that all ſuch private intelligence as I have received concurs to favor this expectation.

I have the ſatisfaction to inform you, that notwithſtanding the export of 40 lacs of rupees in ſpecie to this Preſidency, and the actual commencement of hoſtilities with Tippoo Sultaun, the diſcount upon all the public ſecurities in Bengal has experienced a conſiderable diminution during the courſe of the laſt month; and with the aid of the ſupplies in ſpecie which we expect from England, I flatter myſelf that I ſhall be enabled, within a ſhort period of time, to direct an enlargement of the Commercial Inveſtment at all the Preſidencies. I am naturally impatient to return to Bengal, but the experience of every hour convinces me more ſtrongly that the avowed projects of Tippoo Sultaun, combined with his acknowledged means of carrying them into effect, have been among the moſt efficient cauſes, not only of the decline of public and private credit in Bengal, but alſo of encouragement to the diſorderly and diſaffected claſs of your ſubjects. I am therefore perſuaded, that the effectual reduction of Tippoo's means of miſchief is indiſpenſable to the welfare and tranquillity of all your poſſeſſions. Under this impreſſion, I feel it to be my duty to remain at this Preſidency as long as my preſence can in any degree contribute to the energy and vigour of our military operations.

By the lateſt accounts from Conſtantinople it appears, that General Buonaparte's army ſtill conſiſts of 17 or 18,000 fighting men. The Government of Bombay have fitted out an expedition againſt the Iſland of Perim, according to your orders. You will probably learn from them, that I called their attention to the ſame object, as ſoon as I learnt the arrival of the French in Egypt. My Letter reached Bombay towards the concluſion of the month of October, but my ſuggeſtion was not executed, in conſequence of a ſuppoſed deficiency of water on the Iſland of Perim.

Upon receiving a ſimilar ſuggeſtion from me, Admiral Rainier forwarded a con-

ditional order, for the occupation of the Iſland, to Commodore Blankett by the Centurion. Since the receipt of your orders, however, I underſtand it has been aſcertained at Bombay, that the Iſland of Perim is not deficient in water.

N° X.

Extract of a Letter from the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council to the Secret Committee; dated Fort St. George, the 18th April 1799.

The Governor General having informed us, that he has communicated, in ſeparate diſpatches to your Committee, and to the Court of Directors, the general cauſes which have compelled his Lordſhip to arm for offenſive war againſt Tippoo Sultaun, the grounds and principles on which his Lordſhip's repeated applications to Tippoo for the admiſſion of an Embaſſy from the Supreme Government have been founded, as well as the general political ſtate of India, we think it premature, at this ſtage of affairs, to enter into any detailed explanation of the ſtate of the war, or of the important conſequences which are likely to follow its termination.

We are deſirous however to take this opportunity of expreſſing our entire concurrence in the juſtice and neceſſity of the war in which we are now engaged, being convinced Tippoo Sultaun's repeated evaſions of the Governor General's pacific propoſitions, as well as his attempt to fruſtrate the advantages of our military preparations by an inſidious and tardy acceptance of the negotiation which he had ſo long declined, left no other means of ſecuring your intereſts than thoſe which the Governor General has employed. We are further confirmed in this opinion, by reflecting on the poſſibility of Tippoo deriving ſome of the advantages which he expected from his alliance with the French, as we are ſtill entirely ignorant of the condition of the French Army in Egypt, as well as the ſtate of our naval defences in the Red Sea, no intelligence having yet been obtained of Commodore Blankett's arrival at his deſtined ſtation.

Under theſe circumſtances, every principle of ſelf-defence, and of prudent precaution,

precaution, required that the Sultaun ſhould be deprived of the power of availing himſelf of the aſſiſtance of the French, before it would reach his dominions. Impreſſed with theſe ſentiments, we ſhall continue to pay the moſt vigilant attention to this important object; and we beg leave to aſſure you of our moſt cordial co-operation, and our moſt zealous ſupport, of the meaſures which the Governor General has already adopted, or which his Lordſhip may yet think it adviſeable to adopt, for the attainment of theſe objects.

In reflecting upon the actual ſtate of things, it is impoſſible not to advert to the perfect ſecurity which we poſſeſs in the Decan, from the vigorous and deciſive meaſures adopted for the ſuppreſſion of the French Intereſt at Hyderabad, and from the intimate connection which at preſent ſo happily ſubſiſts between the Company and His Highneſs the Nizam; and which has not only relieved us from the anxiety inſeparable from the former growth and extent of French Influence at that Court, but has enabled us, at the critical juncture of a war with Tippoo Sultaun, to bring the whole of the ſubſidiary force, with a large portion of the Nizam's, into the Myſore Country. The unremitting exertions which have been made for the removal of our pecuniary embarraſſments, have enabled us to ſurmount the difficulties which appeared to oppoſe the progreſs of the army.

We have the conſequent ſatisfaction of informing you, that the army under Lieutenant General Harris, equipped beyond all former compariſon in the great departments of ordnance, ſtores, grain, proviſions, bullocks, and ſpecie, within eight months from the iſſue of our firſt orders for aſſembling it, and within one month ſince it croſſed our frontier, has finally taken up its ground for the ſiege of Seringapatam.

The detailed ſucceſſes of the Commander in Chief, his able diſpoſitions and movements, the brilliant advantage obtained by the Bombay Army under Lieutenant General Stuart over the flower of Tippoo's army, commanded by the Sultaun in perſon, the extenſive and important aſſiſtance furniſhed by our faithful Ally the Rajah of Coorga, and the cordial co-operation of His Excellency Rear Admiral Rainier, will be ſubjects of more detailed diſpatches at a future period; but we have thought it our duty, which we execute with particular ſatisfaction, to communicate to your Committee the unrivalled pre-eminence of the Britiſh Power in India, the ſecurity which we derive from our ſucceſſes at Hyderabad and in Myſore,

againſt

againſt any preſent or future efforts, either of intrigue or force, on the part of the French Republic, and the well-founded expectations which we entertain from the ſtate of your alliances and the efficiency of your military force, of eſtabliſhing your intereſts in India upon a footing of permanent ſtability.

No. XI.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honorable the Governor General to the Court of Directors; dated Fort St. George, 20th April, 1799.

To the Honorable the Court of Directors for the Affairs of the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt-Indies.

Honorable Sirs,

1. I now proceed to ſubmit to you a detail of the operations of the armies in Myſore.

2. The Army of Bombay under the command of Lieutenant General Stuart, marched from Cananore on the 21ſt of February, arrived at the head of the Pondicherrum Ghaut on the 25th of the ſame month, and took poſt at Seedapoor and Sedaſere on the 2d of March, for the protection of the large ſupplies which had been collected at Verajunder Pett in the diſtrict of Coorga. From theſe poſitions, on Lieutenant General Harris's approach, Lieutenant General Stuart intended to form a junction with the army of Madras.

3. The army of Madras, under the command of Lieutenant General Harris, entered the territory of Myſore on the 5th of March, when Lieutenant General Harris forwarded to Tippoo Sultaun my Letter (forming N° 8, of the Encloſures of my ſeparate diſpatch to your Honorable Court, of the 20th March) and publiſhed the declaration forming N° 9, of the Encloſures of the ſame diſpatch.

4. The operations of the army of Madras commenced by the reduction of ſeveral forts upon the frontier. Some of theſe forts ſurrendered without any reſiſtance, and none of them were defended with ſpirit, although the Sultaun appears,

3 from

from the improved eftablifhment on which he had placed their garrifons, to have provided as well as he could for a different refult.

5. The progrefs of the army of Madras, owing to its ample equipments in every department, particularly in that of the ordnance, neceffary for the fiege of Seringapatam, was unavoidably flow; its movements, however, were but little impeded by the enemy. Confiderable bodies of horfe hovered about its line of march, but without any other effect than that of rendering the communications with the Company's territories extremely difficult. Some parties of horfe attacked the Nizam's Contingent, and His Highnefs's Cavalry are reported by General Harris to have conducted themfelves with great fpirit, a circumftance which may partly be attributed to the improvements recently introduced into the difcipline and eftablifhments of His Highnefs's Cavalry, at the recommendation of the Britifh Refident, under my inftructions.

6. At the period when the army of Madras entered Myfore, Tippoo Sultaun was fuppofed to be encamped in the vicinity of Maddoor, and to be preparing to move in the direction of Bangalore, for the purpofe of oppofing the progrefs of the army of Madras, in the event of Lieutenant General Harris actually paffing the frontier; but it foon appeared, that although the Sultaun had fo recently affected a difpofition to admit an Embaffy from the Britifh Government, he had probably no other view than to conceal the defign which he had formed, of ftriking a fudden and early blow againft the army of Bombay; for without allowing me the fame time to anfwer his laft Letter which he had taken for replying to thofe addreffed by me to him, and without waiting to hear of the actual commencement of hoftilities on the part of the Britifh Government, he came to the refolution of attacking the army of Bombay, then affembled beyond the line of his frontier in the diftrict of Coorga, under the Command of Lieutenant General Stuart.

7. For this purpofe Tippoo, taking with him the flower of his army, appears to have marched from his camp near Cenapatam on the 28th of February, (when Lieutenant General Harris was ftill within the Company's territories) and moving rapidly in the direction of Periapatam, to have arrived there on the morning of the 5th of March, being the fame day on which Lieutenant General Harris entered Myfore on the Eaftern Frontier.

8. On the 6th of March, Tippoo Sultaun paſſed his own frontier, and attacked a detachment of the army of Bombay, under the Command of Lieutenant General Stuart, the total ſtrength of whoſe entire army did not amount to more than ſix thouſand fighting men. The attack of the Sultaun's force was ſuſtained by a body not exceeding two thouſand men, and the Sultaun's army was finally defeated and completely diſperſed, before General Stuart could collect the whole of his divided force. It is with infinite ſatisfaction that I encloſe, for information of your Honor-
Vide N° XII able Court, the Paper marked (N° 1,) containing General Stuart's account of this brilliant and important action, which took place at Seedaſere on the 6th March.

9. After this ſignal defeat, Tippoo retreated precipitately to his camp at Periapatam, and remained there until the 11th of March, without making any further attempt to moleſt the army of Bombay. The loſs ſuſtained by Tippoo's Army on the 6th of March, appears to have amounted to near 2,000 killed, wounded, and priſoners (which included ſeveral officers of rank, and ſome of conſiderable diſtinctinction): that ſuſtained on the 7th, by the army of Bombay, will appear in Lieutenant General Stuart's Letter.

10. Adverting to the great diſproportion of numbers, and to other circumſtances of diſadvantage, I am confident that your Honorable Court will be of opinion, that the conduct and ſucceſs of the army of Bombay on that day has ſeldom been equalled, and never ſurpaſſed in India.

11. Under this impreſſion, I take the liberty of recommending to your favourable notice, the ſeveral officers and corps, named by Lieutenant General Stuart in his Letter of the 8th of March, and I am anxious to requeſt your particular attention to the diſtinguiſhed conduct of Lieutenant General Stuart, and Major General Hartley, as well as of Lieutenant Colonel Montreſor, and of Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop. Major General Hartley had already received a public teſtimony of my particular approbation of his extraordinary merit, in collecting ſtores and proviſions in the diſtrict of Coorga, previouſly to the arrival of General Stuart on the Coaſt of Malabar.

12. Tippoo returned from Periapatam to Seringapatam, and arriving at the latter place on the 14th of March, moved from thence immediately to meet Lieutenant General Harris and the army of Madras.

13. Lieutenant

13. Lieutenant General Harris had advanced on the 26th of March to a pofition between Sultanpet and Malavelly, having met with no confiderable impediment from the enemy. The enemy made their appearance in force on that day, but without attempting to difturb our army. On the 27th of March, when the army reached its ground at Malavelly, Tippoo opened a diftant cannonade upon it, which though at firft difregarded by Lieutenant General Harris, ultimately led to a general engagement, in which the enemy was completely defeated, and driven from every Poft which he attempted to maintain. Our lofs on this occafion was very inconfiderable; only feven rank and file being killed, and a few men (including four Officers) wounded, while that of the enemy is fuppofed to have amounted to near feven hundred.

14. I refer your Honorable Court to Lieutenant General Harris's Letter of the 27th of March, which forms a part of the Enclofure, N° 2, for a more particular account of this important victory, requefting alfo your attention to the merits of the feveral Officers and Corps diftinguifhed by the notice of Lieutenant General Harris.

15. General Harris marched on the 20th a few miles to the fouthward of Malavelly, without the leaft interruption from the enemy; from whence it may be inferred that Tippoo Sultaun was confiderably difpirited by the defeat which he had fuftained on the preceding day, added to the previous fuccefs obtained over him by the army of Bombay.

16. On the 29th of March, General Harris happily accomplifhed a movement which muft have greatly aftonifhed and difconcerted the enemy: inftead of proceeding in the direction of Arakerry and Karagat, Lieutenant General Harris fuddenly turned towards the river Cavery, where, finding a Ford at fome diftance above the junction of the Cavery and Copany, he immediately croffed the Cavery with a part of his army, and occupied ftrong pofitions on both banks of that river, at the diftance of about fifteen miles from Seringapatam. This movement was alfo made without the leaft oppofition on the part of the enemy, who indeed does not feem to have entertained the moft diftant fufpicion of the Britifh General's defign.

17. Lord Cornwallis, at a more advanced period of the year, having in vain fought for a practicable Ford to the fouthward of Seringapatam, Tippoo probably concluded that Lieutenant General Harris would have purfued his Lordfhip's route

to the Ford of Caniambaddy, northward of Seringapatam, for the purpofe of effecting a junction from thence with the army of Bombay. It is difficult to account otherwife for Tippoo's inaction, while General Harris executed this arduous and important movement.

18. The advantages of the pofition thus acquired by General Harris muft prove confiderable. In addition to the immediate acquifition of cattle and forage, it muft facilitate the junction with the army of Bombay; it muft afford additional fecurity to the abundant magazines which have been formed in the Coorga country, and favor the fafe approach of our convoys from the fouthern diftricts, and from the the Barrahmahl, by the Pafs of Coveriporam; and it promifes to open to our army that range of forage fituated to the fouthward of Seringapatam, which Tippoo feems to have referved for the confumption of his own army.

19. Lieutenant General Harris, with his whole army, having croffed the Cavery on the 30th of March, halted near the village of Sovelly on the 31ft. On the 1ft of April he moved towards Seringapatam, and on the 5th, encamped two miles S. W. of that city, having experienced no oppofition from the enemy fince the 27th of March. On the morning of the 6th of April, after an engagement in which the enemy appears to have made confiderable refiftance, Lieutenant General Harris took poffeffion of Sultanpetta, and an adjacent tope, or grove, and about the fame time Major General Floyd, with a ftrong detachment, was fent to effect a junction with the army of Bombay. On the morning of the 6th April, Lieutenant General Stuart received at Seedapore a note from Lieutenant General Harris, announcing the arrival of the latter at Seringapatam, and alfo fignifying that Major General Floyd was to be detached from the army of Madras on the 6th April, for the purpofe already ftated. In confequence of this intelligence, Lieutenant General Stuart had determined to march from Sedapore to Sedafere on the 7th April; and it is probable that the junction of the army of Bombay, with the detachment under the Command of Major General Floyd, was effected on the 8th, in the neighbourhood of Periapatam. The laft accounts received by me from General Harris, are dated on the 7th inftant, when he ftates that he had taken up his pofition for the fiege of Seringapatam.

20. Tippoo Sultaun, on the 7th April, had not returned any anfwer to my Letter of the 22d of February, nor had he manifefted any difpofition to propofe a negotiation.

negotiation. Lieutenant General Harris is inſtructed to propoſe preliminary articles of peace to the Sultaun, before the Britiſh batteries ſhall be opened againſt Seringapatam.

21. While General Harris was advancing towards Seringapatam, Lieutenant Colonel Read was employed in reducing the country to the northward of Ryacottah. His operations were intended to have embraced a wide range, and he had made conſiderable progreſs in them, when the more urgent ſervice of convoying to the army the large ſupplies which were collected in the Barrahmahl, made it neceſſary for him to change the direction of his march. He is now drawing together in the vicinity of Coveryporam, the numerous Benjaries and other ſupplies intended for the army encamped before Seringapatam, which place it is hoped he may be able to reach early in May.

22. To the ſouthward of the Carnatic and of Myſore, Lieutenant Colonel Brown, at the head of a reſpectable detachment, began his operation by the reduction of Carroor, which ſurrendered to him without any ſerious reſiſtance on the 5th April. On the 8th he ſent a detachment againſt Errode, and marched himſelf on the 9th to reduce Aravacourchy. He would, however, be obliged to ſuſpend his intended operations in the diſtrict of Coimbatore, and to unite his detachment to that of Colonel Read, with a view of forming a force ſufficiently ſtrong to give due protection to the large and important ſupplies proceeding to Seringapatam.

23. Aravacourchy, which had been conſiderably ſtrengthened ſince laſt war, ſurrendered to Lieutenant Colonel Brown on the 10th inſtant.

24. I have annexed to this Diſpatch, for the information of your Honorable Court, copies of the ſeveral Letters and Notes received by me from Lieutenant General Harris, from the 6th of March to the 7th April incluſive, and alſo copies of the Diſpatches which I have received from Lieutenant General Stuart, on the 8th March and the 6th of April.

I have the honor to be, Honorable Sirs,

With the greateſt reſpect,

Your moſt obedient and faithful ſervant,

MORNINGTON.

Fort St. George,
20th April, 1799.

22d April 1799.

P. S. After cloſing my Letter, I had the ſatisfaction to receive the Diſpatches from Generals Harris and Stuart, of which copies are incloſed, making N° 4 and 5.

I congratulate

I congratulate your Honorable Court on the succefsful junction of the detatchment under General Floyd, with the army of Bombay. The final junction of the whole with the army before Seringapatam, was expected to take place about the 13th instant. It may be safely affirmed, not to be in the power of Tippoo even materially to retard this junction, which, when effected, must excite a serious alarm in the mind of the Sultaun for the safety of his capital, if not of his person.

Your Honorable Court will perceive, that Lieutenant General Harris, in his progrefs to Seringapatam, encountered the fame difficulties which were experienced by Lord Cornwallis, from the failure of the cattle provided for the service of the army, which although amply sufficient in point of number at the commencement of the expedition, appears to have rapidly decreased on the entrance of the army into Myfore. The climate and water of that country are represented to be extremely unfavorable to the cattle of the Carnatic. The delay which arose from this unavoidable contingency seems to have been confiderable; but your Honorable Court will no doubt view with fatisfaction, the spirit and firmnefs with which this difficulty was met by the Commander in Chief, and the zealous exertion of the whole army, by which he was enabled to proceed on his march.

When I closed my Letter, I had not received any detailed relation of the action of the 27th March, or any official return of our lofs on that occasion. The dispatch since received from General Harris supplies the defect, and at the fame time shows that the lofs sustained by the enemy in the battle of Malavelly, was far more confiderable than I had supposed. The accounts received by General Harris on the subject of the enemy's lofs, as stated in his Letter to me of the 5th instant, are confirmed by the reports of some Hircarrahs belonging to General Stuart, who were in Tippoo's camp subsequently to the engagement.

I have added, for the further information of your Honorable Court, a sketch of the position of the army before Seringapatam on the 5th April (N° 6.), a sketch of the attack made by Tippoo Sultaun on part of the army under Lieutenant General Stuart on the 6th March (N° 7.), and the order of battle of the army under Lieutenant General Harris on its entrance into Myfore (N° 8.)

(N° 12.)

N° XII.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant General Stuart to the Governor General in Council; dated 8th March, 1799.

To the Right Honorable the Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor General, &c. &c. Fort St. George.

My Lord,

1. I had the honor to addreſs your Lordſhip on the 20th ultimo; and having marched from Cananore on the following day, agreeably to my intimation of that date, I arrived at the top of Pondiacherrum Gaut on the 25th of the ſame month.

2 I informed your Lordſhip it was my intention to aſſume a defenſive poſition cloſe to the frontiers; and there await, in conformity to General Harris's inſtructions, under date the 24th December, his further orders.

In purſuance of this plan I moved the corps ſucceſſively forward, and placed them in ſuch ſituations as might enable me moſt promptly to form the propoſed junction with the principal army.

3. On the 2d inſtant the right brigade, conſiſting of three native battalions, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Montreſor, took up their ground at Seedaſeer, the boundary of the Coorga country, and about ſeven miles diſtant from Periapatam.

The main body of the army, with the park and proviſions, remained at Seedapore and Ahmootenaar; the firſt eight miles, and the latter twelve, from the advanced poſition.

4. It may be neceſſary to inform your Lordſhip, that I was in ſome meaſure compelled, from the nature of the country, which is every where covered with thick Jungles, to place the army in ſeveral diviſions; but I had a further view in occupying the poſt at Seedaſeer, in order to preſerve a more ready communication with General Harris, as this was the only ſpot from whence the ſignals eſtabliſhed between the two armies could be obſerved. Although I had no reaſon to apprehend any immediate attack, I thought it adviſable to adopt the precaution of encamping

the corps at ſuch ſhort diſtances, as would either enable me to move without much loſs of time, into the enemy's Territory, or to ſupport, if occaſion ſhould require it, any quarter that might ſtand in need of aſſiſtance.

5. In the courſe of the morning of the 5th, an extenſive encampment was unexpectedly obſerved to be forming on this ſide the fort of Periapatam. This circumſtance was diſcovered at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as the enemy were taking up their ground, by a party of obſervation, on the ſummit of the high hill of Seedaſeer, which commands a view of the Myſore almoſt to the environs of Seringapatam. Before the evening this encampment aſſumed a very formidable appearance, and covered a great extent of ground; we were able to count from 3 to 400 tents; amongſt the number ſome of large dimenſions were diſtinguiſhed, and particularly one of a green colour, that ſeemed to denote the preſence of the Sultaun. However much the probabiliy of this circumſtance might be ſtrengthened by the reſpectable appearance of the encampment, it was contradicted by the evidence of two Hircarrahs, who had recently arrived from Seringapatam. Theſe men generally reported, that Tippoo had marched, with all his forces, on the 20th ultimo, to oppoſe the progreſs of the Madras army; and that the Benky Nabob commanded the only force in the field that remained in the neighbourhood of Seringapatam. This force was repreſented to be encamped at Canniambaddy, and to conſiſt of 5,000 Piadas, or irregular Infantry, who were ſaid to be intended as a covering party to 7,000 Benjaries, and directed to bring as much proviſions as they could collect about Periapatam to the capital.

6. In this ſtate of uncertainty I thought it prudent to reinforce Lieutenant Colonel Montreſor's brigade with an additional battalion of ſepoys, and waited for more correct intelligence, which I expected hourly, to act with the whole of my forces, as affairs might render it neceſſary. On the morning of the 6th, Major General Hartley went forward to reconoitre; and at break of day, from the hill of obſervation, the whole of the enemy's army was diſcovered to be in motion; but their movements were ſo well concealed by the woodineſs of the country, and the hazineſs of the atmoſphere, that it was impoſſible to aſcertain their object; nor, in fact, was this diſcovered until they had penetrated a conſiderable way into the Jungle, and commenced an attack upon our Line, which happened between the hours of nine and ten.

7. The

7. The enemy pierced through the Jungles with ſuch ſecrecy and expedition, that they attacked the rear and the front of our Line almoſt at the ſame inſtant. This diſpatch prevented more than three of our corps being engaged, as the fourth, which was poſted two miles and a half in the rear, was unable to form a junction, from the enemy having cut in between them and Seedaſeer. The communication was effectually obſtructed by a Column, which, according to the reports of our priſoners, conſiſted of upwards of 5,000 men under the Command of Baber Jung.

8. Fortunately, before the enemy had accompliſhed their purpoſe, Major General Hartley had time to apprize me of their attack, and remained himſelf to give any aſſiſtance that might be neceſſary. The beſt poſition was aſſumed for repulſing the enemy; and in this alarming ſituation the corps defended themſelves with ſo much reſolution, that the Sultaun's troops were unable to make any impreſſion. The brigade was on every ſide completely ſurrounded, and had to contend againſt a vaſt diſparity of numbers, beſides other diſcouraging circumſtances.

9. As ſoon as I received intelligence of the perilous ſituation of the right brigade, I marched to their aſſiſtance, with the two flank Companies of His Majeſty's 75th Regiment, and the whole of the 77th. I arrived about half paſt two in ſight of the diviſion of the enemy, who had penetrated into the rear, and poſſeſſed themſelves of the great road leading to Seedaſeer. The engagement laſted nearly half an hour, when, after a ſmart fire of muſquetry on both ſides, the enemy were completely routed, and fled with precipitation through the Jungles, to regain their Column, which ſtill continued the attack in front. On arriving at Lieutenant Colonel Montreſor's poſt, I found his men exhauſted with fatigue, and their ammunition almoſt expended. At 20 minutes paſt three the enemy retreated in all directions.

10. For this deciſive, and, I hope your Lordſhip will allow, brilliant ſucceſs, conſidering the ſmall number of troops who engaged, under very great diſadvantages, probably the flower of Tippoo Sultaun's Army, I feel myſelf peculiarly indebted to the judicious diſpoſitions for defence made by General Hartley. He embraced the opportunity of obſerving the motions of the enemy from the hill I have above-mentioned, and was thus enabled to adviſe Lieutenant Colonel Montreſor of the beſt method for defeating them. I beg leave alſo to inform your Lordſhip, that my beſt thanks are due to Lieutenant Colonel Montreſor, for his

very active exertions; and to the Officers and Men, including the Artillery of his brigade, for their gallant and ſteady behaviour throughout the whole of this arduous affair. Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop, and the European Diviſion under his command, are likewiſe entitled to my particular approbation, for their ſpirited conduct, which finally routed the enemy.

Vide Encloſure, N° 1. 11. Our loſs on this occaſion is far leſs than could reaſonably have been expected; and I have the honour to incloſe, for your Lordſhip's information, a return of this circumſtance.

12. It was impoſſible to aſcertain the exact loſs ſuſtained by the enemy, but it muſt have been heavy, as in the courſe of ſo long an action they were often expoſed in crowds to the fire of grape ſhot, and vollies of muſquetry.

Several men of diſtinction were killed, and ſome wounded Officers have been made priſoners. I have the honor to incloſe the information of Mozan Khan, Bhuſkſhy, and the Commander of a Kutcherry, the priſoner of the greateſt rank who has fallen wounded into our hands; but concurring reports ſtate, that Meer Ghoſar is amongſt the ſlain. (Vide Encloſure, N° 2.)

13. As the arrival of General Harris at Seringapatam, will not happen at ſo early a period as he firſt intended, the immediate poſſeſſion of the Poſt of Seedaſere was no longer an object of ſuch conſequence, and to retain it while Tippoo continued in force at Periapatam became an affair of ſerious difficulty. The ſecrecy and expedition with which he had planned his late enterprize, and the correct intelligence that the Leaders of his Columns appeared to have obtained of the private routs through the Coorga Jungles, led to an opinion that he would not remain ſatisfied with this abortive attempt, but might endeavour to penetrate by another direction to the ſouthward, ſtill more open than the paſſage of Seedaſere, where he would only be oppoſed by Coorgs. This conſideration derived a greater weight, as if he ſucceeded in forcing this entrance it would throw him into our rear, and put him in all probability in poſſeſſion of the great depôt of rice collected by the Coorga Rajah. Theſe motives have induced me to relinquiſh the poſt of Seedaſere, and to collect the whole of my force at this place. I have accordingly made a diſpoſition, either to defend my poſition againſt the Sultaun, if he ſhould again venture to attack it, or to move in defence of any part of the Coorga Rajah's Territories that the enemy may threaten, provided it ſhall endanger our magazine of

 proviſions;

provifions; otherwife I fhall remain on the defenfive, until I receive advice from General Harris.

14. Since the action of the 6th, the enemy have continued in their camp at Periapatam, nor have I any intelligence either of the Sultaun's defigns, or of the motives that induced him to undertake his prefent enterprize. It is not likely that he will remain longer in this neighbourhood than after he receives intelligence of General Harris having entered the Myfore. As my communication with General Harris is become infecure, I muft take the liberty of requefting your Lordfhip to inform him of fuch part of thefe particulars as may appear to you neceffary.

I have the honor to fubfcribe myfelf, moft refpectfully,

My Lord,

Your Lordfhip's moft obedient humble fervant,

Head Quarters, *(Signed)* J. Stuart.

Seedapore, 8th March, 1799.

P. S. By fome prifoners who have been juft now brought in by the Coorga Rajah's people, I am informed that the lofs of the enemy was very great, and that many men of the firft diftinction fell. They mention Seyed or Meer Ghofar, and the Benky Nabob, who led the center attack, among the killed. It is added, however, that the Sultaun is collecting more forces, and is determined to make a fecond attack.

(Signed) J. Stuart.

Enclosure in N° XII.

(N° 1.)——General Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in that Part of the Army engaged with Tippoo Sultaun's Troops, at and near Seedaseer, on the 6th March, 1799.

Camp, near Sedapore, 8th March, 1799.

		Killed.						Wounded.												Missing.					
						Total.											Total.					Total.		
		Captain.	*Haveldaurs.*	*Rank & File.*	*Puckauly.*	*Europeans.*	*Natives.*	*Lieutenants.*	*Ensign.*	*Subabdaur.*	*Jemmidaur.*	*Serjeant.*	*Haveldaurs.*	*Drums & Fifes.*	*Rank & File.*	*Puckauly.*	*Europeans.*	*Natives.*	*Captain.*	*Drums & Fifes.*	*Rank & File.*	*Europeans.*	*Natives.*	*Grand Total.*
Artillery and Lascars attached	- - - - -	—	—	3	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Right Native Brigade	1st Battn 2d Regiment	1	1	10	—	1	11	2	1	1	1	—	2	1	21	1	3	27	1	1	2	1	3	46
	1st D° 4th D° -	—	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	3	—	3	14
	1st D° 3d D° -	—	—	3	1	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	32	—	1	33	—	—	—	—	—	38
Center or European Brigade - - -	75th Regiment - -	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
	77th D° - - - -	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	7	—	9	—	—	—	3	3	—	14
Left Native Brigade -	1st Battn 5th Regiment	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	7
Pioneer Corps	- - - - - - - - - -	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	6	—	6	10
	Total -	1	3	24	1	9	20	4	1	1	1	1	3	2	84	1	21	77	1	1	14	4	12	143

OFFICERS NAMES.

Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Captain S. Thompson, 1st Bat. 2d Regt.	Lt. Lighton, Artillery. Lt. H. Roome, - } Lt. Wilkinson, - } Ensign Eldridge, - } 1st Bat. 2d Regt. Subadr Norajee, - } Jemmr Mahd Sophy, } Lt. Maxwell, 1st Bat. 3d Regt.	Captain Short, 1st Bat. 2d Regt.

(*Signed*) Robert Gordon,
Adjutant General.

(N° 2.) Information of Mozan Khan Bukshy.

Enclosure in N° XII.

The wounded prisoner states, that his name is Mozan Khan, and that he is Bukshy of the Mudgid or 5th Cutcherry, consisting of about 2,000 men.

That on the day of the action, the Column with which he attacked was composed of three Cutcherries, the Futtah adan Khan Bukshy, the Suddoor Ghoolam Aly Suddoor Bukshy, and Mudjid. That Keer Keeran Meer Hassen led the first Division, and that Baber Jung commanded the whole Column, which might amount to about 5,500 men; that the Mudjid Cutcherry, of which he is Bukshy, occupied the center, and emerged into the road where our two six pounders were left, and attributes the failure of the enterprize to the prematureness of the attack in front. That Khana Jahan and Ruzza Sahel, the same who commanded at Ghazinoor, led the attack in front with 3 or 4,000 men.

That he left Pultan with Tippoo's army three days before that of the attack; he varies with regard to the force now with Tippoo, from forty to twenty Cushoons, and twenty to twenty-five thousand men, and two Cutcherries of horse, of about seven or eight hundred each.

That there are nine guns attached to each Cutcherry of foot, and that they are now at Periapatam.

That Keer Saheb commanded the column which took the center of the plain, attended by the Benky Nabob.

That Keer Kummer Ul Deen is at present with the army, as well as Tippoo's three sons.

That Seyed, or Keer G. Nosan, by which he was indiscriminately called, rode on the day of the action a dark coloured horse, approaching to black, and wore a green turban.

That Seind Saheb commands the troops to the eastward of Pultan, and that Lally's corps is stationed a few Coss on this side of Bangalore, but that there are no Europeans present with the Sultaun.

(*Signed*) A. Walker,
Military Secretary.

No. XIII.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honorable Lord Clive to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors; dated Fort St. George, 17th April 1799.

Gentlemen, Fort St. George, 17th April 1799.

Underſtanding that the Governor General tranſmits to the Court of Directors by the preſent Diſpatch a full and detailed account of the war in which we are engaged with Tippoo Sultaun, and of the circumſtances and motives which have determined his Lordſhip in the choice of the meaſures which he has purſued relative thereto, I ſhould remain ſatisfied with what is written in the Letter of this Government, of this day's date, to the Secret Committee, did it not occur to my mind, that it may be ſatisfactory to you to know more explicitly my ſentiments upon the actual ſtate of our affairs reſpecting the war; and that I ſhould not do juſtice to the Governor General, if I did not expreſs my ſenſe of the conduct which has put us in a ſituation of ſuch fair and well-grounded expectations as that in which we are now placed. Upon my arrival here, the end of Auguſt laſt, I entertained the moſt ſerious apprehenſion of the Sultaun's ivading the Carnatic; which had he done, very difficult would it have been to have aſſembled the whole of our army, and vain would have been the hope of collecting a ſufficiency of ſupplies and cattle to enable us to undertake the ſiege of Seringapatam this ſeaſon, and finiſh the war in one Campaign. But the fortune of the Company prevented, and poſſibly the complete ſucceſs of the meaſure of annihilating the French party, and encreaſing the ſubſidiary force at Hyderabad, planned with ſo much wiſdom by the Governor General, and executed with ſo much ability by Colonel Roberts, under the direction of the Reſident, Captain Kirkpatrick, confounded the Sultaun and deterred him from bringing upon the Carnatic ſo ſevere a calamity.

From the time I was acquainted with the views and intentions of the Governor General, it became the object of my conſtant ſolicitude, in conjunction with the other Members of this Government, to promote his meaſures by the moſt zealous and cordial co-operation; and we had the gratification, upon his Lordſhip's arrival here, the end of laſt year, to receive his full and entire approbation of the exertions

that had been made, and of the advanced ſtate in which he found our preparations for war. Since that period the ſame wiſdom and energy which had characterized the Governor Gevenal's Councils, has guided our exertions, and we have had the ſatiſfaction to know, that the moſt formidable and beſt equipped Britiſh army that ever took the field in India, combined with a reſpectable force from the Nyzam, entered Myſore the 5th of laſt Month. Bombay has not been leſs forward in its exertions; and the two victories, obtained by General Stuart on the 6th March, and by General Harris on the 27th, are preſages of future ſucceſs, and ſerve to evince how little Tippoo is able, without French aid, to contend againſt the force which is aſſailing him. The effectual aſſiſtance of the Nyzam, the cloſe connection ſubſiſting between that Prince and the Company, and the powerful ſtate of our armies, encourage us to expect a ſpeedy and glorious termination to the conteſt. The irreconcileable hatred of the Sultaun, and the uncertain ſtate of the French in Egypt, of whom we have no accounts to be depended upon ſince Auguſt laſt, when Buonaparte was ſtill at the head of 17 or 18,000 men, authorize and point out the neceſſity of continuing the war till we can obtain complete ſecurity, and eſtabliſh the foundations of a durable and undiſturbed peace.

The expences of preparation have, from their extent, been unavoidably great: but as we have reaſon to expect that, if the war is not entirely finiſhed in one Campaign, the weight of it will, I truſt, upon the whole, prove an economical one; and that the acquiſitions we may gain, and the ſecurity we ſhall derive from them, will amply repay the expences we ſhall have incurred.

Concurring as I do in the views of the Governor General, bearing teſtimony to the wiſdom and deciſion of his councils, and ſenſible of the advantages which muſt ever reſult from the perſon who has the controul of the Company's affairs, and the means of drawing forth the reſources of the three Preſidencies being as near the ſcene of action as poſſible in a conteſt like the preſent, I deſire to aſſure you of my continuing to give my utmoſt ſupport and moſt cordial co-operation to meaſures which bid fair to reflect ſo much honor upon Lord Mornington's Adminiſtration, and to ſecure the moſt ſolid advantages to the Company and the Britiſh Empire. In theſe ſentiments I am moſt heartily joined by the other Members of this Government.

I have the honor to be, with the higheſt conſideration and reſpect,

Gentlemen,

Your obliged and moſt faithful ſervant,

(Signed) CLIVE.

No. XIV.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, in the Political Department, to the Court of Directors; dated Fort St. George, 11th of May 1799.

To the Honorable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honorable United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies.

Honorable Sirs,

1. It is with the utmoſt ſatisfaction that we have the honor to forward to your Honorable Court the encloſed copy of a Diſpatch received this day from Lieutenant General Harris, announcing the important events of the fall of the City of Seringapatam, the death of Tippoo Sultaun, and the capture of two of his Sons, and of many of his principal Officers, on the 4th May.

2. Your Honorable Court may be aſſured, that the moſt aſſiduous endeavours of the Governor General in Council will be employed to derive from theſe events the ineſtimable advantages which they promiſe to the general proſperity of your affairs in India.

3. We have not yet received the details of the action of the 4th of May, but we deemed it to be our duty to tranſmit to you, without the delay of a moment, the intelligence contained in this Diſpatch. We ſhall take an early opportunity of forwarding, by an overland and ſea conveyance, ſuch further details as we ſhall receive from Lieutenant General Harris, together with full information of the proceedings of the Governor General in Council, in conſequence of the glorious ſucceſs of the Britiſh Arms in Myſore.

We have the honor to be, with the greateſt reſpect,
Honorable Sirs,
Your faithful humble ſervants,

Fort St. George,
11th May 1799.

Mornington,
Clive,
W. Petrie,
E. W. Fallofield.

Copy of a Letter from the Commander in Chief to the Right Honorable the Governor General; dated Seringapatam, the 4th of May, 1799. Enclosure in N° XIV.

My Lord,

I have the pleasure to inform you, that this day at one o'clock a division of the army under my command assaulted Seringapatam; and that at half past two o'clock the place was entirely in our possession. Tippoo Sultaun fell in the assault. Two of his sons, the Sultaun Paudshaw, and Moyen ud Dien, are prisoners, with many of the principal Sirdars. Our loss is trifling: our success has been complete. I will send to your Lordship detail hereafter.

Seringapatam, (*Signed*) George Harris.
the 4th May, 1799.

(A true Copy)
J. Webbe,
Secretary to Government.

N° XV.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, in the Political Department, to the Court of Directors; dated Fort St. George, the 16th May, 1799.

To the Honorable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honorable United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East-Indies.

Honorable Sirs,

1. On the 11th instant, we had the honor of forwarding to your Honorable Court the copy of a short Dispatch from Lieutenant General Harris, announcing the event of the fall of Seringapatam, and the death of Tippoo Sultaun.

2. Having since received from Lieutenant General Harris the details relative to that memorable conquest, we enclose, for your information, a copy of the Commander in Chief's Letter to the Right Honorable the Governor General; of which we Vide Enclosure, N° 1.

we

we have thought it adviseable to omit a passage containing matter on which an important political arrangement actually depends, and we have, therefore, no doubt that it will be more satisfactory to your Honorable Court, that this subject should, for the present, be communicated only to the Secret Committee.

3. Having already congratulated your Honorable Court upon the important event of the capture of Seringapatam, and having assured you of the most vigilant attention of the Governor General in Council to improve the advantages which may be expected to arise from this brilliant and decisive success, it is our principal object in this address, to draw the attention of your Honorable Court to the merits of that gallant army which atchieved the conquest of the Capital of Mysore.

4. We have no doubt that your Honorable Court will view with admiration the consummate judgment with which the assault was planned, the unequalled rapidity, animation, and skill, with which it was executed, and the humanity which distinguished its final success.

5. The lustre of this victory can be equalled only by the substantial advantages which it promises to establish, by restoring the peace and safety of the British Possessions in India on a durable foundation of genuine security; and your Honorable Court will assuredly concur in the sentiments of national pride, satisfaction, and gratitude with which we reflect, that, in this arduous crisis, the spirit and exertions of the Indian army have kept pace with those of our countrymen at home, and that in India, as in Europe, Great-Britain has found in the malevolent designs of her enemies, an increasing source of her own prosperity, fame, and power.

6. Under the warmest impressions of its discipline, zeal, and valour, we beg leave to recommend this brave and gallant army to the favorable notice of your Honorable Court, and to the applause and gratitude of their King and Country.

We have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,

Honorable Sirs,

Your faithful humble servants,

Fort St. George,
16th May, 1799.

(Signed) MORNINGTON,
CLIVE,
W. PETRIE,
E. W. FALLOFIELD.

(Nº 1.)——Copy of a Letter from the Commander in Chief to the Right Honorable the Governor General; dated Seringapatam, 7th May, 1799. Enclosure in Nº XV.

My Lord,

On the 4th instant I had the honour to address to your Lordship an hasty note, containing, in few words, the sum of our success, which I have now to report more in detail.

The fire of our batteries, which began to batter in breach on the 30th April, had on the evening of the 3d instant so much destroyed the walls against which it was directed, that the arrangement was then made for assaulting the place on the following day, when the breach was reported practicable; the troops intended to be employed were stationed in the trenches early in the morning of the 4th, that no extraordinary movement might lead the enemy to expect the assault, which I had determined to make in the heat of the day, as the time best calculated to ensure success, as their troops would then be least prepared to oppose us.

Ten flank companies of Europeans, taken from those regiments necessarily left to guard our camp and outposts, followed by the 12th, 33d, 73d, and 74th regiments, and three corps of grenadier sepoys, taken from the troops of the three Presidencies, with 200 of His Highness the Nizam's Troops, formed the party for the assault, accompanied by 100 of the Artillery, and the corps of Pioneers, and supported in the trenches by the battalion companies of the Regiment de Meuron, and four battalions of Madras Sepoys. Colonel Sherbrooke, and Lieutenant Colonels Dunlop, Dalrymple, Gardiner, and Mignan, commanded the several flank corps; and Major General Baird was entrusted with the direction of this important service.

At one o'clock the troops moved from the trenches, crossed the rocky bed of the Cavery, under an extremely heavy fire, passed the glacis and ditch, and ascended the breaches in the Fausse Braye and rampart of the Fort, surmounting, in the most gallant manner, every obstacle which the difficulty of the passage, and the resistance of the enemy, presented to oppose their progress. Major General Baird had divided his force for the purpose of clearing the ramparts to the right and left. One division was commanded by Colonel Sherbrooke, the other by Lieutenant

Colonel

Enclosure, in N° XV.

Colonel Dunlop: the latter was disabled in the breach; but both corps, although strongly opposed, were completely successful. Resistance continued to be made from the palace of Tippoo for some time after all firing had ceased from the works: Two of his Sons were there, who, on assurance of safety, surrendered to the troops surrounding them; and guards were placed for the protection of the family, most of whom were in the palace. It was soon after reported that Tippoo Sultaun had fallen; Syed Saheb, Meer Saduc, Syed Gofar, and many other of his Chiefs, were also slain. Measures were immediately adopted to stop the confusion, at first unavoidable in a city strongly garrisoned, crowded with inhabitants, and their property in ruins from the fire of a numerous artillery, and taken by assault. The Princes were removed to Camp.

It appeared to Major General Baird so important to ascertain the fate of the Sultaun, that he caused immediate search to be made for his body, which, after much difficulty, was found late in the evening in one of the gates, under a heap of the slain, and soon after placed in the Palace. The corpse was the next day recognized by the Family, and interred with the honours due to his rank in the Mausoleum of his Father.

The strength of the Fort is such, both from its natural position and the stupendous works by which it is surrounded, that all the exertions of the brave troops who attacked it, in whose praise it is impossible to say too much, were required to place it in our hands. Of the merits of the army, I have expressed my opinion in Orders, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose; and I trust your Lordship will point out their services to the favourable notice of their King and Country.

I am sorry to add, that on collecting the returns of our loss, it is found to have been much heavier than I had at first imagined.

On the 5th instant, Abdul Khalic, the elder of the Princes, formerly hostages with Lord Cornwallis, surrendered himself at our out-posts, demanding protection; Kerim Saib, the brother of Tippoo, had before sought refuge with Meer Allum Behauder. A Cowl Namah was yesterday dispatched to Futteh Hyder, the eldest son of Tippoo, inviting him to join his brothers; Purneah and Meer Kummer Odeen Khan, have also been summoned to Seringapatam; no answers have yet been received, but I expect them shortly, as their families are in the Fort.

This

This moment Ali Reza, formerly one of the Vakeels from Tippoo Sultaun to Lord Cornwallis, has arrived from Meer Kummer Odeen Khann, to afk my orders for 4,000 horfe, now under his command; Ali Reza was commiffioned to declare, that Meer Kummer Odeen would make no conditions, but rely on the generofity of the Englifh. Enclofure in N° XV.

Monfieur Chapuy and moft of the French are prifoners; they have Commiffions from the French Government.

Seringapatam, 7th May 1799.

I have the honor, &c,

(*Signed*) GEORGE HARRIS.

ABSTRACT of a RETURN of Killed, Wounded, and Miffing, at the Affault of Seringapatam on the 4th of May 1799.

Europeans Killed—Two Captains, fix Lieutenants, three Serjeants, one Drummer, fifty-eight rank and file.

Ditto Wounded.—One Lieutenant Colonel, four Captains, eight Lieutenants, three Enfigns, two Conductors, twelve Serjeants, five Drummers, and two hundred and twenty-eight rank and file.

Ditto Miffing—One Serjeant, and three rank and file.

Natives Killed—Thirteen rank and file.

Ditto Wounded—One Jemidar, two Drummers, and thirty-one rank and file.

Ditto Miffing—Two rank and file.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded on the Affault.

Killed.

Lieutenant Mather, of the 75th, and Captain Owen, of the 77th flank companies; Lieutenant Lalor, of the 73d, Lieutenants Farquhar, Prendergraft, Hill, and Shawe, of the 74th; Captain Cormick, of the piooners.

Wounded.

Lieutenants Turner, Broughton, and Skelton, of the 75th; Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop and Lieutenant Lawrence of the 77th; Lieutenant Webb, of the Bombay regiment;

 Captain

Enclofure in N° XV.

Captain Lardy and Lieutenant Matthews of the Meuron regiment flank companies; Lieutenant Shawe, of the 76th, ferving with the 12th; Captain Macleod, Lieutenant Thomas, Enfigns Autil and Guthrie of the 73d; Captain Caldwell, of the Engineers, and Captain Prefcott, of the Artillery.

Enclofure in N° XV.

COPY of GENERAL ORDERS; dated Camp at Seringapatam, 5th May, 1799.

The Commander in Chief congratulates the gallant army which he has the honor to command, on the conqueft of yefterday; the effects arifing from the attainment of fuch an acquifition as far exceed the prefent limits of detail, as the unremitting zeal, labour, and unparalleled valour of the troops furpafs his power of praife: For fervices, fo incalculable in their confequences, he muft confider the army as well entitled to the applaufe and gratitude of their Country at large.

While Lieutenant General Harris fincerely laments the lofs fuftained in the valuable officers and men who fell in the attack, he cannot omit to return his thanks in the warmeft terms to Major General Baird, for the decided and able manner in which he conducted the affault, and for the humane meafures which he fubfequently adopted for preferving order and regularity in the place. He requefts that Major General Baird will communicate to the officers and men who, on that great occafion, acted under his Command, the high fenfe he muft entertain of their atchievements and merits.

The Commander in Chief requefts, that Colonel Gent and the corps of Engineers, under his orders, will accept his thanks for their unremitting exertions in conducting the duties of that very important department; and his beft acknowledgements are due to Major Beatfon, for the effential affiftance given to this branch of the fervice by the conftant exertion of his ability and zeal.

The merits of the Artillery corps are fo ftrongly expreffed by the effects of their fire, that the Commander in Chief can only defire Colonel Smith to affure the officers and men of the excellent corps under his Command, that he feels moft fully their claim to approbation.

In thus publicly expreffing his fenfe of their good conduct, the Commander in Chief finds himfelf called upon to notice, in a moft particular manner, the exertion of Captain

Captain Dowſe, and his corps of Pioneers, which during the preſent ſervice have been equally marked by unremitting labour, and the ability with which that labour was applied. Encloſure in Nº XV.

On referring to the progreſs of the ſiege, ſo many occaſions have occurred for applauſe to the troops, that it is difficult to particularize individual merit; but the gallant manner in which Lieutenant Colonel Shaw, the Honorable Colonel Welleſly, Lieutenant Colonel Moneypenny, the Honourable Lieutenant Colonel St. John, Major Mac Donald, Major Skelby, and Lieutenant Colonel Wallace, conducted the attacks on the ſeveral outworks and poſts of the enemy, demands to be recorded; and the very ſpirited attack led by Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, of His Majeſty's 74th regiment, which tended ſo greatly to ſecure the poſition our troops had attained in the enemy's works on the 26th ultimo, claims the ſtrongeſt approbation of the Commander in Chief.

The important part taken by the Bombay army ſince the commencement of the ſiege in all the operations which led to its honorable concluſion, has been ſuch as well ſuſtains its long eſtabliſhed reputation. The gallant manner in which the poſt at the village of Agrar was ſeized by the force under Colonel Hart, the ability diſplayed in directing the fire of the batteries eſtabliſhed there, the vigour with which every attack of the enemy on the outpoſts of that army was repulſed, and the ſpirit ſhewn in the aſſault of the breach by the corps led by Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop, are points of particular notice, for which the Commander in Chief requeſts Lieutenant General Stuart will offer his beſt thanks to the officers and troops employed.

Lieutenant General Harris truſts, that Lieutenant General Stuart will excuſe his thus publicly expreſſing his ſenſe of the cordial co-operation and aſſiſtance received from him during the preſent ſervice; in the courſe of which he has ever found it difficult to ſeparate the ſentiments of his public duty from the warmeſt feelings of his private friendſhip.

EXTRACT from GENERAL ORDERS; dated Seringapatam, 8th May 1799.

Lieutenant General Harris has particular pleaſure in publiſhing to the army the following Extract of a report tranſmitted to him yeſterday by Major General Baird, as it places in a diſtinguiſhed point of view the merit of an officer on the very im-

Enclosure in N° XV.

portant occasion referred to, whose general gallantry and good conduct since he has served with this army, have not failed to recommend him strongly to the Commander in Chief.

" If, where all behaved nobly, it is proper to mention individual merits, I " know no man so justly entitled to praise as Colonel Sherbrooke, to whose exertions " I feel myself much indebted for the success of the attack."

(True Copies)
(Signed) P. A. Agnew,
Military Secretary.

(A true Copy)
J. Webbe,
Secretary to Government.

Enclosure in N° XV.

(N° 2.)—Copy of a General Order by Government; dated 15th May, 1799.

G. O. By Government. Fort St. George, 15th May, 1799.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, having this day received from the Commander in Chief of the Allied Army in the field, the official details of the glorious and decisive victory obtained at Seringapatam on the 4th May, offers his cordial thanks and sincere congratulations to the Commander in Chief, and to all the officers and men composing the gallant army which atchieved the capture of the capital of Mysore on that memorable day.

His Lordship views with admiration the consummate judgment with which the assault was planned, the unequalled rapidity, animation, and skill, with which it was executed, and the humanity which distinguished its final success.

Under the favour of Providence and the justice of our cause, the established character of the army had inspired an early confidence, that the war, in which we were engaged, would be brought to a speedy, prosperous, and honorable issue.

But the events of the 4th May, while they have surpassed even the sanguine expectations of the Governor General in Council, have raised the reputation of the British Arms in India to a degree of splendor and glory unrivalled in the military history

history of this quarter of the globe, and seldom approached in any part of the world. Enclosure in N° XV.

The lustre of this victory can be equalled only by the substantial advantages which it promises to establish, by restoring the peace and safety of the British Possessions in India on a durable foundation of genuine security.

The Governor General in Council reflects with pride, satisfaction, and gratitude, that in this arduous crisis the spirit and exertion of our Indian Army have kept pace with those of our countrymen at home; and that in India, as in Europe, Great Britain has found in the malevolent designs of her enemies, an increasing source of her own prosperity, fame, and power.

(By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.)

(Signed) J. Webbe,
Sec. to Government.

(A true Copy) J. Webbe,
Sec. to Government.

N° XVI.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honorable the Governor General to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors; dated 19th May, 1799.

To the Secret Committee of the Honorable Court of Directors.

Honorable Sirs,

1. The accidental detention of the Sarah Christiana Packet, enables me to forward to your Honorable Committee by this dispatch, documents of great importance, explanatory of the nature of the connection between Tippoo Sultaun and the French Republic.

2. These Papers were found in the Palace of Seringapatam, and were transmitted officially to my military Secretary, by the Secretary of the Commission appointed to assist Lieutenant General Harris in all matters of a political nature.

(a) Vide Tranflation, Page 161.

3. The Paper, (a) N° 1. is a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Directory, and appears to be an attefted copy of that which was difpatched by M. Dubuc, with two Native Vakeels, on the 7th of February, 1799. The Letter however is dated the 20th of July 1798, at which time the military preparations in the Carnatic had fcarcely commenced.

4. Your Honorable Committee will obferve, that in this Letter Tippoo Sultaun, in the moft diftinct manner, ftates the nature of his late embaffy to the Ifle of France to have been the fame which I have defcribed in my minute of the 12th of Auguft, and in my Letter to Tippoo Sultaun of 8th November, notwithftanding that he had endeavoured to put a different colour on the tranfaction in his letter to me of the 18th December 1798, and received at Fort St. George 25th December.

5. It is equally remarkable, that he does not attempt to allege againft the Britifh Government any ground of complaint fince the conclufion of the laft war.

6. The object of his offenfive and defenfive alliance with France, appears to have been not merely the recovery of his former dominions, but the expulfion of the Englifh from all their rich poffeffions in India, and the utter annihilation of their power in Afia.

7. You will further obferve, that he declares it to be his intention to commence the attack on the firft favourable occafion, and, on the whole, that he profeffes to make common caufe with France, under the moft folemn proteftations of fidelity and zeal to the Republic.

(b) Vide Tranflation, Page 162.

8. The Paper, (b) N° 2, is a Note of the demands which Tippoo Sultaun's Ambaffadors were authorized by him to make upon the Executive Directory at Paris; they correfpond in fubftance with the requifitions announced in M. Malartic's Proclamation at the Mauritius.

9. In the articles 5 and 6, you will perceive that the Sultaun intended to commence his operations in the heart of the Carnatic, in concert with a French Army to be landed at Porto Novo; and that he did not propofe to wait the actual arrival of the French force, but was refolved to make himfelf mafter of the Coaft of Coromandel as foon as he fhould find it convenient, after having received notice of the motions of the French.

10. In

10. In article 7, it appears that the Portuguese Colonies in this quarter of India were to have been divided between Tippoo Sultaun and the French. All the articles of his Paper demand particular attention, as tending to prove, in the most conclusive manner, the entire devotion of this infatuated Prince to his alliance with France. This Paper also is dated on the 20th of July 1798, both Papers are signed in the Sultaun's own hand writing, according to the abbreviated form of signature which he was accustomed to use in all his Letters and other official Documents. This mode of signature is usual among the Natives of Hindostan, and no doubt can be entertained of the authenticity of the Papers.

11. Your Honorable Committee will observe, that the Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to me, which was received at Fort St. George on the 13th of February, must have been written subsequently to the dispatch of the Papers now enclosed, as M. Dubuc, with the Sultaun's two native Vakeels, embarked at Tranquebar on the 7th of February.

I have the honour to enclose two other Papers, N° 3 and 4, in the French language, found also in the Palace of Seringapatam.

I have the honour to be,

Honorable Sirs,

Your most obedient and faithful servant,

MORNINGTON.

Fort St. George,
19th May 1799.

(N° 1.)—COPY of a Letter (French) from TIPPOO SULTAUN to the FRENCH DIRECTORY; dated 26th July, 1798. Enclosure in N° XVI.

Vide Translation, Page 161.

(N° 2.)—ARTICLES of AGREEMENT (French) proposed by TIPPOO SULTAUN to the FRENCH DIRECTORY. Enclosure in N° XVI.

Vide Translation, Page 162.

Enclofure in No XVI.

(No 3.)——Copy of a Letter from M. Dubuc to the Prime Minifter of the Rajah of Travencore.

(Tranflation.)

To His Excellency Ranan Kifren, Prime Minifter of His Majefty the Rajah of Travencore, at Alepé.

My Lord,

I wait with impatience the arrival of fome Eaft-India fhips, to have fome news, and to learn that your health is perfectly re-eftablifhed, if, as is reported here, it has been diforderd.

The opportunities for India are rare. I take advantage of a veffel which is going to the Coaft of Malabar, to write to the Prince Tippoo Sultaun, with whom I have the honor to correfpond. I beg of you to forward my Letter, after having had it tranflated into an Eaftern language, that you may not be under the neceffity of communicating it to any perfon.

I am often afked, why your Prince was not an ally of the Sultaun's? and on my reflecting, that the great Nabob, Hyder Ali, his father, had been the friend and ally of Ram Rajah, I was aftonifhed, that this friendfhip, deranged by fome event, never had been renewed. It is very common in Europe, that one Power, after having been at war with its neighbour, re-becomes its ally and friend. You have been at war with the Baçha: I conceive it neceffary that all refentment fhould be forgotten, that the old quarrels fhould be extinguifhed, and that it is requifite to the two Princes to form a treaty of alliance and friendfhip, in a firm manner, and fuitable to their reciprocal interefts. If I was in India, I would prefs you much, as well as the Sultaun, believing that my wifhes would be fulfilled. But it is referved for you to have the merit of re-uniting thefe two Powers:—You are the counfellor and friend of your King; you manage his affairs fo advantageoufly, that if you find this alliance worthy (and I have no doubt of it) he will fuffer you to make him the propofition, and the two Princes will eafily underftand each other. If my wifhes are fatisfied in this refpect, my joy will be at its height; becaufe you will be reputed our Ally, in becoming that of a Prince, who has been united with

France a long time. I pray Heaven, that your days may glide long and happy, and that it will preserve thofe of your King. This is the fincere wifh of your fervant and friend,

Ifle de France, (Signed) MAL DESCOMBERC.
15 Ventofe, an. 6.
5th March 1798.

(Nº 4.)——COPY of a LETTER (French) from M. DUBUC to TIPPOO SULTAUN; dated 16th December, O. S. 1798. Enclofure in Nº XVI.

Vide Tranflation, Page 165.

Nº XVII.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Lord MORNINGTON to the CHAIRMAN of the COURT of DIRECTORS; dated Fort St. George, 19th May 1799.

[Private.]

SIR, Fort St. George 19th May 1799.

The Sarah Chriftiana having been detained for a few hours, I am enabled to acknowledge the receipt of the Difpatches of the Secret Committee, under date 24th of December.

The intelligence which I have received this day from Seringapatam, induces me to believe that I fhall be able to effect a fettlement of the country without quitting this Prefidency. My Brother and Lieutenant Colonel Kirkpatrick, are far advanced on their way towards Myfore, and I fhall wait for their report before I move from hence. I requeft you to apprize the Court of Directors of the probability of my being able to raife the Inveftment nearly to the ftandard originally propofed.

The advices from Egypt are by no means fatisfactory; it appears, that the French had gained fome confiderable advantages in Syria, and had taken the town of Joppa; it alfo appears, that they had fortified Suez, and had begun to collect

craft at the head of the Arabian Gulph. The Centurion and Albatroſs, and two of the Company's cruizers, were gone up the Red Sea for the purpoſe of deſtroying the craft collected, and of preventing the collection of more. The Princeſs Charlotte Indiaman, armed, together with the Fox frigate, were probably off the Streights of Babelmandel, having quitted Bombay with that deſtination ſome time before. The laſt intelligence of Commodore Blankett, was of the month of January, when he was contending with adverſe winds off the Coaſt of Africa, a very few degrees to the Northward of the Line. Admiral Rainier was at Cananore on the 8th of May; it is a ſatisfactory circumſtance to reflect, that if the French ſhould be able, by any accident, to puſh a force to India by ſea, after Admiral Rainier ſhall have quitted his ſtation, they will find no friend to ſupport them ; their arrival, under our preſent circumſtances, would, I am perſuaded, only ſerve to add another triumph to the Britiſh Arms in India.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

With the greateſt reſpect,

Your moſt obedient and faithful ſervant,

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

To the Chairman of the Court of Directors.

Nº XVIII.

COPY of a LETTER from Lieutenant General GEORGE HARRIS to the CHAIRMAN of the COURT of DIRECTORS; dated Seringapatam, 6th May 1799.

The Chairman of the Honorable Court of Directors of the United Eaſt-India Company, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the honor of congratulating you and the Honorable Court, on the proſperous iſſue of the expedition committed to my charge by the Right Honorable the Earl of Mornington.

Seringapatam was carried by ſtorm at mid-day of the 4th inſtant; Tippoo Sultaun killed, with many of his principal Officers, and thouſands of his adherents; and his family, with the families of his chief Sirdars, in our poſſeſſion.

My attention is now directed to ſecure my poſition, and maintain our advantages, until I can receive further inſtructions from the Right Honorable the Governor General.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

With reſpect,

Head Quarters, Seringapatam, 6th May 1799.

Your very obedient humble ſervant,

GEO. HARRIS,

Lieut. General and Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's and the Hon. Company's Forces on the Coaſts of Coromandel and Malabar.

Nº XIX.

COPY of a LETTER from JOHN SPENCER, Eſq. to the COURT of DIRECTORS; dated Calicut, 21ſt May 1799.

To the Honorable the Court of Directors for all Affairs of the Honorable United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt-Indies.

Honorable Sirs,

Par. 1. Admiral Rainier having been pleaſed to order His Majeſty's Frigate the Carysfort, on her voyage to England, to touch at this plaoe, for ſuch intelligence as might be attainable here, of a nature ſufficiently intereſting to be worthy of your notice, I avail myſelf of the opportunity to addreſs you, while my anxiety to avoid the detention of the Carysfort, particularly at this late period of the ſeaſon, will neceſſarily oblige me to be very conciſe.

2. General Harris's diſpatches will adviſe you of his glorious and important ſucceſs at Seringapatam, on which I have the honor to preſent you with my moſt cordial congratulations.

3. On

3. On the 11th inftant, Kummeer Odien Khan, one of the principal Officers of the late Tippoo Sultaun, came in to General Harris with 4,000 horfe; and on the 12th, Purnea, a Bramin, one of Tippoo's Civil Officers, alfo came in; Futteh Hyder, Tippoo's eldeft fon, illegitimate, was expected to come in on the 13th; and a falute, which was heard by the Bombay Army on that day at Seringapatam, was fuppofed to announce that event.

4. The Bombay Army, under General Stuart, left Seringapatam for the Malabar Coaft, on the 15th inftant, and there is every reafon to expect, that the whole will reach Cananore by the 25th; they have had the advantage of very fine dry weather, notwithftanding the advanced period of the feafon. I underftand that the whole of General Stuart's army, including the two Native Corps lately forming a part of Colonel Little's Detachment, will be cantoned for the prefent at or near Cananore and Tellicherry.

5. The intelligence of our fuccefs at Seringapatam of the 4th inftant, reached the Right Honorable the Governor General, at Madras, on the 11th.

6. I have the fatisfaction to acquaint your Honorable Court, that during the late hoftilities between the Honorable Company and Tippoo Sultaun, the tranquillity of the Province, and the realization of the revenues, have remained uninterrupted, and there is great reafon to conclude, that the general ftate of the Province will be very much ameliorated by the very fuccefsful termination of the war.

7. It is expected that part of General Stuart's army will fhortly march into and take poffeffion of the country of the late Tippoo Sultaun, which lies on the Malabar Coaft, between Kabye, our late northern frontier, and Goa.

I have the honor to be, Honorable Sirs,

Moft refpectfully,

Calicut, Your moft obedient and moft humble fervant,

21ft May 1799

J. SPENCER,

Prefident of the Commiffion for executing the Office of Supravifor and Chief Judge and Magiftrate in Malabar.

*** *The preceding Papers, No. I. to XIX. with their feveral Enclofures, have been laid before both* HOUSES *of* PARLIAMENT, *and printed by their Orders.*

No. XX.

Nº XX.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honorable the Governor General to the Court of Directors; dated 11th May, 1799.

To the Honorable the Court of Directors for the Affairs of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies.

Honorable Sirs,

No particular comment is required from me, to illuſtrate the numerous advantages which cannot fail to flow from the brilliant and deciſive achievement announced to your Honorable Court, in the Diſpatch of the Governor General in Council of this date; but I cannot refrain from offering to you my ſeparate and moſt cordial congratulations on an event, the glory of which has never been ſurpaſſed (if it has ever been equalled) in the hiſtory of the military tranſactions of the Britiſh Nation in India.

I have the honor to encloſe, for the information of your Honorable Court, a copy (Nº 1.) of a letter addreſſed to me by Major Beatſon, one of my Aides de Camp, whoſe extraordinary abilities and excellent character originally recommended him to my notice. He was principally entruſted with the arduous charge of planning and conducting the approaches and attack of the army at Seringapatam. From his letter it appears, that the fall of Seringapatam, under all the circumſtances which accompanied that event, has placed the whole Kingdom of Myſore, with all its reſources, at the diſpoſal of your Government; and that the only Power in India, to which the French could look for aſſiſtance, or which could be deemed formidable to your intereſts, is now deprived of all vigour, if not entirely extinct. When your Honorable Court recollects, that theſe advantages have been acquired within four months from the date of my arrival at this Preſidency, and within two from the period of the army's entrance into Myſore, I truſt you will be of opinion, that your ſervants have not been deficient in alacrity or diligence. Vide Encloſure, Nº 1.

When Lieutenant General Harris took the field, I thought it my duty to inveſt him with the moſt efficient and extenſive powers, which it was poſſible for me to delegate; and he has carried with him, to the gates of Seringapatam, the full vigour and energy of your Supreme Government. To the judicious exerciſe of this ample authority, combined with the liberal ſupplies which had been provided for the army, may be aſcribed, in a great meaſure, the unparalleled rapidity and promptitude of its operations. I have the further ſatisfaction to add, that the particular detail of thoſe operations, which I ſhall hereafter ſubmit to your Honorable Court, will furniſh the moſt brilliant examples of judgment, ſkill, diſcipline, firmneſs, and valour, under many arduous trials, of all thoſe diſtinguiſhed qualities.

The dreadful fate of Tippoo Sultaun cannot be contemplated without emotions of pain and regret: but I truſt it will ſerve as a ſalutary leſſon to the Native Princes of India, and will prove the danger of violating public engagements, and inviting foreign invaſion, for the proſecution of ſchemes of ambition and hatred againſt the Britiſh Power. He was interred within his own capital, on the day following its capture, in the Mauſoleum of his Father, with the honors of war paid to his remains by the Britiſh army. I am perſuaded that your Honorable Court will derive peculiar ſatisfaction from the intelligence that his family and Palace ſuffered no inſult or violence, during the heat of the aſſault, and have ſince been protected with the utmoſt care.

Previous to General Harris's departure from the Carnatic, I appointed a Commiſſion to aſſiſt him in all matters relating to political negotiation, and I furniſhed him with inſtructions applicable to every contingency which I could then foreſee. The conduct of the Commiſſioners under General Harris's orders has hitherto been completely ſatisfactory to me; but the preſent criſis appearing to demand my own immediate direction, it is my intention to proceed, without delay, to Ryakottah, and from thence, eventually, to Seringapatam, for the purpoſe of adjuſting the affairs of the Kingdom of Myſore, on ſuch a foundation as ſhall permanently eſtabliſh the tranquillity of your poſſeſſions in this quarter of India. As it will require ſome days to make the neceſſary preparations for my journey, I have diſpatched my Private Secretary Mr. Henry Welleſley, and my Military Secretary Lieutenant Colonel Kirkpatrick, directly to Seringapatam, with ſuch orders as appear immediately requiſite for the guidance of Lieutenant General Harris. In the mean while, the encloſed extract (N° 2.) of a letter from Captain Macauley to my Military Secretary will ſatisfy your Honorable Court, that Lieutenant General Harris has proceeded with the ſame diſpatch and judgment, in ſecuring the advantages of his preſent ſituation, which he manifeſted in obtaining it.

I have the honor to be, Honorable Sirs,

With the greateſt reſpect,

Your moſt obedient and moſt faithful ſervant,

MORNINGTON.

Fort St. George,
May 11th, 1799.

Encloſure in N° XX.

(No. 1.)—EXTRACT of a LETTER from MAJOR BEATSON to the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL; dated Seringapatam, 6th May, 1799.

To the Right Honorable Earl Mornington, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

It is with the greateſt pleaſure I inform your Lordſhip, that on Saturday the 4th inſtant, about halfpaſt one in the afternoon, the breach was aſſaulted, and in leſs

than

than an hour our troops were in poffeffion of the whole of the rampart of Seringapatam. On this moft happy event, I beg leave fincerely to congratulate your Lordfhip, particularly as it has been attended with every circumftance that could have been defired, to render it the the moft important event that perhaps ever happened. Enclofure in N? XX.

The death of the Sultaun, who was fhot through the head, and bayonetted in three parts of his body, as he attempted to make his efcape; the poffeffion of his whole family, treafure, and jewels, which were fecured from ravage and plunder, by the accidental circumftance of the Palace not having been taken poffeffion of until the fury of the ftorm was over; and the families of the principal Chiefs of the Sultaun's army having been detained prifoners in the Fort, and now fallen into our hands; are altogether a chain of fuch fortunate events, and fo highly advantageous, that nothing feems to be wanting to enfure an immediate peace throughout the Peninfula.

No account has yet been taken of the treafure, but from what has been feen it muft be immenfe: and as many of the apartments of the Palace, which are fealed up, have not yet been opened, it is impoffible to form any idea of the amount: nor in this inftance, can we be guided by information; for the Sultaun, it is faid, was of late fo fufpicious, that he trufted nobody, and locked up and fealed thofe apartments with his own hands.

There is alfo an immenfe quantity of grain and military ftores of every kind.

I have faid nothing of the operations of the fiege, of which your Lordfhip fhall have a minute detail in my journal: I will only obferve, that it affords me the higheft fatisfaction to find, that the forlorn hope was only fix minutes croffing the rocky bed of the river, the ditch, and afcending to the top of the breach, which was to me a fufficient proof, that I was not miftaken in the judgment which I had formed of the river and the ditch, after reconoitering them, and which I had the honor of communicating to your Lordfhip in my Letter of the 18th ultimo.

As I have now nothing to detain me here, it is my intention, with General Harris's permiffion, to proceed to the Carnatic, as foon as the communication is open, in order to have the honor of attending your Lordfhip, and receiving your commands, in whatever way you may be pleafed to employ me.

Seringapatam,
6th May, 1799. *(Signed)* A. Beatson.

Enclosure in N°. XX.

(N° 2.)—Extract of a Letter from Captain Colin Macauley to Lieutenant Colonel Kirkpatrick; dated, Head Quarters Seringapatam, 6th May, 1799.

The General now directs his attention to break up Tippoo's army. Kummeer-o-dien, and Purneah, are still at the head of large parties: their families are in our possession, and there can be little doubt of their soon surrendering.

(*Signed*) C. Macaulay.

No. XXI.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honorable the Governor General to the Court of Directors; dated 16th May, 1799.

To the Honorable the Court of Directors for the Affairs of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies.

Honorable Sirs,

1. I now proceed to communicate to your Honorable Court such details of the progress of the Allied Arms against Tippoo Sultaun, as the imperfect advices which I have received enable me to furnish. The interrupted state of the communication between Seringapatam and this Presidency, has not been favorable to the transmission of minute and copious information, either by Lieutenant General Harris or by individuals.

(a) Vide Page 73

Vide Enclosure, N° 1.

2. The latest accounts which had been received from the army before Seringapatam, when I addressed your Honorable Court on the (a) 22d April, were dated the 7th of April. From that time, nothing material occurred till the 9th, when General Harris received a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun, in which the Sultaun declared, " that he had adhered firmly to treaties; and demanded the meaning of " the advance of the English armies, and of the occurrence of hostilities." To this Letter, General Harris briefly replied, by referring the Sultaun for an explanation of the advance of the English and Allied Armies, and of the commencement of hostilities, to the several Letters which I had addressed to Tippoo Sultaun on the subject.

3. Major

N° XX.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honorable the Governor General to the Court of Directors; dated 11th May, 1799.

To the Honorable the Court of Directors for the Affairs of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies.

Honorable Sirs,

No particular comment is required from me, to illustrate the numerous advantages which cannot fail to flow from the brilliant and decisive achievement announced to your Honorable Court, in the Dispatch of the Governor General in Council of this date; but I cannot refrain from offerring to you my separate and most cordial congratulations on an event, the glory of which has never been surpassed (if it has ever been equalled) in the history of the military transactions of the British Nation in India.

I have the honor to enclose, for the information of your Honorable Court, a copy (N° 1.) of a letter addressed to me by Major Beatson, one of my Aides de Camp, whose extraordinary abilities and excellent character originally recommended him to my notice. He was principally entrusted with the arduous charge of planning and conducting the approaches and attack of the army at Seringapatam. From his letter it appears, that the fall of Seringapatam, under all the circumstances which accompanied that event, has placed the whole Kingdom of Mysore, with all its resources, at the disposal of your Government; and that the only Power in India, to which the French could look for assistance, or which could be deemed formidable to your interests, is now deprived of all vigour, if not entirely extinct. When your Honorable Court recollects, that these advantages have been acquired within four months from the date of my arrival at this Presidency, and within two from the period of the army's entrance into Mysore, I trust you will be of opinion, that your servants have not been deficient in alacrity or diligence.

Vide Enclosure, N° 1.

When Lieutenant General Harris took the field, I thought it my duty to invest him with the most efficient and extensive powers, which it was possible for me to delegate; and he has carried with him, to the gates of Seringapatam, the full vigour and energy of your Supreme Government. To the judicious exercise of this ample authority, combined with the liberal supplies which had been provided for the army, may be ascribed, in a great measure, the unparalleled rapidity and promptitude of its operations. I have the further satisfaction to add, that the particular detail of those operations, which I shall hereafter submit to your Honorable Court, will furnish the most brilliant examples of judgment, skill, discipline, firmness, and valour, under many arduous trials, of all those distinguished qualities.

The dreadful fate of Tippoo Sultaun cannot be contemplated without emotions of pain and regret: but I truſt it will ſerve as a ſalutary leſſon to the Native Princes of India, and will prove the danger of violating public engagements, and inviting foreign invaſion, for the proſecution of ſchemes of ambition and hatred againſt the Britiſh Power. He was interred within his own capital, on the day following its capture, in the Mauſoleum of his Father, with the honors of war paid to his remains by the Britiſh army. I am perſuaded that your Honorable Court will derive peculiar ſatisfaction from the intelligence that his family and Palace ſuffered no inſult or violence, during the heat of the aſſault, and have ſince been protected with the utmoſt care.

Previous to General Harris's departure from the Carnatic, I appointed a Commiſſion to aſſiſt him in all matters relating to political negotiation, and I furniſhed him with inſtructions applicable to every contingency which I could then foreſee. The conduct of the Commiſſioners under General Harris's orders has hitherto been completely ſatisfactory to me; but the preſent criſis appearing to demand my own immediate direction, it is my intention to proceed, without delay, to Ryakottah, and from thence, eventually, to Seringapatam, for the purpoſe of adjuſting the affairs of the Kingdom of Myſore, on ſuch a foundation as ſhall permanently eſtabliſh the tranquillity of your poſſeſſions in this quarter of India. As it will require ſome days to make the neceſſary preparations for my journey, I have diſpatched my Private Secretary Mr. Henry Welleſley, and my Military Secretary Lieutenant Colonel Kirkpatrick, directly to Seringapatam, with ſuch orders as appear immediately requiſite for the guidance of Lieutenant General Harris. In the mean while, the encloſed extract (N° 2.) of a letter from Captain Macauley to my Military Secretary will ſatisfy your Honorable Court, that Lieutenant General Harris has proceeded with the ſame diſpatch and judgment, in ſecuring the advantages of his preſent ſituation, which he manifeſted in obtaining it.

I have the honor to be, Honorable Sirs,

With the greateſt reſpect,

Your moſt obedient and moſt faithful ſervant,

Fort St. George, MORNINGTON.
May 11th, 1799.

Encloſure in N° XX.

(No. 1.)—EXTRACT of a LETTER from MAJOR BEATSON to the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL; dated Seringapatam, 6th May, 1799.

To the Right Honorable Earl Mornington, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

It is with the greateſt pleaſure I inform your Lordſhip, that on Saturday the 4th inſtant, about halfpaſt one in the afternoon, the breach was aſſaulted, and in leſs

than an hour our troops were in poſſeſſion of the whole of the rampart of Seringapatam. On this moſt happy event, I beg leave ſincerely to congratulate your Lordſhip, particularly as it has been attended with every circumſtance that could have been deſired, to render it the the moſt important event that perhaps ever happened. Encloſure in Nº XX.

The death of the Sultaun, who was ſhot through the head, and bayonetted in three parts of his body, as he attempted to make his eſcape; the poſſeſſion of his whole family, treaſure, and jewels, which were ſecured from ravage and plunder, by the accidental circumſtance of the Palace not having been taken poſſeſſion of until the fury of the ſtorm was over; and the families of the principal Chiefs of the Sultaun's army having been detained priſoners in the Fort, and now fallen into our hands; are altogether a chain of ſuch fortunate events, and ſo highly advantageous, that nothing ſeems to be wanting to enſure an immediate peace throughout the Peninſula.

No account has yet been taken of the treaſure, but from what has been ſeen it muſt be immenſe: and as many of the apartments of the Palace, which are ſealed up, have not yet been opened, it is impoſſible to form any idea of the amount: nor in this inſtance, can we be guided by information; for the Sultaun, it is ſaid, was of late ſo ſuſpicious, that he truſted nobody, and locked up and ſealed thoſe apartments with his own hands.

There is alſo an immenſe quantity of grain and military ſtores of every kind.

I have ſaid nothing of the operations of the ſiege, of which your Lordſhip ſhall have a minute detail in my journal: I will only obſerve, that it affords me the higheſt ſatisfaction to find, that the forlorn hope was only ſix minutes croſſing the rocky bed of the river, the ditch, and aſcending to the top of the breach, which was to me a ſufficient proof, that I was not miſtaken in the judgment which I had formed of the river and the ditch, after reconoitering them, and which I had the honor of communicating to your Lordſhip in my Letter of the 18th ultimo.

As I have now nothing to detain me here, it is my intention, with General Harris's permiſſion, to proceed to the Carnatic, as ſoon as the communication is open, in order to have the honor of attending your Lordſhip, and receiving your commands, in whatever way you may be pleaſed to employ me.

Seringapatam,
6th May, 1799. *(Signed)* A. Beatson.

Enclofure in N° XX. (N° 2.)—EXTRACT of a LETTER from Captain COLIN MACAULEY to Lieutenant Colonel KIRKPATRICK; dated, Head Quarters Seringapatam, 6th May, 1799.

The General now directs his attention to break up Tippoo's army. Kummeer-o-dien, and Purneah, are ftill at the head of large parties: their families are in our poffeffion, and there can be little doubt of their foon furrendering.

(*Signed*) C. MACAULAY.

No. XXI.

COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL to the COURT of DIRECTORS; dated 16th May, 1799.

To the Honorable the Court of Directors for the Affairs of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaft-Indies.

Honorable Sirs,

1. I now proceed to communicate to your Honorable Court fuch details of the progrefs of the Allied Arms againft Tippoo Sultaun, as the imperfect advices which I have received enable me to furnifh. The interrupted ftate of the communication between Seringapatam and this Prefidency, has not been favorable to the tranfmiffion of minute and copious information, either by Lieutenant General Harris or by individuals.

(a) Vide Page 73 — Vide Enclofure, N° 1.

2. The lateft accounts which had been received from the army before Seringapatam, when I addreffed your Honorable Court on the (a) 22d April, were dated the 7th of April. From that time, nothing material occurred till the 9th, when General Harris received a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun, in which the Sultaun declared, " that he had adhered firmly to treaties; and demanded the meaning of " the advance of the Englifh armies, and of the occurrence of hoftilities." To this Letter, General Harris briefly replied, by referring the Sultaun for an explanation of the advance of the Englifh and Allied Armies, and of the commencement of hoftilities, to the feveral Letters which I had addreffed to Tippoo Sultaun on the fubject.

3. Major

3. Major General Floyd's detachment, and the army of Bombay, joined the army before Seringapatam in the afternoon of the 14th of April. A large body of the Cavalry of the Enemy, under the command of Kummeer-o-dien Khan, had attended them closely, during their march from Periapatam, but without having been able to make the flightest impreffion upon them. Vide Enclofure, N° 2.

4. The army under Lieutenant General Stuart refted on the 15th, and on the morning of the 16th croffing the Cavery, took up a pofition extending from near its northern bank towards the Eedgah, while General Floyd, with the left wing and Cavalry, moved to the Delawa Eery (a tank beyond Myfore) to cover a party fent out the preceding night to collect cattle and fheep, and to examine the new fort of Myfore. The party returned with confiderable fuccefs, the evening of the 16th; and on the 17th, General Floyd's divifion encamped near the army. Vide N° 3 & 4.

5. The enemy appearing to have occupied a village on the north fide of the river, which was on the line of enfilade of the S. W. fide of the Fort, and employing a great number of men in levelling a height intended to be ufed as cover to one of our batteries, General Stuart was directed to attack it, on the afternoon of the 17th, from his divifion, which was on this occafion reinforced by His Majefty's 74th regiment and a Native Battalion from the main army, while his attack was affifted by the fire of cannon from the pofts in advance. In a very fhort time, the enemy was driven from the poft, within 900 yards of the weftern angle of the Fort. A favourable opportunity prefented itfelf, at the fame time, for advancing our pofts on the fouthern fide of the river, in connexion with General Stuart's attack, a Nullah, deftined to form a firft parallel, was feized, after fome conteft, by the troops on duty. Vide Enclofure, N° 4.

6. In the night of the 17th, a battery of fix guns was erected at the poft feized by General Stuart, and fix eighteen-pounders were placed in it on the night of the 18th. This battery opened on the morning of the 19th, and fcoured the enemy's intrenchments in front of our intended attack. Vide Enclofure, N° 5.

7. On the fame morning General Floyd marched with the Cavalry, a brigade of Native Infantry, and the Nizam's Horfe, to meet Colonel Read near Caveryporam.

8. Lieutenant Colonel Read had advanced in the mean time to Caveryporam, which furrendered to him without refiftance on the 22d April. There he collected his Benjaries, and other fupplies for the army, and leaving them under the protection of the Fort of Caveryporam, proceeded with his detachment to clear the pafs, which proved a moft arduous fervice; for although he marched from Caveryporam on the 23d, he did not reach Maratelly, or the head of the pafs, until the 27th of April, and with every exertion which he could make, it was the 6th May before the

 fupplies

Vide Enclosure, N° 6. supplies got through the pass; and even then a large proportion of the Benjaries, and several carts, were still behind. In the meanwhile, General Floyd's detachment had reached Cowdehully, a station within a few miles of Maratelly. He had been closely followed on his march from Seringapatam, by the enemy's Cavalry, headed by Kummeer-o-dien Khan, who however had not opposed any serious resistance to his progress. On the 6th of May, the united detachments of General Floyd and Colonel Read were reinforced by the southern division of the army, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Brown, and on the 7th the whole, with their convoy, moved forward from Hannoor towards Seringapatam. General Floyd expected to be harassed by the enemy's Cavalry in his return to the army; but in the meanwhile events had taken place at Seringapatam, which removed this, and every other obstacle of an hostile nature.

Vide Enclosure, N° 5. 9. On the evening of the 20th of April, the most advanced of the enemies intrenchments in front of the intended attack, was carried by our troops, and a parallel established on the spot. On the night of the 21st, a battery for six guns was erected, near the ruins of the powder-mill; and as a violent attack was made before day on the 22d, on all General Stuart's posts; four guns and two howitzers opened from this battery on the fort the same morning, with considerable effect in destroying its defences and reducing its fire.

Vide Enclosure, N° 5. 10. On the night of the 20th, General Harris received a letter from Tippoo Sultaun, expressive of a desire to open a negotiation for peace. To this overture the General answered, at noon, on the 22d (after consulting Meer Allum and the Commissioners appointed by me to assist in matters of political arrangement) by transmitting a draft of preliminaries, founded on instructions with which I had furnished Lieutenant General Harris, but so modified, with respect to the security to be required, as the change of circumstances, since the date of those instructions, appeared to demand. The terms proposed to the Sultaun are detailed in the enclo-
Vide N° 7. (b) sure, N° 7. b. In lieu of forts, which it was now too late in the season to receive,
Vide N° 7. (a) additional hostages were required; namely, four Sons of the Sultaun, and four of his principal Officers, to be selected by General Harris. These, with the treasure stipulated in the draft of preliminaries, were to be sent, in forty-eight hours, to Camp, otherwise the General reserved to himself the power of extending his demand, even to the possession of Seringapatam. It is here proper to observe, that the stock of rice, at this time remaining in Camp, was only sufficient to subsist the fighting men of the army, at half-allowance, till the fifth of May. An immense depôt had, indeed, been formed in the Coorga country; but the reduced state of the cattle of the army rendered it wholly impracticable for the General to avail himself of this resource. The cause of so alarming and unexpected deficiency in the provisions of the army, has not yet been satisfactorily explained, and will require future investigation. Every account, public and private, which had reached me previous to
Vide N° 4. Lieutenant General Harris's note of the 18th April, had taught me to calculate upon a supply, amply sufficient to subsist the army for at least forty days from the 7th of April.

 11. The

11. The approaches to the Fort were advanced 250 yards on the night of the 24th of April, and a battery of four guns was erected on the 25th, to destroy the defences of some works which bore on our attack. This battery was opened with considerable effect on the morning of the 26th; and in the evening of that day, the enemy's entrenchments in advance were attacked and carried, not without an obstinate contest, which continued through the night. Our troops occupied these works on the 27th, and on that night, their lodgement was made secure. The possession of these works was of great importance, as it gave us the ground on which the breaching battery was to be erected. The enemy accordingly disputed every inch of ground, calling forth, on various occasions, the most animated exertions of our troops. Vide Enclosure, N° 8. & 9. Vide N° 10.

12. On the morning of the 28th, Tippoo Sultaun acknowledged the receipt of General Harris's Letter of the 22d, and stated, "that the points in question "(meaning the proposals contained in the draft of preliminaries, sent to him by "the General) were weighty and could not be brought to a conclusion, without "the intervention of Ambassadors, and that therefore he was about to send to the "General two Gentlemen, who would explain themselves personally to him." To this proposition, evidently calculated to gain time on the part of the Sultaun, the General replied, by referring to the terms which he had forwarded on the 22d, as those on which alone he would treat; by declining to admit any Vakeels, unless accompanied by the hostages and specie required; and by insisting on an answer before three o'clock on the 29th.

13. On the night of the 28th, a breaching battery for six guns was erected, and opened partially on the morning of the 30th. This battery demolished, in the course of that day, part of the outward wall at the west angle of the Fort, and considerably shook the masonry of the bastion within it. Its fire continued on the 1st of May, with increased effect, and on the 2d of May an additional battery, constructed on the night of the 30th April, was opened. The breach appearing practicable on the 3d, every preparation was made for an assault to be attempted on the following day. The details of the attack on the 4th May, appear in General Harris's Letter of the 7th May, of which a copy forms the enclosure N° 14. It is proper to observe that Tippoo never returned any answer to General Harris's last Letter of the 28th. Vide Enclosure, N° 11, 12, & 13. Vide Enclosure, N° 14.

14. The consummate judgment with which this rapid and brilliant campaign has been conducted by the Commander in Chief, and by the several Officers employed under him from His Majesty's service, and from the three Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay; the discipline, valour, alacrity and zeal, manifested universally throughout the whole body of the united Army, and the particular lustre and value of the conquest atchieved on the 4th of May, cannot fail to excite in the minds of your Honorable Court, the same sentiments of admiration, gratitude, and honorable pride, which have been diffused through every part of your possessions,

Possessions, and amongst every description of your Servants in India, on this important occasion. Under these impressions, I am persuaded that your Honorable Court will honor the army employed in Mysore with every mark of your approbation, and that you will recommend the transcendent merit of their services to the particular notice of His Majesty, and to the grateful applause of their Country.

15. It is further my duty to request the special attention of your Honorable Court to the cordial co-operation of the Nizam's Officers and troops, throughout the whole campaign, during which the Commander in Chief has repeatedly borne testimony, not only to their alacrity and zeal, but to the substantial utility of the services which they have rendered to the common cause.

I have the honor to be, Honorable Sirs,

With the greatest respect,

Fort St. George, Your most obedient and most faithful servant,

16th May 1799. (*Signed*) MORNINGTON.

Enclosure in N° XXI.

(N° 1.)——GENERAL HARRIS to the GOVERNOR GENERAL; dated 9th April 1799.

My Lord,

I this morning received a letter of the 6th from General Stuart, who was to march on the 7th, in consequence of a letter he had received from me of the 4th, informing him of the intended march of General Floyd's detachment, which I trust will join the Bombay Army this day, near Periapatam. I expect their united force here on the 14th instant. I also, this day, received a letter from Tippoo Sultaun, a copy of which, and my proposed answer, is inclosed. The persons who brought it were informed, that " a reply would be sent when necessary." Nothing else has occurred deserving of report.

Camp before Seringapatam,
9th April, 1799.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from TIPPOO SULTAUN to GENERAL HARRIS; received the 9th April.

The Governor General, Lord Mornington Behuder, sent me a letter, copy of which is inclosed: you will understand it. I have adhered firmly to treaties; What then is the meaning of the advance of the English Armies, and the occurrence of hostilities? Inform me.

What need I say more?

From

From General Harris to Tippoo Sultaun. Enclosure in N° XXI.

Your letter, enclosing copies of the Governor General's letter, has been received. For the advance of the English and Allied Armies, and for the actual hostilities, I refer you to the several letters of the Governor General, which are sufficiently explanatory on the subject.

10th April, 1799.

(N° 2.)—— General Harris to the Governor General; dated 14th April, 1799. Enclosure in N° XXI.

My Lord,

I had the honor to receive, this morning, a duplicate of your Lordship's letter of the 3d instant; and am happy, that the conduct of the army has met your approbation. The dispatch of the 29th ultimo, referred to in that of the 3d instant, has not yet reached me. It is not possible for me to fix the sum which may be required for the use of the army, but I hope as large an amount of specie, allotted for this service, may be forwarded to the nearest secure station, so as to reach us by the end of May: till that time I hope our funds will suffice. The least expenditure may be calculated at two lacks of pagodas a month. General Floyd's detachment, and the Bombay Army, joined us this afternoon. I shall, without delay, arrange a force to proceed under General Floyd, and bring Colonel Read's Benjarries safely to us. The materials for the siege are in great forwardness, and I hope to be enabled to break ground two days from this date. I have heard nothing of Colonel Brown or his force.

Camp before Seringapatam, (*Signed*) Geo. Harris.
14th April, 1799.

General Harris begs me to request Mrs. Harris may be informed that he is well, and has received her letter of 3d. Your Lordship will, I trust, excuse my making a similar request, that Mrs. Agnew may know I am well. Your letter of the 3d to Colonel Wellesley arrived safe:—he is in good health and spirits.

(*Signed*) P. A. Agnew.

Enclofure in Nº XXI.

(Nº 3.)—General Harris to the Governor General; dated 16th April, 1799.

My Lord,

I have the honor to report to your Lordfhip, that the Bombay Army croffed the Cavery this morning, and took up a ftrong pofition north of the river, to cooperate in the fiege from that fide. I am forry to add, that this morning, on meafuring the rice, to afcertain the exact quantity in ftore, we difcovered that, from lofs or fraud, the bags were fo extremely deficient; that only eighteen days rice, at half-allowance, is in Camp for the fighting men. Unlefs Colonel Read's Benjarries arrive before the 6th of May, the Army will be without provifion. There is plenty of provifions in the Coorga country, but we have no means to convey or efcort them hither.

Camp before Seringapatam,
16th April.

P. S. I hope to be in Seringapatam by the end of this month.

Enclofure in Nº XXI.

(Nº 4.)—General Harris to the Governor General; dated 18th April, 1799.

Camp before Seringapatam, 18th April, 1799.

My Lord,

On the 5th inftant I wrote to your Lordfhip by General Floyd; and as my letter was tranfmitted to the Coaft of Malabar from Periapatam, I truft it reached you in fafety, and gave information of the proceedings of the Army to that date. On the night of the 5th, the poft formerly occupied by General Abercrombie's Picquet, and the village of Sultanpett, were attacked; but the obfcurity of the night was unfavorable to our advance, and the firft of thefe pofts only was in part feized. A renewal of the attack became neceffary on the morning of the 6th, which was completely fuccefsful, putting us in poffeffion of a ftrong line of pofts, from very near the Bank of the Cavery to Sultanpett, which formed the right of our pofition. The nature of thefe attacks was fuch, that fome lofs was to be expected. Major Colin Campbell, of the Honorable Company's fervice, Lieutenants George Nixon and Falla, of the 12th Regiment, with Fitzgerald of the 33d, were killed; Lieutenants N. Nixon and King, of the 12th, and Brooke of the Bengal Artillery, wounded; eleven Europeans killed, fifty wounded, fourteen miffing; nineteen Natives killed, feventy-five wounded.

Major

Major General Floyd marched for Periapatam early on the 6th, and on the 7th the cavalry of the Enemy followed. We continued in quiet poffeffion of the pofts we had feized, and bufily employed in preparing materials for the works, during the abfence of this Detachment, which returned on the 14th, accompanied by the Bombay Army. A very large body of the Enemy's cavalry had haraffed their march, but without attempting any determined attack. The fatiguing marches made by this divifion of our troops, rendered one day's halt neceffary; but on the 16th General Stuart croffed the Cavery, taking up a pofition, extending from near its northern bank towards the Eadgah, while General Floyd, with the left wing and cavalry, moved to the Delawa Eery (a tank beyond Myfore) to cover a party fent out the preceding night, to collect cattle and fheep, of which we were greatly in want for the European troops, and to examine the new fort of Myfore, in which there is no water. The party returned with confiderable fuccefs the evening of the 16th; and on the 17th, General Floyd's Divifion encamped near our line. The Enemy appearing to have occupied a village on the north fide of the river, which is on the line of enfilade of the S. W. fide of the Fort, and employing a great number of men in levelling a height intended to be ufed as a cover to one of our batteries, General Stuart was directed to attack it yefterday afternoon from his divifion, which was on this occafion reinforced by His Majefty's 74th Regiment, and the Native Battalion from mine, and his attack was affifted by the fire of cannon from our pofts in advance. In a very fhort time, the enemy was driven from the poft, within nine hundred yards of the weftern angle of the Fort, and a favorable opportunity prefented itfelf of advancing our pofts on the fouthern fide of the river, in connection with this attack. A Nullah, which will form the firft parallel, was feized, after fome conteft, by the troops on duty. The Enemy have fome ftrong entrenchments (at the ruins of a powder-mill) clofe in front of this poft, which at prefent rather confine it; but as a fix-gun battery was finifhed in the courfe of laft night at the poft feized by General Stuart, in which fix eighteen-pounders will be placed this night, I expect to convert their entrenchments to our ufe in the courfe of to-morrow, and very fhortly to eftablifh a battery near the fpot they now cover. Enclofure in Nº XXI.

Major General Floyd, with all the Cavalry, and three battalions of Native Infantry, marches to-morrow morning towards Caveryporam, to meet Colonel Read, and efcort his Benjarries to Camp. Their arrival is of the utmoft confequence, as on meafuring our bags, to afcertain what rice they really contained, they were found fo much diminifhed by lofs or fraud, that eighteen days provifion for the fighting men, at half-allowance, is all that remains in Camp; our fupplies muft therefore arrive before the 6th of May, to fave us from extreme diftrefs. I hope, even before that time, the place will be in our poffeffion. Tippoo has fhewn no wifh to negotiate. The advanced period of the feafon, joined to our want of provifions, renders any propofition from us too hazardous. No fecurity, but poffeffion of the Fort, could now juftify our delaying the operation of the fiege for an inftant. On this principle I fhall act, conceiving it to accord with the fpirit of your Lordfhip's inftructions.

Enclosure in No XXI.

ftructions. Your Lordfhip's Letter of the 3d reached me on the 14th: That of the 29th ultimo, has not come to hand. The expence of this army is, at leaft, two lacs of pagodas per month. Our treafure will, I hope, carry on the neceffary difburfements to the end of May; but I muft requeft, that as large a fum as can be allotted for this fervice, may be fent to the neareft fecure ftation, fo as to reach the army in the courfe of that month. Much trouble will be avoided, if it is fent in the current coins of the Carnatic.

On your Lordfhip's Letter of the 3d inftant, General Floyd's detachment has been arranged. We have no other account of Colonel Read, and none of Colonel Brown, from any quarter: This is extremely embarraffing. The diftance of the depôt, want and weaknefs of cattle, and the difficulty of fparing troops to efcort them, render our large Coorga fupplies of no immediate ufe.

(Signed) GEO. HARRIS.

Enclofure in No XXI.

(No 5.)—GENERAL HARRIS to the GOVERNOR GENERAL; dated the 22d April, 1799.

My Lord,

On the 18th inftant, I had the honour to addrefs to your Lordfhip a report of the proceedings of the army to that date, which was given in charge to General Floyd, who on the 19th marched with the Cavalry, a brigade of Native Infantry, and the Nizam's Horfe, to meet Colonel Read near Caveryporam, and affift in efcorting the Benjarries to Camp. That morning, a battery was opened on the north fide of the Canvery, to enfilade the Enemy's intrenchments in front of our intended attack. The 20th, in the evening, the moft advanced of thefe was carried by our troops, and a parallel eftablifhed on the fpot. On that night, the Letter, of which a tranflation is annexed, was received from Tippoo Sultaun. On the night of the 21ft, a battery for fix guns was erected, near the ruins of the powder-mill; and as a violent attack was made before day of the 22d, on all General Stuart's pofts, four guns and two howitzers opened from this battery on the Fort this morning, with confiderable effect, in deftroying its defences and reducing its fire.

Yefterday, after confulting the Commiffioners appointed to affift me in fubjects of a political arrangement, and with Meer Allum Behauder, I determined, in reply to the Sultaun, to tranfmit a draft of preliminaries, founded on your Lordfhip's paper, *B*, with fuch alterations, as the change of circumftances feemed to require in the fecurity exacted. Additional hoftages in lieu of Forts, which now we have no time to receive. I have required, as hoftages, four Sons of the Sultaun, and four of

 his

his principal Officers, to be selected by me. These, with the treasure, to be sent in forty-eight hours to Camp; or I reserve to myself the power of extending the demand even to the possession of Seringapatam. The Letter was sent this day at noon. A duplicate of your Lordship's Letter of the 29th ultimo has been received from the Coorga Country. The particular accounts you require cannot now be sent. We want only provisions and cattle at present: money will be necessary next month. Of rice we have collected, by various modes, enough to subsist our fighting men to the middle of May. Enclosure in N° XXI.

Camp before Seringapatam, 22d April, 1799. *(Signed)* GEO. HARRIS.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from TIPPOO SULTAUN to Lieutenant General HARRIS, bearing no Date, but received in Camp before Seringapatam, on the Evening of the 20th April, 1799.

In the letter of Lord Mornington it is written, that the clearing up of matters at issue is proper, and that therefore you having been empowered for the purpose, will appoint such persons as you judge proper for conducting a conference, and renewing the business of a treaty. You are the well-wisher of both Circars. In this matter, what is your pleasure? Inform me, that a conference may take place.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) B. CLOSE.

The above is duplicate of a Letter sent, but lost, on 22d instant.

Camp, 24th April, 1799.

(N° 6.)—Major General FLOYD to the GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated 26th April, 1799. Enclosure in N° XXI.

Earl of Mornington.

Camp at Codehutty, eight or ten miles from the Head of the Caveriporam Pass at Marathally, April 26, 1799.

My Lord,

I had the honour of writing to you two days ago. Having this day received advices from Colonel Read, dated 23d instant, from Caveriporam, I have taken mea-

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Enclosure in No XXI.

sures to secure the head of the pass to-morrow morning. His Hircarrah relates, however, that he left Colonel Read this morning, and expects he may be at Marathally to-morrow; if so, my advanced battalion will meet him. Deeming this a safe conveyance, I now forward General Harris's dispatches, which will, doubtless, convey the latest accounts from before Seringapatam. Since I left General Harris on the 19th, nothing but rumours have reached me. It is said, that Tippoo made an heavy attack on General Stuart's posts, but was beat off with great slaughter; and that we had immediately possessed some advanced and important posts. When I left General Harris, all were sanguine that we should be masters of Seringapatam by May-day.

I find Colonel Brown was not expected at Caveriporum before the end of the month. Colonel Read had advanced without his supplies to open the pass. I have written to Colonel Read; and intend to return to Seringapatam, with such proportion of supplies as my troops may be able to cover, and with the least possible delay. I propose offering your Lordship a few details by another opportunity. Constant movement, and being out all day, made it necessary to halt to-morrow; but on the 28th it is my intention to follow my advanced battalion to Marathally.

The Enemy's horse attend us, but so artfully, that I am not master of their number. A Pandary Sirdar we took, makes their number very considerable, but I have never seen on this trip above a couple of thousand. There were, however, dust, and indications of something still behind.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

J. Floyd, *M. G.*

Enclosure in No XXI.

(No 7. a.) Draft (B.) of Preliminaries, as sent to General Harris by the Governor General.

B.

Draft of Preliminary Articles for the Establishment of the ancient Friendship, and for the Adjustment of existing Differences between the Honorable English Company, the Nawab Asoph Jah, Row Pundit Purdam, and Tippoo Sultaun; settled by Lieutenant General George Harris, &c. &c. &c. in virtue of Powers delegated to him by the Right Honorable the Earl of Mornington,

ington, *K. P.*, Governor General; by Meer Allum Bahadur, on the Part of the Nawab Asoph Jah; by ————, on the Part of the Paishwa; and by ————, on the Part of Tippoo Sultaun. Enclosure in Nº XXI.

Article 1.

Tippoo Sultaun to receive and honorably entertain an Ambassador from each of the Allies, as often and for as long a period of time as any of the said Allies shall require; the Allies, on their part, severally consenting to receive and entertain, in the same manner, and on the same terms, an Ambassador from Tippoo Sultaun.

Article 2.

Tippoo Sultaun to dismiss, without delay, from his service, and to remove from his dominions, not only all Frenchmen or natives of the Islands of Mauritius and Bourbon, or of any other countries, now subject to France, but also all Europeans, natives or subjects of countries now at war with Great Britain.

Article 3.

Tippoo Sultaun to renounce all connexion with the French Nation; and to engage, that none of the subjects of that nation shall ever hereafter be entertained in his service, or be allowed to reside within his dominions.

Article 4.

One half of the dominions of which Tippoo Sultaun was in possession before the war, to be ceded to the Allies, from the countries adjacent to their present respective boundaries, and agreeably to their selection: and it is hereby agreed and determined, with a view to the prevention of delays, that the several districts to be ceded by Tippoo Sultaun, shall be taken at the valuation at which they were respectively rated, in the accounts delivered in by his Vakeels, during the negotiation of the Treaty of Seringapatam in 1792.

Article 5.

Tippoo Sultaun to relinquish, for ever, all claims to the lately disputed districts of Ameera and Soulea, and Ersawaraseemy, to any part of the territory possessed by the Rajah of Coorga at the commencement of the war, to the whole of the Tambacherry Pass, and generally to all places on the present borders of any of the Allies, which may at this time be in dispute.

Article 6.

Two crores of sicca rupees to be paid by Tippoo Sultaun to the Allies, agreeably to the following particulars.

1st. One crore shall be paid immediately, in pagodas or gold mohurs, or rupees of full weight and standard, or in gold or silver bullion.

2d. The remaining crore shall be paid within six months from the date of the present treaty.

Enclofure in Nº XXI:

Article 7.

All prifoners, in the hands of the feveral Powers, to be fairly and unequivocally releafed.

Article 8.

Until the due performance of the articles of the prefent treaty, two of the three eldeft Sons of Tippoo Sultaun fhall be delivered into the hands of Lieutenant General Harris, as hoftages; and as a further fecurity for Tippoo's faithful execution of the fame, the fortrefs (or fortreffes) of ———— * fhall alfo be delivered up to the Company. On the arrival of the faid Sons of Tippoo Sultaun in Camp, and on the payment of the firft moiety of the money agreed to be paid by the 6th article, a ceffation of hoftilities fhall take place; but the army of the Allies fhall not quit their pofition before Seringapatam, until the fortrefs (or fortreffes) of ———— above-mentioned, fhall be actually in the poffeffion of the Company's troops: And whereas the territory to be ceded to the Allies will contain feveral forts, it is hereby further agreed, that of the faid forts, the Allies fhall be at liberty to require (if they judge proper) to be put in actual poffeffion of any three of them, which they may think fit to felect, before Tippoo Sultaun fhall be entitled to require the departure of the Allied Armies from the vicinity of Seringapatam.

Article 9.

When an agreement, containing the articles above-written, fhall arrive, bearing the feal and fignature of Tippoo Sultaun, counter agreements fhall be fent to Tippoo Sultaun from the Allies, and after the ceffation of hoftilities, a definitive treaty of perpetual friendfhip fhall be fettled and entered into by the feveral Powers.

(No. 7. b.)—General Harris to Tippoo Sultaun, with Draft of Preliminaries as fent in by the General to Tippoo Sultaun.

Copy of a Letter to Tippoo Sultaun from Lieutenant General Harris, dated and difpatched from Camp before Seringapatam, by Noon of the 22d April, 1799.

Your Highnefs's friendly letter has been received, and its contents underftood.

The

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* This blank to be filled up by the Commander in Chief; but it muft be obferved, that it is not to be filled up by the word (Seringapatam.)

N. B. The fortrefs or fortreffes here to be fpecified are to be exclufive of thofe within the diftricts to be ceded (fee the conclufion of this article.) Efpaul Droog was in contemplation in this paffage.

The Governor General, Lord Mornington Bahauder, informed you, in his Letter of the 8th November, that the Britiſh Government and the Allies, wiſhing to live in peace with all their neighbours, entertaining no projects of ambition, nor any views in the leaſt incompatible with their reſpective engagements, and looking to no other objects than the permanent ſecurity and tranquillity of their own dominions and ſubjects, will always be ready, as they now are, to afford you every demonſtration of theſe pacific diſpoſitions. The Governor General, in that Letter, expreſſed his deſire of communicating to your Highneſs a plan, calculated to promote the mutual ſecurity and welfare of all parties, and propoſed to depute Major Doveton to you for that purpoſe. You rejected the pacific advances of the Governor General, and of the Allies, and you refuſed to receive Major Doveton, until the lateneſs of the ſeaſon had compelled the Governor General to order the armies to advance; but ſince you now expreſs a deſire to know my pleaſure upon the adjuſtment of the buſineſs at iſſue, and as I hope this requeſt is made with ſincerity, and from a regard to your true intereſts, I have to inform you, in reply, that being veſted by the Governor General with full powers of treating and concluding a treaty, the demands contained in the encloſed draft of a Preliminary Treaty, are thoſe alone on which any negotiation can be founded: and I have further to inform you, that unleſs theſe demands are agreed to, and your acquieſcence ſignified to me, under your ſeal and ſignature, within twenty-four hours from the moment of your receiving them, and the hoſtages and ſpecie delivered to me within twenty-four hours more, the Allies reſerve to themſelves the right of extending theſe demands for ſecurity, even to the poſſeſſion of the Fort of Seringapatam, till a definitive treaty can be arranged, and its ſtipulations carried into effect. Encloſure in Nº XXI

The four Sons demanded of your Highneſs as hoſtages are, Sultaun Padſhaw, Futteh Hyder, Moyer ud Deen, and Abdul Khalick. The four Sirdars are, Meer Kummer ud Deen, Meer Mahomed Sadick, Syed Goffar, and Purneah.

What need I ſay more?

PRELIMINARY ARTICLES for the eſtabliſhment of the ancient Friendſhip, and for the Adjuſtment of exiſting Differences between the Honorable ENGLISH COMPANY, the Nawab ASOPH JAH, ROW PUNDIT PURDAM, and TIPPOO SULTAUN; ſettled by Lieutenant General George Harris, &c. &c. &c. in virtue of the Powers delegated to him by the Right Honorable the Earl of Mornington, *K. P.* Governor General; by Meer Allum Bahader, on the Part of the Nawab Aſoph Jah; by ———————— on the Part of the Peiſhwa; and by ————————, on the Part of Tippoo Sultaun.

[The words printed in Italics mark the difference between the Articles ſent to

Enclosure in N° XXI.

General Harris by the Governor General, and those actually offered to Tippoo by the General.]

Article 1.

Tippoo Sultaun to receive and honorably entertain an Ambassador from each of the Allies, and for as long a period of time as any of the said Allies shall require; the Allies, on their part, severally consenting to receive and entertain, in the same manner and on the same terms, an Ambassador from Tippoo Sultaun.

Article 2.

Tippoo Sultaun to dismiss, without delay, from his service, and to remove from his dominions, not only all Frenchmen or natives of the Islands of Mauritius and Bourbon, or of any other countries now subject to France, but also all Europeans, natives or subjects of countries now at war with Great-Britain, *to which end they shall be sent to the British Camp, in the course of forty-eight hours, where (with the exception of deserters) they will be treated as prisoners of war, and sent, at the expense of the British Government, by convenient opportunities, to their respective countries.*

Article 3.

Tippoo Sultaun to renounce all connexion with the French Nation; and to engage, that none of the subjects of that Nation shall ever hereafter be entertained in his service, or be allowed to reside within his dominions.

Article 4.

One-half of the dominions of which Tippoo Sultaun was in possession before the war, to be ceded to the Allies, from the countries adjacent to their respective boundaries, and agreeably to their selection: and it is hereby agreed and determined, with a view to the prevention of delay, that the several districts to be ceded by Tippoo Sultaun shall be taken at the valuation at which they were respectively rated, in the accounts delivered in by his Vakeels, during the negotiation of the Treaty of Seringapatam in 1792.

Article 5.

Tippoo Sultaun to relinquish, for ever, all claim to the lately disputed districts of Ameera and Soulea and Ersawaraseemy, to any part of the territory possessed by the Rajah of Coorga at the commencement of the war, to the whole of the Tambacherry Pass, and generally to all places in the present frontiers of any of the Allies which may at this time be in dispute.

Article 6.

Two crores of sicca rupees shall be paid by Tippoo Sultaun to the Allies, agreeably to the following particulars.

1ſt One crore ſhall be paid immediately in pagodas or gold mohurs, or rupees, of full weight and ſtandard, or in gold or ſilver bullion. Encloſure in Nº XXI.

2d. The remaining crore ſhall be paid within ſix months from the date of the preſent treaty.

Article 7.

All priſoners in the hands of the ſeveral powers to be fairly and unequivocally releaſed.

Article 8.

Until the due performance of the articles of this preſent treaty, *four ſons* of Tippoo Sultaun, *to be ſelected by Lieutenant General Harris*, ſhall be delivered, as hoſtages, into the General's hands. And as a further ſecurity for Tippoo's faithful execution of the ſame, *four of his principal Officers, to be named by Lieutenant General Harris, ſhall alſo be delivered into the General's hands.* On the arrival of the ſaid Sons *and Officers* in Camp, and on the payment of the firſt moiety of the money agreed to be paid by the ſixth article, a ceſſation of the hoſtilities ſhall take place, but the army of the Allies ſhall not quit their poſition before Seringapatam (unleſs they deem it expedient) until the forts and diſtricts, *to be ceded under the fourth article*, ſhall actually be in poſſeſſion of the troops of the *Allies.*

Article 9.

The Allied Armies ſhall be entitled to a free and uninterrupted communication with the Malabar Coaſt and the Carnatic, on both ſides of the river Cavery, until the Allies are put in poſſeſſion of the forts and diſtricts, to be ceded under the fourth article, in which event Tippoo ſhall be entitled to require their departure from his territories.

Article 10.

Tippoo Sultaun ſhall ſignify his aſſent or rejection of the above articles within twenty-four hours after receiving them, and in twenty-four hours more, the hoſtages and money muſt arrive in Camp.

Article 11.

When an agreement, containing the articles above written, ſhall arrive, bearing the ſeal and ſignature of Tippoo Sultaun, counter-agreements ſhall be ſent to Tippoo Sultaun from the Allies, and after the ceſſation of hoſtilities, a difinitive treaty of perpetual friendſhip ſhall be ſettled and entered into by the ſeveral Powers.

(Nº 8.)—General Harris to the Governor General; dated 22d April, 1799.

Encloſure in Nº XXI.

My Lord,

On the 18th inſtant, I had the honor to addreſs to your Lordſhip, a report of the proceedings of the army to that date, which was given in charge to General Floyd,

Enclofure in Nº XXI.

Floyd, who on the 19th marched with the Cavalry, a brigade of Infantry, and the Nizam's Horfe, to meet Colonel Read near Caveriporam, and affift in efcorting the Benjarries to Camp. That morning, a battery was opened on the north fide of the Cavery, to enfilade the enemy's entrenchments in front of our intended attack. The 20th, in the morning, the moft advanced of thefe was carried by our troops, and a parallel eftablifhed on the fpot. On that night, the Letter, of which a tranflation is annexed, was received from Tippoo Sultaun. On the night of the 21ft, a battery of fix guns was erected near the ruins of the powder-mill; and as a violent attack was made before day of the 22d, on all General Stuart's pofts, four guns and two howitzers opened from this battery on the Fort this morning, with confiderable effect, in deftroying its defences and reducing its fire.

Yefterday, after confulting the Commiffioners appointed to affift me in fubjects of political arrangements, and with Meer Allum Behauder, I determined, in reply, to tranfmit a draft of Preliminaries founded on your Lordfhip's paper B, with fuch alterations as the change of circumftances feemed to require in the fecurity exacted. Additional hoftages, in lieu of Forts, which now we have no time to receive. I have required as hoftages, four Sons of the Sultaun, and four of his principal Officers, to be felected by me. Thofe, with the treafure to be fent in forty-eight hours to Camp; or I referve to myfelf the power of extending the demand, even to the poffeffion of Seringapatam. The letter was fent this day at noon. A duplicate of your Lordfhip's Letter of the 29th ultimo, has been received from the Coorga country. The particular accounts you receive cannot now be fent. We want only provifions and cattle at prefent: money will be neceffary next month. Of rice we have collected, by various modes, enough to fubfift our fighting men to the middle of May.

Camp before Seringapatam, *(Signed)* Geo. Harris.
22d April, 1799.

Translate of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Lieutenant General Harris bearing no Date, but received in Camp before Seringapatam, on the Evening of the 20th April, 1799.

In the Letter from Lord Mornington it is written, that the clearing up of matters at iffue is proper, and that therefore you having been empowered for the purpofe, will appoint fuch perfons as you judge proper for conducting a conference, and renewing the bufinefs of a treaty. You are the well-wifher of both the Circars. In this matter, what is your pleafure? Inform me, that a conference may take place.

(A true Tranflation)

(Signed) B. Close.

The above is duplicate of Letter fent, but loft, on the 22d inftant.
Camp, 24th April, 1799.

(N° 9.)—GENERAL HARRIS to the GOVERNOR GENERAL; dated 27th April, 1799.

Enclosure in N° XXI.

My Lord,

On the 24th instant I had the honor to acknowledge your Lordship's letter of the 11th instant, in a letter, duplicate of which is annexed. On the 25th, I received letters from Colonel Read, which lead me to hope he has, ere this, joined General Floyd's division, and that their united force is marching towards us.

Our approaches to the Fort were advanced 250 yards on the night of the 24th, and a battery of four guns was erected on the 25th, which destroyed the defences of some works which bore on our attack. This opened with considerable effect yesterday morning; and in the evening, the enemy's entrenchments in advance were attacked, and carried, not without an obstinate contest, which continued through the night. Our troops now occupy their works, and their lodgement will, I trust, this night, be made secure. The possession of these works is of great importance, as it gives us the ground on which the breaching battery must be erected; and every circumstance of the siege promises favorably. The enemy has disputed every inch of ground; and the spirit and conduct of the troops on every occasion (and we have had several) which required animated exertion, has been such as I cannot applaud too highly.

(Signed) GEORGE HARRIS.

(N° 10.)——GENERAL HARRIS to the GOVERNOR GENERAL; dated 28th April, 1799.

Enclosure in N° XXI.

My Lord,

I yesterday reported to your Lordship the successful attack made the preceding evening on the advanced works of the enemy. In the course of last night, the position occupied by our troops was strongly secured. This morning, a letter from Tippoo Sultaun, of which I annex a translation, was received. In reply, I have referred to the terms forwarded on the 22d, as those only on which I would treat, declining to admit any Vakeels, unless they were accompanied by the hostages and specie, in consequence of those terms being agreed to, and insisting on an answer by three o'clock to-morrow.

This night, our breaching battery will be built, and its fire to-morrow will probably have considerable effect on the Sultaun's determination. No offer to negotiate shall, for an instant, delay our military operations; and every appearance of their present state and progress is extremely favorable.

Camp, Seringapatam,
28th April, 1799.

(Signed) GEO. HARRIS.

Enclosure in No. XXI.

TRANSLATE of a Letter from TIPPOO SULTAUN to Lieutenant General HARRIS, having no Date, but received in Camp before Seringapatam, on the 28th April, 1799.

I have the pleasure of your friendly letter, and understand its contents. The points in question are weighty, and without the intervention of Ambassadors, cannot be brought to a conclusion; I am therefore about to send two gentlemen to you, and have no doubt but a conference will take place. They will personally explain themselves to you. What more can I write?

(A true Translation)

(Signed) BARRY CLOSE.

Enclosure in No. XXI.

(No. 11.)—GENERAL HARRIS to the GOVERNOR GENERAL; dated 1st May, 1799.

My Lord, Camp, near Seringapatam, 1st May, 1799.

On the 28th ultimo, I had the honor to report to your Lordship the state of the attack on Seringapatam, and the offer of Tippoo Sultaun to negotiate, since which no further communication has been received from him. A breaching battery for six guns, built the night of the 28th, was opened on the morning of the 30th, and in the course of the day demolished part of the outward wall at the west angle of the Fort, considerably shaking the masonry of the bastion within it. This day its fire has continued with increased effect; and an additional battery, constructed last night, is to open to-morrow, which will, I doubt not, soon complete a practicable breach. I have received no advices from General Floyd, or Colonels Read or Brown, since my last.

Enclosure in No. XXI.

(No. 12 and 13.)—CAPTAIN MACAULAY to Lieutenant Colonel KIRKPATRICK; dated 1st and 2d May, 1799.

This morning the breaching battery, completed, opened with great effect. To-morrow the breach may be practicable: at all events, the assault will not be delayed beyond the 4th. The more arduous the enterprize the greater the glory.

Lieutenant

Lieutenant Colonel Montague unfortunately loſt an arm this morning, but is doing well. No accounts of Floyd yet. Encloſure in Nº XXI.

(*Signed*) C. MACAULAY.

I wrote you the 25th, and have ſent it in triplicate. Our breaching battery opened partially yeſterday morning. This morning it is completed, and to-night the guns will be got in; notwithſtanding which Tippoo indicates no ſymptom of ſerious alarm. He has not even deigned to anſwer General Harris's letter of the 28th. It would appear as if he had thoughts of puſhing matters to the laſt extremity, and trying the iſſue of an aſſault. This will, probably, take place in two or three days, unleſs the river prematurely ſwells.

Tell Mrs. Harris that the General is well; her Son alſo is well.

Camp, Seringapatam,
1ſt May.

C. MACAULAY.

(Nº 14.)—GENERAL HARRIS to the GOVERNOR GENERAL; dated 7th May, 1799. Encloſure in Nº XXI.

Vide page 87.

Nº XXII.

COPY of LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL to the COURT of DIRECTORS; dated 6th June, 1799.

To the Honorable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt-Indies.

Honorable Sirs,

Since the date of my laſt of the 16th ultimo, I have received intelligence from Seringapatam, that Futteh Hyder, eldeſt ſon of Tippoo Sultaun, Purneah, the Dewan of the Sultaun, and Meer Kummeer-o-deen, had ſurrendered themſelves to Lieutenant General Harris, at Seringapatam. The whole of Tippoo Sultaun's Sons, thirteen in number, together with all his Sirdars of note, are now at Seringapatam.

The primary objects of General Harris's attention, after the fall of Seringapatam, were to disband the late Sultaun's army, and to obtain possession of the principal strong holds throughout his dominions.

The measures necessary for effecting the first of these objects were accordingly taken, through the agency of Purneah. The Sillehdar Horse, of their own accord, returned to their lands: some discussions, however, took place, with regard to the disposal of the Bargeir, or stable horses, which were at length terminated, on the 18th ultimo, by the assistance of Purneah.

The corps, formerly Lally's, has surrendered; and the Europeans composing it, together with those under M. Chapuy, recently arrived from Mauritius, were secured, and have been sent prisoners of war into the Carnatic.

Upon the whole, I have the satisfaction to inform your Honorable Court, that the late Sultaun's army is now entirely disbanded. The stable horses, elephants, and camels, belonging to the Circar, have been delivered up, and many of the former have been allotted to complete deficient corps of the Company's cavalry, while others, not calculated for that service, have been appropriated to the use of His Highness the Nizam.

In the mean time, the necessary measures have been pursued, for taking possession of the remaining parts of the Sultaun's dominions. On the 13th, the army of Bombay, under the command of Lieutenant General Stuart, marched on its return to Malabar, by the way of Coorga, with the intention of detaching troops to take possession of the district of Canara. This army arrived at Cananore on the 22d, at which period, fortunately, the rains had not commenced in that quarter.

Circular orders were addressed by Lieutenant-General Harris to the Commandants of the principal fortresses in Canara, and supported by similar requisitions from the Meer Suddoor (or General Superintendant of Garrisons) under the late Sultaun's government, requiring the surrender of their respective forts to the British troops, and giving them general assurances of favor and protection. There is every reason to believe, that the forts will be quietly delivered up; in which case, troops will be immediately detached by Lieutenant-General Stuart to occupy them.

Similar measures have been adopted, to obtain the surrender of the forts in other parts of the late Sultaun's dominions; and, as far as our troops have yet proceeded, with uniform success.

The villagers have returned to their occupations in most parts of the country; and the strongest symptoms have appeared, of a general disposition to submit to the orders of the British Government, without opposition or reluctance.

I have great satisfaction in informing your Honorable Court, that the whole of the

the late Tippoo Sultaun's records having been fortunately ſecured. They are found to contain a ſeries of Correſpondence between the Sultaun and the French. Previous to the departure of the Sarah Chriſtiana, I received ſome of theſe documents; and although incomplete, they appeared to be of ſo much importance, that I forwarded copies of them to the Secret Committee by that conveyance. I have now the honor to tranſmit to your Honorable Court a complete copy of the whole ſeries: No comment upon them can be neceſſary. The circumſtances under which they were found, as well as the internal evidence which they contain, render their authenticity indiſputable. Nº XXIII. to XLVIII.

I am now occupied in framing a general arrangement of the affairs of Myſore, which I hope to be able to effect in a ſhort ſpace of time, upon principles calculated to promote the intereſts and honor of the Honorable Company, and to ſecure future tranquillity and ſafety to our Eaſtern Dominions. It would be premature, at this time, to enter into a diſcuſſion of the meaſures in contemplation for this beneficial purpoſe; I however expect to compleat this arrangement without quitting this Preſidency, according to my firſt intention.

I have the honor to be, Honorable Sirs,
With the greateſt reſpect,
Your moſt obedient and faithful ſervant,
(Signed) MORNINGTON.

Fort St. George,
6th June, 1799.

*** *The following papers,* Nº XXIII *to* XLVIII *are tranſlations of the French papers, mentioned in the preceding letter to have been found in the Palace of Tippoo Sultaun, at Seringapatam, after the capture of that place.*

The French Copies were all atteſted at Seringapatam by Captain Macaulay, Private Secretary to the Commander in Chief, and tranſmitted by him to Lieutenant Colonel Kirkpatrick, Military Secretary to the Governor General.

The orthography of the French is extremely incorrect in the original papers, eſpecially in thoſe dated in the year 1797, *which appear to have been written under the Sultaun's directions, by a Captain of a French veſſel then reſiding at Seringapatam.*

From theſe papers it appears, that Tippoo Sultaun has diſpatched three embaſſies to the Iſle of France, and thence to the Executive Directory at Paris, ſince the commencement of the year 1797.——*The firſt in April* 1797, *the ſecond in October* 1797, *and the third in July* 1798; *but the Ambaſſadors employed did not leave Tranquebar until the 7th of February* 1799. *The nature and object of theſe ſeveral embaſſies is fully explained in theſe papers.*

N° XXVII *to* XLIII *contain a detailed ſtatement of the tranſactions of the Sultaun's Ambaſſadors at the Mauritius, in January, February, and March,* 1798; *of the landing of the French force, under the command of Meſſrs. Dubuc and Chapuy, at Mangalore, and of their ſubſequent admiſſion into the Sultaun's ſervice.*

In N° XLIV *to* XLVII *will be found the particulars of the embaſſy which the Sultaun diſpatched to France, from Tranquebar, at the moment when he profeſſed a deſire to receive an ambaſſador from the Governor General, and to cultivate the relations of amity and peace with the Britiſh Government in India.*

N° XXIII.

TIPPOO SULTAUN the Victorious, to the Citizens compoſing the Executive Power of the FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Seringapatam, the 2d of April, 1797, the 5th Year of the French Republic.

Citizens,

I ſalute you, and wiſh every happineſs to you and your nation. Citizen Ripaud arrived in my country: after having ſuſtained an engagement, his ſmall veſſel had nearly foundered at ſea; as I have for a long time been deſirous of receiving intelligence from your nation, I brought him to my uſual place of reſidence. I queſtioned him with regard to the operations of the war and to your condition, and I enquired whether you thought of your ancient Ally; he informed me of all your plans, and of your good intentions towards me and my country. His communications gave me cordial ſatisfaction, and encouraged me to make the preſent advances towards a revival of intercourſe, by ſending to you three of my confidential Chiefs, to teſtify to you my friendſhip, and to renew our ancient alliance. In the writing which I ſend to you, you will perceive my attachment, my diſpoſition, and the ſentiments of my heart for your nation, which I have always loved. Study the welfare of my country, as I ſtudy that of yours.

Your Ally,

(*Signed*) ———

TIPPOO SULTAUN the Victorious, to the Reprefentatives of the People refiding in the Ifles of FRANCE and of LA RE-UNION.

Seringapatam, the 2d of April, 1797, the 5th Year of the French Republic.

Citizen Reprefentatives,

You cannot be ignorant of the friendfhip which my father and myfelf have ever entertained for the French. I fought every opportunity of proving it during your former Government, and I have done all in my power, fince the commencement of your Revolution, to make known to you the fentiments of my heart. From want of opportunity and of intercourfe with perfons acquainted with your cuftoms and manners, I have not been able, before this time, to inform you of my intentions. A fortunate chance has fent me Citizen Ripaud (one of your officers) who at my requeft has anfwered all the queftions which I put to him. I confider him to be worthy of my confidence, and from what he has told me, I perceive it is now the moment for me to revive the friendfhip which I have always entertained for your nation: I acknowledge the fublimity of your Conftitution, and as a proof of my fincerity, I propofe to your nation and to you a treaty of alliance and fraternity, which fhall be for ever indiffoluble, and fhall be founded on republican principles, of fincerity and good faith; to the end that you and your nation, with myfelf and my people, may become one family; that the fame oath may bind us for life or for death; that your enemies may be mine, and thofe of my people; and, that my enemies may be confidered as yours. Thus do I wifh henceforth to treat with my Allies. You now fee my difpofition towards your country. When I fhall receive a proof of yours, I will fulfil my promifes; but Citizens Reprefentatives, I will not fulfil thefe engagements with you, until I fee your forces, as well naval as military, actually arrive in India. During the laft war (it is with regret that I am obliged to recall to your memory the difafters which my friendfhip for the French Nation has brought upon me) I maintained, with zeal and courage, all the pretenfions of the French. The Englifh, the ambitious Englifh, not having fufficient confidence in their own ftrength and courage to attack me fingly, formed an alliance with the Marrattas and the Nizam, and attacked me in every quarter. At the very moment when I was on the point of conquering them, the French army, under the command of M. de Coffigny, received an order from M. de Buffi to abandon me, though I had paid them well, and they were in want of nothing; but what filled me with indignation was, that thofe orders extended to M. de Lally, who commanded a body of French in my pay, to withdraw himfelf with his party: This I oppofed and on juft grounds. From that moment, my army became difgufted. Reduced fingly to my own refources, and abandoned by my Allies, I was compelled to make peace, with the lofs of half of my dominions, and three crores and thirty thoufand rupees in fpecie. Behold what have been my loffes Reprefentatives! What is paft is paft; I have cited thefe truths in order to apprize you, that if I fhould declare war againft your enemies, I will not be deferted, nor fhall you have the power of making peace without my previous confent, nor without including

including myſelf and my people in the treaty. For the ſecurity of our reciprocal friendſhip and good faith, it is neceſſary to ſtipulate one preliminary condition. It is this; that as my people are ignorant of the cuſtoms of the French Republicans, and as the Republicans are equally unacquainted with the cuſtoms of my country, if one of the Citizens of either party ſhould violate the cuſtoms of the other, he ſhall be reprimanded immediately by his own ſuperior, without any interruption of the good underſtanding and harmony, which ought to ſubſiſt between good Allies. I inſert this clauſe, although Citizen Ripaud has aſſured me, that the obſervance of the moſt ſevere diſcipline and of reſpect for the laws exiſts in the Republican army: Mine ſhall always be conducted in the ſame manner. I require alſo, that the Commanding Officer ſhall always conſult me on every meaſure which he may undertake for the deſtruction of our common enemy, becauſe I am acquainted with the country, its cuſtoms, and manners. This is a reſervation that he cannot conſider as offenſive. Happy moment! the time is come when I can depoſit in the boſom of my friends, the hatred which I bear againſt thoſe oppreſſors of the human race. If you will aſſiſt me, in a ſhort time not an Engliſhman ſhall remain in India; you have the power and the means of effecting it by your free negroes. With theſe new Citizens (much dreaded by the Engliſh) joined to your troops of the line, we will purge India of theſe villains. The ſprings which I have touched have put all India in motion; my friends are ready to fall upon the Engliſh; for every thing here rely on my diſcretion. Your enemies, as I have apprized you, ſhall be mine. Now you are apprized of my deſigns, delay not to inform me of yours, but make no promiſes which you cannot perform. I have retained Citizen Ripaud to anſwer your letters, and I will give him a ſalary worthy of the ſituation which he holds near my perſon. I entreat you not to be offended with him, but on the contrary to approve of what he has done, and to quiet his apprehenſions of being conſidered as a deſerter of his country and of his colours, (a laudable motive which intereſts me for his welfare). I requeſt you to authorize him to remain in his preſent ſtation with me for the ſervice of his Country, of your Colonies, and of myſelf. I detained him; nor did he conſent to remain till after much ſolicitation, being extremely attached to the Iſland of Bourbon, to which he belongs. In caſe you ſhould conſent to my propoſitions, it is neceſſary that you ſhould know the extent of my power to aſſiſt the French Republic, and its army.

Article 1.

I engage, immediately on the arrival of the French troops on the Coaſt, to victual both the land and ſea forces, (European liquors excepted) and I will furniſh all neceſſaries, ſuch as flour, rice, meat, wood, &c.

Article 2.

I engage alſo to make advances of money for all the wants of the land and ſea equipments.

Article 3.

I engage to provide all the bullocks neceſſary for the Artillery of the Republican Troops,

troops, as well as the bullocks, camels, and Lascars, for carrying the baggage of the Officers and Soldiers.

Article 4.

I engage to provide palanquins for the Generals, and horses for the Officers of the troops of the Republic.

Article 5.

In case the French Army should happen to be in want of gunpowder, or other ammunition, I engage to supply it.

Article 6.

As soon as the French Army shall have disembarked, I engage to march with my troops, which shall, in the first instance, consist of thirty thousand Cavalry, and thirty thousand Infantry and Artillery, well disciplined, with arms, ammunition, and every thing necessary for the success of our enterprize.

What I require on the part of France is as follows:

Article 1.

That the French Republic shall not, under any pretence whatever, conclude peace, but with the consent of me and my people, nor without including us in such treaty.

Article 2.

That as the troops of the Republic will derive such advantages from me, the Generals in command shall undertake nothing without first consulting me, to ensure the success of the common cause, and of our respective armies.

Article 3.

Should the French General or Republican Troops detect traitors in my country, or should I or my troops come to the knowledge of any such in the French Army, the Chief of the party wherein the traitor may be found, shall cause him to be seized and executed, upon authentic proofs of his guilt, without prejudice to our mutual friendship; since engaged in the same cause, our interests are the same.

Article 4.

As I propose to make the advances, and furnish the necessary supplies of money to the French Republic, both for the land and the sea forces, it is just that I should be reimbursed at the end of the war, from the sums of money which may be taken from our common enemy.

Article 5.

Every capture made from our common enemy, as Towns, Forts, Territory, Money, Merchandize, Ships, Ammunition, &c. shall be equally divided, at a fair valuation, fraternally, between the troops of the Republic, me, and my people.

Article 6.

As I have suffered greatly in supporting the cause of the French in the last war, when I lost the best part of my Country, I require that all the towns, forts, territories, or contributions, which I may be able to seize within my former boundaries, be exempted from the 4th Article; that they shall become mine by right, and that the Republican Troops shall have no pretensions or claims thereto. I claim this act of justice from my brethen.

Article 7.

If the fortune of war shall put us in possession of Goa and Bombay, the Port of Bombay, and the Territories dependent on it, belonging to the English, shall belong of right to the French; but Goa and its Dependencies shall be mine.

Article 8.

I demand that all male and female prisoners, as well English as Portuguese, which shall be taken by the Republican Troops or by mine, shall be treated with humanity; and with regard to their persons, that they shall (their property becoming the right of the Allies) be transported at our joint expense, out of India, to some place far distant from the territories of the Allies.

Article 9.

As the towns, ports, forts, and territories stipulated in the 6th Article, are to be divided between the Allies, they shall be garrisoned as they may fall into our hands, and the stipulations of that Article shall be afterwards arranged by the French General and myself, with a discretion, if circumstances require it, to blow up any fort which may be deemed useless.

Article 10.

In order to atchieve the conquest of the English and Portuguese Possessions, and those of their Allies, it is necessary that I should be assisted with from five to ten thousand regular troops or national guards, and from twenty-five to thirty thousand of your new Citizens, (if you have put the decree into execution) selecting the most subtle and best instructed of them; those in short who are likely to disturb the peace of your own Colonies; I will answer for our quick and easy success.

Article 11.

To facilitate the attack and capture of Goa, a Port essential for your squadron and your transports, it will be necessary to disembark at my Port of Onore, situated in Latitude 14° 35′ N. and 70° Longitude.

Article 12.

That I may be apprized whether you accept or reject my propositions, I request, that after having fully considered them, you will dispatch a packet-boat to Mangalore,

Mangalore, to inform me of your decifion as expeditioufly as poffible. That nothing may be wanting on the arrival of your fquadron, a French Officer will be ftationed at Mangalore, to afford the neceffary affiftance, and to advife me of your intentions. To avoid any furprize or doubt, the fhip, during the time fhe may remain at anchor in the roads, fhall hoift American colours, with the National Flag at the main-top-maft head, over that of the Sultaun, which my Envoys carry for that purpofe. I am defirous, and therefore particularly requeft that Citizen Aubaigne may be appointed to command this packet-boat, as he knows my harbours, and is acquainted with the cuftoms of my Country.

Article 13.

I depute four of my Chiefs, who have proved themfelves worthy of my confidence, to treat in my name on the articles which I tranfmit to you; but fhould you neither have the power of accepting them altogether, nor of carrying them into effect, without an order from the Executive Government of your mother Country, I requeft you to difpatch three of my Chiefs in one of your beft veffels for France, and to join with them fome Citizen whom your wifdom may felect, to guide and to advife them in France. I difpatch thefe Chiefs for this exprefs purpofe: They are charged with a packet and with orders to explain my intentions to the Executive Power. I cannot fend my fhip thither without giving the Englifh reafon to fufpect fome hoftile defigns on my part. If you fend a fquadron, fend with it the remaining one of the four Chiefs and alfo my fhip, which I requeft may be coppered, and we will arrange matters accordingly. If however you think that the fhip cannot be coppered without delaying the voyage of the convoy, you will fend the fhip back at the proper feafon, with a Captain and two Officers, whom I will pay.

Article 14.

We will commence hoftilities againft the Englifh and the Portuguefe; when in cafe the Nizam and the Mahrattas fhould join them, we will make war againft them alfo, for it will then be neceffary to fubjugate them alfo, and to render them tributaries to us.

Thefe, Reprefentatives, are my intentions: do not let my attachment to your nation expofe me to the fame calamity which I formerly fuffered. I entreat you to reflect well before you return an anfwer, or you may expofe me to great anguifh of heart, fince I fhall act according to the tenor of your anfwer. I offer up my vows for the fuccefs of our enterprize, for the continuation of profperity to the Arms of the French Republic, one and indivifible, and for a fpeedy anfwer. I fwear an inviolable friendfhip for your nation.

(Signed) ———

(A true Copy.)

C. MACAULAY, *Secretary*.

Nº XXIV.

The 2d of April, 1797, the 5th Year of the French Republic.

Citizen General Malartique,

I addrefs to you, as well as to your Reprefentatives and principal Chiefs, the affurances of my intentions, of my friendfhip, in fhort, of every fentiment of my heart towards your nation. I fend four of my Chiefs to confirm thefe affurances verbally. I hope you will take my propofitions into confideration, and fend me an anfwer, conformable to the defire of my heart, by the packet-boat which I have requefted you to difpatch. I expect every thing from your zeal for your country. Citizen Ripaud has apprized me of the obligations due to your wifdom which has preferved your Colonies. Send me troops, and I will divert the Englifh from the idea of attacking you.

I requeft you to fend by the packet boat a perfon qualified to write my difpatches in the French language.—Citizen Ripaud is not in good health, and befides is no writer. I expect every thing from your wifdom.—I revere you.

Your Ally,

(Signed) ———

Nº XXV.

Seringapatam, the 21ft of April 1797, the 5th Year of the French Republic.

Citizen General Mengalon,

Since I manifefted my friendfhip in writing to you, my meffengers have arrived with the following intelligence, which will not be difpleafing to you.

The Nizam, an Ally of the Englifh, and the Chief of the Mogols, is very ill, and his great age leaves no profpect of his recovery. He has four children, who are difputing the right of fucceffion; one of them, who is much attached to me, is the favorite of the Chiefs and of the people, and is expected to fucceed.

Sewoy Mah'doo Row, one of the great Mahratta Chiefs, and a ftrenuous fupporter of the Englifh, is dead, and by a fingular accident, in falling from the top of a palace. He had no children, and the difputed fucceffion has kindled a Civil War in that State.—Delhi is thrown into confufion, by the arrival of Zemân Shah,

my friend, who has attacked the Mahrattas, and completely defeated them in that quarter. This is the act of Providence!—Heaven ſeems to revenge us on the Mahrattas.—All the Princes of India have reaſon to complain of them. The Mahrattas relied on the Engliſh, who could not aſſiſt them, being fully employed in defending themſelves.

Whilſt a Civil War exiſts in the Mahratta and Nizam's dominions, the Engliſh are not better ſituated; for the Nabob Mirza Amanis (Aſoph ud Doula) Chief of Bengal, having heard of the arrival of Zemân Shah at Delhi, commenced hoſtilities againſt them, and with ſome advantage. At Calicut they have been attacked by the Cotiote Rajah, Conjes Ram Ram, who has killed, in three ſallies, 1000 Europeans and 3000 Sepoys. On the Coaſt of Malabar they are attacked on every ſide, and the revolt is general, owing to their vexatious Government, and to the taxes which they have impoſed.

On the Coaſt of Coromandel, from Maſulipatam to Madras and Arcot, their tyranny has excited revolt amongſt all the Princes, powerful and weak, who all aſſert their righrs; and a nephew of the Nabob of Madras, who held a command under the Engliſh, has lately been killed by his own Chiefs, who were become deſperate.

I inform you of theſe events, in order to prove to you, that it is now the moment for you to invade India. With little trouble we ſhall drive them out of India. Rely on my friendſhip.

(Signed) ———

P. S. General, I entreat your acceptance of a ſlight mark of the perſonal eſteem I entertain for you; it is a weapon made in my country, and which I requeſt you to accept with the ſame cordiality as I offer it to you.

(Signed) ———

(A true Tranſlation)

G. G. Keble, *French Tranſlator.*

Nº XXVI.

Seringapatam, the 21ſt April, 1797, the
5th Year of the French Republic.

Citizen Repreſentatives,

Since I manifeſted my friendſhip in writing to you, my meſſengers have arrived with the following intelligence, which will not be diſpleaſing to you:

The Nizam, an Ally of the Engliſh, and the Chief of the Mogols, is very ill, and his great age leaves no proſpect of his recovery. He has four children, who are diſputing the right of ſucceſſion. One of them, who is much attached to me, is the favorite of the Chiefs and of the people, and is expected to ſucceed.

Sewoy Mad'hoo Row, one of the great Mahratta Chiefs, and a ſtrenuous ſupporter of the Engliſh, is dead, and by a ſingular accident, in falling from the top of a palace. He had no children, and the diſputed ſucceſſion has kindled a Civil War in that State. Delhi is thrown into confuſion, by the arrival of Zemân Shah, my friend, who has attacked the Mahrattas, and completely defeated them in that quarter. This is the act of Providence!—Heaven ſeems to revenge us on the Mahrattas.—All the Princes of India have reaſon to complain of them. The Mahrattas relied on the Engliſh, who could not aſſiſt them, being fully employed in defending themſelves.

Whilſt a Civil War exiſts in the Mahratta and the Nizam's dominions, the Engliſh are not better ſituated; for the Nabob Mirza Amanis (Aſoph ud Doula), Chief of Bengal, having heard of the arrival of Zemân Shah at Delhi, commenced hoſtilities againſt them, and with ſome advantage. At Calicut they have been attacked by the Cotiote Rajah, Conjes Ram Ram, who has killed, in three ſallies, 1000 Europeans and 3000 Sepoys. On the Coaſt of Malabar they are attacked on every ſide, and the revolt is general, owing to their vexatious Government, and to the taxes which they have impoſed.

On the Coaſt of Coromandel, from Maſulipatam to Madras and Arcot, their tyranny has excited revolt amongſt all the Princes, powerful and weak, who all aſſert their rights; and a nephew of the Nabob of Madras, who held a command under the Engliſh, has lately been killed by his own Chiefs, who were become deſperate.

I inform you of theſe events, in order to prove to you, that it is now the moment for you to invade India. With little trouble we ſhall drive them out of India. Rely on my friendſhip.

(*Signed*) ———

P. S. Since writing my letter, I have learnt by an Arab ſhip, that great diſturbances prevail in Bengal. The arrival of the Nabob Zemân Shah at Lucknow has

has made the Engliſh tremble, particularly at Calcutta, where they are in great conſternation, as they are unable to prevent Mirza Amanis (Aſoph ud Dowla) from joining Zemân Shah. It appears, that both theſe Princes are determined to be revenged of the Engliſh: ſend me then troops to join with mine, that I too may treat them as they deſerve.

(*Signed*) ———

(A true Tranſlation)

G. G. Keble, *French Tranſlator.*

Nº XXVII.

The Iſle of France, the 26th January, 1798,
the 6th Year of the Republic.

General,

The King has commanded us, for the confirmation of the alliance with the French Republic, to take a ſolemn Oath, under the ſtandard of the two Nations, and to perform this ceremony according to your cuſtoms; therefore we addreſs this requeſt to you; your compliance will render the bonds of our friendſhip, and of the offenſive and defenſive alliance, indiſſoluble. We requeſt you to aſſemble all the Officers and men neceſſary for this ceremony, and in our preſence, to draw up a written inſtrument, to be ſigned by all parties preſent, ſealed with the ſeal of the French Republic, and delivered into our hands; this will weaken our Enemies and rejoice the two Allied Powers.

This is what we wiſh to make known to you, and we entreat you to believe us the moſt ſincere of your ſervants.

(*Signed*) Assen Ali Khan,
Mahomed Ibraim.

(A true Copy, by order of the Ambaſſadors)

(*Signed*) Debay, *Interpreter.*

(A true Tranſlation)

G. G. Keble, *French Tranſlator.*

Nº XXVIII.

Copy of the ſtipulations and propoſals of the Prince Tippoo Sultaun, which his Ambaſſadors, Aſſen Ali Khan, and Mahomed Ibrahim, have diſpatched to Europe, from the Iſle of France, by two frigates, which failed from thence on the 5th February, 1798; for eſtabliſhing an offenſive and defenſive alliance with the French Republic, and for ſoliciting the aſſiſtance of France, to ſubdue our common enemy the Engliſh, and to drive them out of India, if poſſible.

The Prince engages to furniſh the whole French Army with the neceſſary proviſions, ſuch as rice, meat, ghee, &c. ſpirituous liquors he cannot ſupply. He will provide the French Army with carriage for the Officers and for their baggage; he will alſo provide all military ſtores. Done at the Iſle of France, the 4th of February, 1798.

(A true Copy)

(Signed) Debay.

✕ *Seal of Aſſen Ali Khan,*
✕ *Seal of Mahomed Ibrahim,*
✕ *Seal of Debay, Interpreter.*

(A true Tranſlation)

G. G. Keble, *French Tranſlator.*

Nº XXIX.

The Representatives of the Colony of the Isle of France, to Tippoo Sultaun.

Salutation and Fraternity!

Your Ambaſſadors have communicated to us your intention of forming with the Colony of the Iſle of France, a connection equally advantageous to both nations.

We ſhall make every effort in our power to anſwer your wiſhes.

We have communicated the object of your Embaſſy to the Legiſlative Body of

of the French Government, and we are convinced that France will enter completely into your views.

The Governor General Malartic, will apprize you of the ſteps which he has taken already, and of thoſe which he has in contemplation, for promoting our mutual intereſts.

The produce and manufactures of your dominions will find a market in this Colony, either for internal conſumption or exportation; and we can ſupply you, in return, with all the articles which the execution of your military projects requires.

(Signed) FOUQUEREAUX, *Preſident.*

(By order of the Colonial Aſſembly)

HAULNIER, *Secretary.*

(A true Tranſlation)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Tranſlator.*

Nº XXX.

The Iſle of France, the 21ſt February, 1798,
the 6th Year of the Republic.

General,

May health and happineſs attend you.

It is known to you, that we came hither with the expectation of finding a conſiderable force, which we were informed was in this iſland, and with which, upon the concluſion of an alliance with our Sovereign, we expected to have returned to him, to conquer your enemies, who are alſo ours. You know, that had we been deputed to make the levies ourſelves, we ſhould have brought a ſupply of money, and all that might be neceſſary for that purpoſe.

That we might not return empty handed, as we came, you have agreed to raiſe Volunteers for us. The ſmall force which you have offered cannot accompliſh the deſigns of our Prince; but even this inconſiderable force cannot be raiſed without money: all thoſe who offer to enliſt, require money from us. We cannot enliſt them, it is contrary to our orders; ſuch, however, as chooſe to go with us, we will take; but on condition that their pay ſhall be fixed by our Sovereign. Should this propoſal appear inconvenient, we requeſt you will ſend Ambaſſadors with us to adjuſt this point with our Sovereign; they will then learn on what terms the French, now

in

in his ſervice, are entertained. Thoſe who may embark afterwards, ſhall be entertained on the ſame terms, and for this purpoſe our Prince will ſend money with his Ambaſſadors; but it muſt be underſtood, that whether men are to be enliſted for his ſervice, or whether your troops are to be ſent to his aſſiſtance, they are to be conveyed by you.

We requeſt you to enable us to depart ſpeedily, as our orders will not admit of our remaining long here; and by your compliance you will oblige

Your moſt obedient humble ſervants,

(Signed) Assen Ali Khan,
Mahommed Ibrahim,

(A true Copy of the Letter written by order of the Ambaſſadors, by me the Interpreter)

(Signed) Debay.

X X } *Seals of the Ambaſſadors.*
X *Seal of Debay.*

(A true Tranſlation)

G. G. Keble, *French Tranſlator.*

Nº XXXI.

To the Ambassadors.

Iſle of France, the 27th February, 1798,
6th Year of the Republic.

Gentlemen,

I am of too ſincere a temper to ſuffer you to remain ignorant of the great diſſatisfaction which your letter of this morning has given me. Your Sultaun deputed you to ſolicit our aid, on ſuch conditions as we might deem juſt, and not on thoſe which you now preſcribe to us.

The demands which I have propoſed to you within theſe few days paſt, were framed by General Dagincourt, who is particularly known to your Sultaun, under whoſe orders he ſerved when a Captain of Grenadiers, in the Battalion of the Regiment of the Iſle of France, which made a campaign during the laſt war, under the Bahaudar and Tippoo Sultaun; I therefore perſiſt in demanding for all the Officers

and Volunteers, the pay and provifions ftipulated in the laft ftatement which I tranfmitted to you.

The pay which was granted ten years ago, cannot be made a rule for the pay which ought to be given now.

Thofe who at that period received 150 rupees per month, now demand 600.

You do not chufe to take Surgeons; you fhall not have them: but your Mafter will not be fatisfied with your conduct on this article.

The Officers and Volunteers who are to accompany you, fhall not make a journey of 500 leagues to afcertain what pay Tippoo Sultaun may chufe to fix for them; I fhall order them not to difembark until Tippoo Sultaun fhall have fatisfied them, that he will allow the pay and provifions which I propofe to him.

We have not fought you, you came to folicit our aid; you ought therefore to fubmit to the conditions which I propofe to you; they are juft and reafonable.

Salutation and Fraternity,

(Signed) MALARTIC, *Governor General.*

(A true Tranflation.)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Tranflator.*

No. XXXII.

The GOVERNOR GENERAL of the Ifles of FRANCE and of LA RE-UNION, to the Nabob TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Ifle of France, Port North Weft, the 18th Ventofe, 6th Year of the French Republic, One and Indivifible, anfwering to the 8th March, 1798, O. S.

Citizen James Denis Pitcher, a writer attached to this Government, being defirous of obtaining a Perwannah from your Highnefs, for the purpofe of being employed in the factory which you propofe to eftablifh in this ifland; permit me to requeft your favor towards him, and the grant of the office which he folicits.

Citizen Pitcher bears the beft reputation here; his morals are good, his integrity unblemifhed, and his temper tractable; he is befides intelligent, active, and laborious.

Your

Your Ambaſſadors, who have ſeen a great deal of him, and to whom he has been of ſome ſervice, will confirm to you all the advantageous teſtimonies which I feel much pleaſure in rendering to the character of Citizen Pitcher.

I ſhall be extremely obliged, Prince, by the attention you may be pleaſed to pay to my recommendation.

Salutation and Fraternity.

(Signed.) MALARTIC.

(A true Tranſlation.)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Tranſlator.*

No. XXXIII.

REAR ADMIRAL SERCEY, Commanding the Naval Forces of France in the Indian Seas, to the Nabob TIPPOO SULTAUN in his Territorries.

Iſle of France, the 14th Ventoſe, the 6th year of the French Republic, or the 4th of March, 1798.

Prince Tippoo,

Your Ambaſſadors, Aſſen Ali Khan and Ibrahim Saib, have delivered to me the Letter with which you have honoured me, by which I learnt that they poſſeſſed your confidence, and that you deſired that France ſhould ſend you troops, in order that you might declare war againſt the Engliſh, the oppreſſors of India. I am extremely concerned, that the naval force under my command is not at preſent ſufficiently conſiderable to admit of my proceeding to India, to make ſuch a diverſion as might forward your intereſts; but if I ſhould be reinforced, as I expect, I ſhall be very eager to ſeek our common enemies, and to aſſiſt you in their reduction. Previous to the arrival of your Ambaſſadors, I had addreſſed the Government of my country in Europe, on the neceſſity of expediting this meaſure; and the day ſubſequent to their arrival, I diſpatched two frigates to France, with the new propoſals which you offer; it is to be regretted, that you did not ſooner apprize us of your favourable diſpoſition.

Prince Tippoo, your Ambaſſadors have exerted great zeal for your ſervice; but unfortunately, we were not at liberty to divert to any other object, the means confided to us for the protection of our colony: your Ambaſſadors having, however, informed me of your wiſh to have ſome well-inſtructed officers to form your marine, I haſten to ſend to you Captain Dubuc, who commands a veſſel in the ſervice of France,

France, and ſix other officers, whom I particularly recommend to your favour, and who, I hope, will anſwer your views, by their good conduct and their naval ſkill.

Your Ambaſſadors having teſtified an anxious wiſh to return to you as ſpeedily as poſſible, I have given them one of my beſt frigates, commanded by Captain L'Hermite, a diſtinguiſhed officer, whom I recommend to you.

Salutation.

(Signed.) SERCEY, *Rear Admiral.*

(A true Tranſlation.)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Tranſlator.*

Nº XXXIV.

COPY of a Letter from GENERAL COSSIGNY to the AMBASSADORS of the Prince TIPPOO SULTAUN, at the moment of their Departure.

I beg leave to offer my apologies to the Ambaſſadors of the Padſha: my ill health, has prevented me from paying them a viſit; but I ſhould have had nothing further to communicate to them, for the information of the Prince, than what I now propoſe to write, which I deſire they will tranſcribe, for the purpoſe of tranſmitting it to the Padſha Tippoo Sultaun.

I aſſure the Padſha Tippoo Sultaun of my reſpect and devotion. I give him my word, that I faithfully tranſmitted, at the time when I received them, his propoſitions and his Letter to the French Government, and I am certain, that the whole is arrived in duplicate; agreeably alſo to his recommendation, I obſerved the greateſt ſecrecy, that he might not be committed with the Engliſh, and becauſe the French Government itſelf is not in the habit of publiſhing the ſecrets of its operations.

The proof that the propoſitions of Tippoo Sultaun have been received, is that they have remained ſecret even in France. Perhaps it is not convenient for France to ſend an expedition to India, as it muſt depend upon the proſpect of peace, more or leſs diſtant, with the Engliſh; but I aſſure the Padſha, that he will have no reaſon to repent of this firſt ſtep, nor of the confidence he has repoſed in me.

France, I am certain, will always conſider the Padſha as one of its moſt faithful Allies: His Vakeel and I have not neglected any of the means in our power, to inform the French Government of the true intereſts of the Padſha; intereſts which we

confider as neceffarily blended with thofe of the French Nation in India. I hope the time will come, when Tippoo Sultaun will be convinced that I have ferved him, on this occafion, with the fame zeal, as when I was near his perfon.

Peter Monneron is no more: the Padfha was ignorant of his death, and perhaps is ftill ignorant of it: He however has not written to him, nor has he written to me, although he has fent to this place a copy of the Letters of Peter Monneron: it is therefere Tippoo who has publifhed his own fecret, and he cannot hereafter reproach us with the confequences.

I do not write to the Padfha, as my health, and the gout which I have at this moment, would prevent me from doing it in the manner I could wifh, and becaufe he has not thought proper to write to me; and I moreover candidly confefs, that I fhould be very forry to have my Letters returned, in the manner that Peter Monneron's were. All the Letters which I have at various times written to Tippoo Sultaun, as well as thofe which he has perfonally written to me, I have conftantly forwarded to the French Government; the Letters have always been, and will continue to remain fecret, becaufe his intereft, and that of the French Nation, require it.

I muft again repeat my apologies to the Ambaffadors of the Padfha, if my ill health fhould prevent me from feeing them before their departure from this colony; for I fhould have had the ftrongeft defire to become acquainted with them, and to have converfed with them, refpecting the Padfha. Their acquaintance would have been more particularly agreeable to me, as their difcretion, and the good conduct obferved by them here, during the courfe of the embaffy with which they were entrufted by the Prince, infpired me with a very great defire to know them. It will always be highly creditable to them, to have filled with diftinction and dignity, the honorable poft which they occupied here for the interefts of their mafter, and to have acquired the general efteem, and the particular regard of all the Chiefs of this Ifland, by their wifdom, their prudence, and difcretion, in the miffion with which they were charged; in the execution of which they have acquitted themfelves with that good fenfe and dignity, becoming the Ambaffadors of a great Prince, from whofe juftice they have every reafon to expect a favourable reception. I beg them to accept my beft wifhes for their health, and the fuccefs of their voyage.

I am perfuaded, that they will ufe their influence with Tippoo Sultaun, in fupport of the Memorial which my nephew, Lahauffe La Louviere, has addreffed to him, as well as the requeft made by him to the Prince.—His Memorial appeared to me to comprehend objects of great moment to the interefts of the Padfha, and it is this which determined me to recommend it.

I once more requeft them to affure the Prince, that I fhall always take the greateft intereft

intereſt in his glory, and that I am anxious that the ſucceſs and name of ſo great a ſovereign ſhould be extended throught the Univerſe.

(*Signed*) General Cossigny, at his Houſe, the 14th Ventoſe, 6th Year, correſponding with the 5th of March 1798.

(A true Tranſlation.)

G. G. Keble, *French Tranſlator.*

Nº XXXV.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

OUR COUNTRY,—HONOUR,—AND LIBERTY.

Magallon, General of a Diviſion, to the Nabob Tippoo Saib.

Head-Quarters Iſle of France, the 4th of March, 1798, the 6th Year of the French Republic.

Prince,

I received the letter with which you honored me: ſickneſs prevented me from attending the various conferences which your Ambaſſadors held with the Governor General, on the ſubject of the miſſion with which you had charged them. I have however no doubt, that the French Republic will ſoon learn, and joyfully partake your overtures of friendſhip and alliance.

I ſhould have been glad if the ſtate of the French force, at this time in India, had allowed me, in perſon, to have aſſured you of the friendſhip of the Republic, and to have participated in the glory of your arms againſt our common enemy; but the actual ſtate of affairs deprives me of that double honor.

I intreat you, Prince, to accept my wiſhes for the proſperity of your Arms, and the continuation of your glory.

(*Signed.*) Magallon.

(A true Tranſlation.)

G. G. Keble, *French Tranſlator.*

Nº XXXVI.

To the great Prince, TIPPOO SULTAUN BACHA, at his Court of Seringapatam.

Great Prince,

A Frenchman, whofe name is not unknown to you, and who wifhes to be ufeful to the generous Ally of his Nation, avails himfelf, with eagernefs, of the opportunity offered by the return of your Ambaffadors, Huffein Ali Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim, to recall himfelf to your remembrance.

I had the honor to write to you from Pondicherry, in the month of September, 1792, enclofing the manifeft of the cargo of my fhip, the Phœnix, and I informed Governor Defrefne, that I propofed going to Mangalore, for the exprefs purpofe of landing a quantity of beautiful and excellent grenadier fufees, intended for you.—That General obferved to me, that I ran the rifk of being fearched and detained by the Englifh; but when he faw that I was firmly refolved to adhere to my project, he approved of it, and I departed. This circumftance has afforded me the ineftimable advantage of receiving many Perwannahs from you, which I carefully preferve.

Your Minifter, Afheruff Ali Khan, arrived at Mangalore in the beginning of the year 1793. He there received the fufees, and was fatisfied with them: I was paid only in part; he gave me an order for 14,000 rupees upon Brown of Mahe, who gave me a bill on another perfon, and I have not yet received payment; but it is no longer your Highnefs who is refponfible to me for the amount.

Being a Reprefentative of the people of the Ifle of France, I had the happinefs of being Prefident of the Committee of Public Safety, when your Ambaffadors landed in this Colony; and I was the firft to teftify to them the fatisfaction we felt, at receiving amongft us the fubjects of an Allied Prince, to whom we are fincerely attached: But if our happinefs was great for a moment, our grief was profound, to learn that you had been deceived by Ripaud, as to our forces on this ifland: the only reinforcement which has been fent to us from France, fince the commencement of the war, is one battalion, which we have fent to Batavia, to affift the Dutch, in the prefervation of that place: this we did in return for the affiftance which we had drawn from thence in money, provifions, and naval ftores: For you muft know, Great Prince, that our own refources are fufficient for our fupport, and we have fworn to bury ourfelves under the ruins of our ifland, rather than fee our enemies the poffeffors of it.

I often had the pleafure of vifiting your Ambaffadors, and I fucceeded in relieving them from the painful fituation into which they were thrown, by the failure of their miffion, I encouraged them by faying, that you could not defire impoffibilities;

and that having done every thing in their power, their conſcience ought to be at eaſe: you know, Great Prince, what I frankly declare to you, that an agent who has uſed every effort, although without ſucceſs, has ſtill a claim to the gratitude of thoſe who granted him their confidence.

If Huſſein Ali Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim have not been entirely ſucceſsful, if your wiſhes have not been accompliſhed, it is alone to be attributed to the unfortunate circumſtances of the times; but I ſwear by the ſacred name of honor, that they have uſed every effort to execute your orders, and have conducted themſelves like ſubjects truly attached and faithful to their Maſter.

The conferences were conducted at the Government Houſe, with the Generals, and three Repreſentatives of the Colony, in the number of whom I have the advantage to rank. Your envoys were always deſirous that nothing ſhould be made public, but what could not poſſibly be concealed; and I may venture to aſſure you, Great Prince, that we have every reaſon to be ſatisfied with the correct and becoming conduct obſerved by them, during their reſidence here; it was ſuch as was to be expected from the honor of their character and from your Ambaſſadors. They obſerved, that the allowances fixed for the different ranks were too great; and that the French in the Camp of Lally are not ſo highly paid; but General Malartic relieves you from any embarraſſment on that point, by permitting the French to return, ſhould you not be ſatisfied with what has been concluded here.

The ſituation of your envoys was critical; they found themſelves in a ſtate of ſuſpence, deſirous of being uſeful to their Maſter, but at the ſame time apprehenſive of incurring his diſpleaſure. To have refuſed theſe ſuccours, though trifling, would have been a confeſſion, that you would not ſacrifice a ſmall ſum of money; this, I think, would have been impolitic, not only with reſpect to the preſent, but alſo to future times; beſides, it is neceſſary to make ſome diſtinction, in favor of thoſe who leave their families, and the comforts which they enjoy here, to ſerve as Volunteers in a country with which they are totally unacquainted. Nothing leſs than our great deſire to ſerve you, would have induced us to permit theſe Citizens to leave the Colony, during war, particularly as ſome of them are experienced ſoldiers, who poſſeſs a knowledge of their profeſſion, and therefore are a loſs to us; but there is no merit in obligations which coſt nothing.

Permit me, Great Prince, to converſe a moment with you. My love for my country, my attachment to its Allies, particularly to the deſerving Son of the renowned Hyder Alli, and my well-founded hatred of the Engliſh, or rather of their Government; all this, I ſay, ſhould convince you, that I ſhall ſay nothing which is not dictated by a regard for your true intereſts.

What is then the fatality which has hitherto divided the Princes of Aſia? Nothing is more eaſily underſtood. It is the dark policy of the Engliſh, their Ma-

 chiavelian

chiavelian principles, which have fubjected fo many nations to their yoke; and rendered them the oppreffors of Afia.

There is ftill time however to crufh this ambitious nation; but it is neceffary that the Court of Poonah—the Soubah of the Decan—the Tartars—the Rajah of Travencore—all the Rajahs, Nabobs, and Soubahs; that all the Chiefs of Afia, in fhort, fhould unite to attack, to overthrow, and finally to expel thofe haughty Englifh; but it is abfolutely neceffary, that the Alliance fhould be founded on good faith, and that it fhould be fkilfully formed, in order that the Princes, whofe forces are inconfiderable, may not find themfelves overpowered, in confequence of a want of concert between the parties; but when the plan fhall have been properly arranged, and when the Englifh fhall find themfelves affailed from every quarter of Afia, their deftruction will be inevitable. You have been at war with all the Princes of Afia, you muft now become their friend, and prove to them, by the propofals you make, that you are really willing to become fuch. One Prince muft not aggrandize himfelf at the expence of another; but it is proper that thofe who groan under the bondage of the Englifh fhould be emancipated, and that each individual fhould participate in their fpoils, in proportion to the aid he fhall furnifh, as well as to his local pofition. I will repeat, that if the Alliance be made with good faith, if each of the contracting parties fhall find his intereft in it, the engagements will be obferved; but fhould it prove otherwife, fhould any one of the contracting parties be injured, he will obferve his engagements no longer, than until fome circumftance or favorable event fhall give him an oportunity of infringing them. If fortunately, we fhould receive troops from Europe, which we can difpofe of in your favor; if the Commiffion with which the naval and military Generals of the Colony have entrufted Citizens Magot and Seguin, the former the commander of the frigate which carries your difpatches to the French Government, and the latter, Aid de Camp to Major General Malartic, fent to give greater efficacy to the application which he has made for as large a reinforcement as poffible; I fay, if this deputation be fortunate, what will not be your advantage in having prepared beforehand, the means of avenging yourfelf, by punifhing thofe who have caufed you to be betrayed by your own fubjects; and of recovering that inheritance, of which you have been in part deprived, becaufe the Princes of Afia, who took up arms againft you, were not fenfible, that in proportion as the Englifh became powerful, they would furnifh the Powers of the Eaft with arms againft each other.

The difference of religion has often prevented Alliances, which would have proved advantageous to divers Nations; but thefe falfe principles have difappeared, philofophy and reafon have filenced prejudice, and the fame State in Europe tolerates the Roman Catholic, the Calvinift, and the Lutheran Churches. The man who adores the Creator, and offers up vows which are fincere and proceed from the heart, is regarded by his God with an eye of benignity and forgivenefs.

The difpofitions of the Soubah of the Decan are known to you, as are alfo thofe of

of the Mahratta and Tartar States. I think I may venture to aſſure you, that the good Prince, Ram Rajah of Travencore, is tired of the oppreſſion of the Engliſh. Raman Keſvin, his prime Miniſter, would, I conceive, be well diſpoſed to act againſt theſe deſpots, had he the means: I know that it was with great reluctance he conſented to ſend away Migot de la Combe, who commanded his troops at Parour, as well as the other French Officers who commanded his battalions. The intereſts of this Rajah, if I am not deceived, require, equally with your own, that you ſhall propoſe to him an Alliance, that all reſentment ſhould ceaſe, and that your ancient feuds ſhould be extinguiſhed and forgotten for ever: but above all, Great Prince, conduct the negociation in ſuch a manner, that the Engliſh may not ſuſpect it; for otherwiſe this Prince will be totally cruſhed, and the Engliſh, in deſpoiling him, will encreaſe their means of acting againſt you. Believe me, Great Prince, one of the brighteſt days of my life will be that on which I ſhall hear that, by re-uniting with the Princes of Aſia, you have acquired the means of annihilating the power of the Engliſh in India.

I know not, Great Prince, whether my frankneſs will be pleaſing to you, or whether you may not conſider my obſervations as officious; but of this I am certain, that my anxious wiſh is, that you may make great conqueſts from the Engliſh; and that by this ſucceſs, you may be enabled to render your people and yourſelf happy. This is the ſincere prayer of a true Frenchman, who is with eſteem and reſpect,

Great Prince,

Your moſt humble and moſt obedient ſervant,

(*Signed*) M. Descomber.

Iſle of France, the 15th Ventoſe,
in the 6th year of the French Republic,
or the 5th of March, 1798, old ſtile.

(A True Tranſlation.)

G. G. Keble, *French Tranſlator.*

Nº XXXVII.

The Governor General of the Iſles of France and La Re-union, to the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

Iſle of France, Port North Weſt, the 17th Ventoſe, in the 6th Year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, anſwering to the 7th March, 1798, Old Style.

(Copy.)

I received, on the 20th January laſt, (old ſtyle) your Letter under date the 9th

7 October,

October, 1797, which announced to me that you had deputed Captain Ripaud, whom you had engaged in your service, and two Ambassadors, to confer with me respecting the state of your affairs, and that I might place the greatest confidence in whatever they might communicate. Your Ambassadors afterwards delivered to me your memorandum of proposals to the Executive Directory, tending to form an Alliance, offensive and defensive, with the French, and by which you offer to entertain, at your own expense, as long as the war in India shall last, the troops they may be able to send you.

Not thinking myself authorized by my powers to conclude this Alliance with you, I immediately dispatched two frigates to France, with your propositions to the Executive Directory. I have not the smallest doubt, but that they will take your proposal into their most serious consideration; and I am persuaded, that they will send you, as speedily as possible, the succours of men which you demand, and which you require for the purpose of attacking your enemies, who are also the enemies of the French Republic.

In the mean-time, and whilst waiting the arrival of these succours, I dispatch the Preneuse frigate, commanded by Captain L'Hermite, to convey back your Ambassadors and their Suite, with the Officers, Surgeons, and Volunteers, whom I have recruited in the two Islands for your service.

I have annexed to this Letter,

1. The roll of the Officers composing the Marine Establishment, whom you were desirous of having to command your ships, and to form Seamen for you.

2. The roll of the land Officers, of the Surgeons, and of the Volunteers.

These lists exhibit the respective ranks of the Officers.

You will also receive with this Letter the monthly pay-tables of the allowances to be given, independently of the appointments and provisions for each rank, and for every person who shall enter your territories.

It would have been more regular, had a treaty been entered into between your Ambassadors and myself, and signed by both parties, which you might have ratified on the return of your Ambassadors; but I could not persuade them to undertake to sign the treaty. They assured me, that you would most unquestionably agree to my demand, and that the appointments and pay of the troops, as well as the establishment and provisions, which I had requested, would be exactly and regularly paid at the end of every month. Should it prove otherwise, I authorise all the Officers, Volunteers, and others, to avail themselves of the return of the frigate, or of any other opportunity which may offer, to return to these islands.

I must also premise, that it is my intention that they shall, at all times, be at liberty

liberty to quit your territories; and I therefore requeſt you will give orders, that they may be furniſhed with the neceſſary means, that every aſſiſtance and protection be granted to them, and that they may not be ſubjected to any hindrance or moleſtation on the part of your ſubjects.

The eſtabliſhment of the factory which you are anxious to have in this Iſland, in order to facilitate the means of connecting yourſelf more cloſely with the French, preſenting reciprocal advantages, you are at liberty to eſtabliſh it whenever you may think proper. The two Muſſulmans and the Frenchman, whom you propoſe to ſend for that purpoſe, will eaſily find a commodious houſe for their reception. They ſhall be under the protection of Government, and they ſhall enjoy all the privileges uſually granted to ſuch eſtabliſhments.

I muſt now mention to you the good conduct of your Ambaſſadors, and the anxiety they have always ſhewn to execute punctually, the commiſſion with which you had entruſted them; I am happy to render them this juſtice, which they on every account deſerve.

Immediately on their arrival in this Colony, they delivered all the Letters with which they were entruſted, for the Repreſentatives and for the Naval and Military Generals. They urged entreaty upon entreaty, and ſtrenuouſly ſolicited the diſpatch of a conſiderable force to their Prince, according to the tenor of their inſtructions, founded on the reports which had been made to you.

After having, for ſome time, heſitated to accept of the inconſiderable aſſiſtance in men which was offered to them, your Ambaſſadors determined to receive it upon the ſolemn aſſurances which I gave them, to diſpatch to you not only ſuch troops as might arrive from France, but alſo thoſe from this iſland, who might hereafter reſolve to proceed to India.

Your Ambaſſadors having likewiſe ſolicited me, with great earneſtneſs, to cement the Alliance exiſting between the French and yourſelf, by a formal oath, I informed them, that as this Alliance ſtill remained in full force, I thought the Executive Directory, and the Legiſlative Body of the French Republic, had alone a right to renew the confirmation.

In ſhort, I can only give you advantageous teſtimonies of their good conduct; they conducted themſelves, I can aſſure you, with the moſt perfect honor and propriety, and all their actions have been well calculated to procure for your intereſts the conſiderable force which you had directed them to obtain.

They will tell you, that I publiſhed a Proclamation, which has been ſent into all the Cantons of this Iſland, for the purpoſe of raiſing Volunteers.

They will inform you, that a veſſel has been diſpatched to the Iſland of La Re-union, for the ſame purpoſe.

They will inform you likewife, that a general embargo has been laid on all the veffels in this Port, in order that none might fail for India or for the Straits, until after the departure of the Preneufe Frigate, which conveys your Ambaffadors back to your territories.

I thought it neceffary to adopt this laft-mentioned meafure, left the Englifh, our common enemy, fhould be apprized of the part which you feem determined to adopt with regard to them, and of the fupply of men which I have fent to you.

In confequence of the requeft made to me by your Ambaffadors, I fend fix cafes, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6, containing garden trees, plants of the Ifle of France, and drawings of different flowers, with two flafks, each containing a nutmeg full blown, an object of much curiofity in Natural Hiftory. I hope you will receive them all in good order; the account of thefe articles, under my fignature, has been delivered to your Ambaffadors.

I conclude my Letter by requefting you to place confidence in me, and in every thing that I fhall write to you.

Believe not fo readily thofe who deceive you.

Endeavour, by every means in your power, to point out to the Marattas their true interefts, by fatisfying them, that your enemies are in reality theirs.

Write to all the Princes of Hindoftan, and to all the Nabobs of Bengal; tell them that your enemies are alfo theirs, and that the time is come to rid yourfelves of your common enemy.

Make facrifices of money, pay your army well; and give money to the Marattas.

Of what ufe to you is money? A great reputation is fuperior to every thing.

Your courage, and the refources of your genius, are known to me; both will every where attend the Son of the great Hyder Ally Khan; you are deftined to furpafs even his fame.

Write to me fometimes. Why have you delayed fo long to give me an account of yourfelf; you cannot have received falfe reports? I know, however, that much has been faid to you of the Legiflative Body and the Executive Directory of France.

The beneficence of the French Republic, its policy, and particularly its defire to perpetuate friendfhip with your Government, and to confirm the harmony which has ever fubfifted between you and the French, will induce it to fend troops to India.

When you write to me, you may add to your letters a tranflation in French, in Englifh, or in Portuguefe.

I am your moft zealous and moft attached fervant,

(*Signed*) MALARTIC.

(A true Tranflation,)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Tranflator.*

COLONIAL. ISLE OF FRANCE.

(*Marine.*)—STATEMENT of the PAY of the Officers of Marine of all Ranks, who enter into the Service of the Nabob TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Diftinction of Rank.	Pay per Month, independently of the Eftablifhment fixed by Law.
To a Captain of a fhip, or Captain of the Port, - -	Rupees 2000
To each Lieutenant of a fhip, - - - - - - - - - - - -	500
To each Enfign of a fhip, - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	300
To the Mafter of the Port, - - - - - - - - - - - - -	250
To the fhip builder, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	200

We, the General in Chief, Governor General of the Ifles of France and La Reunion, and Commander in Chief of the French Eftablifhments to the Eaftward of the Cape of Good Hope, have determined, and do hereby determine the prefent rates of the pay of the Officers of the Marine, of all ranks, to be obferved in all refpects.

Done at Port North-Weft in the Ifle of France, the 7th March 1798, in the 6th year of the French Republic, one and indivifible.

(*Signed*) MALARTIC.

(A True Tranflation.)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Tranflator.*

(COPY.)

COLONIAL. ISLE OF FRANCE.

(*Marine.*)—LIST of the OFFICERS and MASTERS who enter into the Service of the Nabob TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Their Names.	Their Rank.
Pierre Paul Du Buc, - - - - - - - - - -	Captain.
Charlemagne Marc de la Rabinaire, - - -	Lieutenants.
Sangenait, - - -	Lieutenants.

Their

Their Names.	Their Rank.
Jacques Barthe	Enſigns.
Jacques Roberts,	Enſigns.
Pierre Filletaz,	Enſigns.
Pierre Petit,	Enſigns.
Jacques Dudemain,	Enſigns.
Michael Lelèe, of L'Orient,	Maſter of the Port.
Jacob Mullet, of Bourdeaux,	Ship Builder.

Certified as true by us, Governor General of the Iſles of France and La Re-union, at Port North-Weſt, the 7th of March 1798, the 6th Year of the French Republic.

(*Signed*) MALARTIC.

(A True Tranſlation.)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Tranſlator.*

COLONIAL. ISLE OF FRANCE.

RATES of the PAY of the VOLUNTEERS of all Ranks, who enter into the Service of the Nabob TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Diſtinction of Rank.	Pay per Month of the Volunteers independent of Proviſions, which are to be furniſhed them.
The Chief of Brigade, commanding,	Rupees. 2000
To each Chief of a Legion,	1800
To each Chief of a Battalion,	1500
To each Captain of Infantry and Cavalry,	500
To each Lieutenant and Sub-Lieutenant,	300
To the Bearer of the Colours	60
To each Serjeant Major and Serjeant,	50
To each Corporal,	40
To each Private of Infantry and Cavalry,	28
To each Drummer,	22
To each Surgeon.	500

We, the General in Chief, Governor General of the Iſles of France and of La Re-union, and Commander in Chief of the French Eſtabliſhments Eaſt of the Cape of Good Hope, have determined, and do hereby determine the preſent rates of the pay of Volunteers of all ranks, to be obſerved in all reſpects.

Done at Port North-weſt, in the Iſle of France, the 7th March 1798, in the 6th Year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

(*Signed*) MALARTIC.

(A True Tranſlation.)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Tranſlator.*

Nº XXXVIII.

The CAPTAIN in the Navy of the FRENCH REPUBLIC, Commanding the Frigate la Preneuſe, in the Roads of Mangalore, to the Sovereign Prince TIPPOO, in his Palace at Seringapatam, the 25th April, 1798.

Sovereign Prince,

Having been diſpatched from the Iſle of France, by Admiral Sercey, Commander of the Naval Forces of the French Republic, on ſervice in the Indian Seas, to bring back to one of your Ports your Ambaſſadors, Aſſen-Alli Khan, and Mahomed Ibrahim, whom you had deputed by Citizen Ripaux, to the Government of the Iſle of France, I have the honour to announce to you my arrival this day, the 25th of April, in the Roads of Mangalore, with your Ambaſſadors and the Frenchmen, whom General Malartic has ſent to you, under the orders of M. Chapuis, commanding the land, and M. Dubuc, commanding the naval forces.

I ſhould felicitate myſelf the more on having been ſelected for this honorable commiſſion, did not the approach of the ſtormy ſeaſon oblige me to haſten my departure, and deprives me of the honor of preſenting to you, in perſon, the aſſurances of my reſpect and attachment.

I have requeſted Aſſen-Alli-Khan, who is about to approach his Sovereign with an account of his embaſſy, to expreſs to you my zeal for your ſervice, and at the ſame time the lively regret which I feel at being obliged ſo ſoon to depart.

With as much juſtice as pleaſure I can aſſure your Majeſty, that your Ambaſſadors, during the fifty days they have been on board my ſhip, have rendered themſelves conſpicuous for all the good qualities and virtues required in the ſtation with which you have inveſted them, and that their quitting my ſhip, as well as their departure from the Iſle of France, has been the cauſe of regret to thoſe friends whom their irreproachable conduct has gained them; nor can I wiſh you greater happineſs, than to poſſeſs many ſubjects as faithful and as much attached to you as they are.

Anxious to evince my zeal to ſerve you, and to procure you the means of correſponding with my Government, before the approaching monſoon, I have the honor to acquaint you, that in fifteen or eighteen days at furtheſt, I may poſſibly touch again at Mangalore, and from thence perhaps ſail for the Iſle of France; you might by that period honor me with your anſwer, and your commands.

As it would be advantageous to the Iſle of France, and convenient to me, to carry thither, on my return, from 150 to 200 tons of rice in bags, I have the honor to make a demand for the ſame.

I will deliver the receipt for whatever quantity I may ſhip, at your Government of Mangalore, to whomſoever you may pleaſe to order to make over to me the quantity required, if that be poſſible.

What I receive will become a debt, due by my Government to you, of which they will acquit themſelves in any mode you may think proper.

As I have already had the honor to obſerve to you, and as you without doubt know, that in 15 or 20 days at the furtheſt, your coaſt will no longer be ſafe, I offer my ſervices, and confine my requeſt to that period; for when it is paſſed, I ſhall be under the abſolute neceſſity of quitting Mangalore, with the regret of no longer having it in my power to be ſerviceable to you with my Government, and without being able to give them any intelligence from you, which could prove advantageous to you, as well as to the Generals Malartic and Sercey, who are anxious to ſerve you.

As for the reſt rely on my zeal and good wiſhes for your ſervice, and accept, with the ſentiments of my lively reſpect and attachment to your intereſts, the ardent prayers which I addreſs to Heaven for the triumph of your Arms, and the ſplendour of your Government.

I have the honor to be,

With a devotion that knows no bounds,

Your Majeſty's moſt attached and zealous ſervant,

(*Signed*) L'HERMITE,

Captain in the Navy, commanding the Preneuſe.

(A True Tranſlation.)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Tranſlator.*

Nº XXXIX.

The COMMANDER in CHIEF of the Forces ſent by the FRENCH GOVERNMENT to the Pacha TIPPOO, the Victorious.

Sovereign Pacha,

I haſten to announce to your Majeſty my arrival in your Kingdom, and that of the French Officers and Volunteers, ſent to you by the Governor General Malartic, of whom you will find the Muſter Roll annexed.

Your Majeſty will obſerve, that among the Volunteers there are about twenty

 ſoldiers

ſoldiers of colour, of different nations and caſtes, the greater part of whom may be employed with advantage in the Artillery.

You will there obſerve the Chief of a Legion, poſſeſſing every military qualification for filling with diſtinction the ſtation of Commander in Chief, and two Officers of Artillery, with whom I hope you will be ſatisfied.

I flatter myſelf, that your Majeſty will afford an opportunity to the Military which the French Government already has ſent, and may hereafter ſend you, of ſhewing that they never will make any diſtinction between the ſervice of a Prince whoſe alliance we ſo highly eſteem and appreciate, and the ſervice of their Country.

I have the honor to inform your Majeſty, that I have found here almoſt all the aſſiſtance which I could deſire for my troops.

The zeal and activity ſhewn by the Commandant of Mangalore, in the diſembarkation and reception of the troops, has convinced me of the great attention which he has paid to every thing that regarded us.

I can add nothing to the well deſerved commendation which General Malartic has expreſſed to your Majeſty, of your Ambaſſadors, Aſſen-Alli-Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim; their exemplary conduct, on every occaſion, at the Iſle of France, on the paſſage, and particularly during the action which we had in Tellicherry Roads with two Engliſh ſhips* mounting 52 guns, having on board the Officers of a regiment, a battalion of Sepoys, and two ſtandards, all which we captured and diſpatched to the Iſle of France, has merited our general eſteem.

* The Woodcot and Raymond.

I have the honor to expreſs to your Majeſty, the extreme deſire which I feel to preſent my homage to you in perſon, and to communicate all the details reſpecting the miſſion with which the French Government has entruſted me; and alſo to aſſure you, that I ſhall ſeize every opportunity of proving to you, that your intereſts and your glory ſhall henceforth be conſidered by me, as united with thoſe of my country.

I requeſt your Majeſty will enable me to proceed to your preſence as ſoon as poſſible, and iſſue your orders, that the detachment with the baggage, which is conſiderable, may follow without delay.

General Dubuc and myſelf hope to precede the detachment, which will be left under the orders of Dumoulin, the Chief of a Legion.

I have the honor to be reſpectfully,

Sovereign Pacha,

Your moſt obedient and moſt humble Servant,

(Signed) CHAPUIS.

The Commander in Chief ſent by the French Government.

(A True Tranſlation.)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Tranſlator.*

Nº XL.

The Captain of the Ships of War of the French Republic, one and indivisible, appointed by the Government to the Chief Command of the Naval Force acting under the Sovereign Pacha Tippoo Sultaun, the Victorious.

Sovereign Pacha,

I unite with General Chapuis in apprizing your Majesty of my arrival, and of that of my Officers dispatched by Generals Malartic and Sercey to serve under your orders.

We have no wish but to convince your Majesty of the zeal and fidelity with which we shall act, in every service which can contribute to your glory and to the success of your arms.

The French Republic, the ancient Ally of your august Father, has received your embassy to the Isle of France, in a manner which cannot fail to convince you, that the respective interests of the two Nations will be considered as one: and we are especially deputed to your Majesty, for the purpose of renewing and consolidating that friendship and harmony, which has hitherto reigned between you and the French.

The near approach of the rainy season renders it necessary that your Majesty should give orders for our journey to your presence, with our baggage, as speedily as possible, that we may incur no risk of delay in our mission.

I enclose a return of the Officers under my command. It seems advisable that they should remain at Mangalore until your naval establishment shall be fixed, by the reports which I shall have the honour to submit to you, with regard to the situation of the Coast and Harbour of Mangalore; and in the mean time you should issue orders to the Governor of that place, to supply them with every thing necessary, until your final pleasure shall be known.

I have brought a Port Master and and Ship-Builder, both well qualified for their respective departments; I have also with me a Master Carpenter, and a Marine Cadet.

I cannot conclude my letter, without paying a tribute of praise to your Ambassadors, Hassein Ally Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim. Their duty could not have been more faithfully discharged; the Prince may be deemed happy who has such zealous and faithful subjects. I feel a particular pleasure in rendering this justice to their

their merit. With General Chapuis, I ſhall relate more particularly to your Majeſty, their exertions in ſoliciting the Generals of the French Republic at the Iſle of France for your glory and intereſts.

I have the honor to be, very reſpectfully,

Sovereign Pacha,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

(*Signed*) DUBUC.

Captain of the Ships of War of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, and commanding a Naval Force.

Mangalore, the 28th April, 1798.

RETURN of the Naval Officers of the FRENCH REPUBLIC, one and indiviſible, ſent by the Generals MALARTIC and SERCEY, for the Service of the Sovereign Prince TIPPOO.

viz.

M. M. Dubuc, - - Captain of the ſhips of war of the French Republic, and commanding the Naval Force.

M. M. St. Genes, - -
Barth, - -
La Rabinais, - } Lieutenants in the French Navy.

M. M. Filetas, - - Acting Marine Major.

Petit, - -
Dudemaine, - } Midſhipmen in the French Navy.

Lelee, - - Maſter Director of the works of the Port.
Merlet, - - Ship-Builder and Carpenter.
Beſſiere, - - Marine Cadet.
Francois Robert, Carpenter.
Eleven perſons attached to the Marine.

Mangalore, the 28th of April, 1798.

(*Signed*) FILLIETAZ, *Major of Marine.*

(Atteſted by me, Captain of the ſhips of war of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, and commanding the Navy Force.)

(*Signed*) DUBUC.

(A True Tranſlation)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Tranſlator.*

Nº XLI.

Copy of the Questions put to the French Generals, by the Chiefs of the Sircar.

1. We requeſt you to inform us, if the Generals Malartic and Sercey have ſent you to the Pacha, as Ambaſſadors from them. When we are informed on this point, you ſhall be introduced according to your dignity, and our cuſtoms.

2. We requeſt you alſo to inform us, if the Generals Malartic and Sercey have ſent you to ſerve the Pacha. You ſhall be received as men of diſtinction, according to our cuſtoms.

3. We requeſt you alſo to inform us, if you have full power to tranſact buſineſs with the Durbar; and at the ſame time to ſerve the Pacha. You ſhall then be received and introduced as men of diſtinction, according to our cuſtoms.

In the Camp of the Pacha,
this 20th June, 1798, O. S. (A true Tranſlation)

G. G. Keble, *French Tranſlator.*

The French Generals, having nothing more at heart than to give to the Sircar of the Pacha, Tippoo Sultaun, the Explanations and Information which it is in their power to afford, as to the dignity and the object of their Miſſion, anſwer to the firſt Queſtion;

1. That the Governor General Malartic, repreſenting the French Republic, in his Government of the Iſle of France, has diſpatched us to the Pacha, in the quality of Envoys from the French Republic, as has alſo Rear Admiral Sercey, to repreſent them at the Court of the Pacha.

2. The Governor General Malartic, and Rear Admiral Sercey, have ſent us to ſerve the Pacha in arms, according to our reſpective ranks and profeſſions.

3. We have full power and authority, in the name of the French Republic, and in the names of the Generals who repreſent the Republic in the Iſle of France, to treat with the Pacha, and with his Durbar, of an Alliance between the two Nations, which is to ſerve as the fundamental baſis for all the great objects which we

5 may

may have to propofe ; and all our treaties ſhall be preſented to the National Convention, and ratified by the Executive Power at Paris.

Done in the Camp at Seringapatam, 1ſt Thermidor, in the 6th Year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, correſponding with the 20th June, 1798, O. S.

The Generals of the French Republic,

(Signed) Chapuis. Dubuc.

(A true Tranſlation.)

G. G. Keble, *French Tranſlator.*

*** *In the original, theſe queſtions were written in the Perſian Language, in a ſeparate column oppoſite to the French.*

Nº XLII.

Rates of Pay for the Officers of the Marine.

The Commander in Chief, Dubuc, 2,000 rupees* per month, out of which he will leave 500 rupees in the hands of the Sircar, to be paid him on his return, and he will receive 1,500 rupees per month.

Lieutenants, - - - -	Rupees 250
Midſhipmen, - - - - -	200
Maſter of the Port, - - - -	150
Builder, - - - - - -	125
Carpenter, - - - - - -	50
The Marine Cadet, Beſſiere, - - -	50

Settled the 8th July, 1798.

(Signed) Dubuc,
The Commander in Chief.

I accept,

* (Of which Mr. Filletas, the Major, who goes with me to Europe, is to have 300 rupees per month.)

I accept, for the prefent, 1,500 rupees per month, payable immediately, with a promife from the Pacha, to pay me 2,000, on my return from Europe, after having executed the commiffion with which he charges me.

The 8th July, 1798.

(*Signed*) Dubuc,
The Commander in Chief of the Marine.

(A true Tranflation.)

G. G. Keble, *French Tranflator.*

N° XLIII.

I have received from the Sircar Coudadad, the fum of two thoufand feven hundred eighty-one Behader pagodas, and five fanams, in the following manner, that is to fay:

	Pagodas.	Fanams.
Eight months due to Debay, - - - -	171	0
Six months in advance, - - - -	1,282	0
Six months to General Dubuc, - - - -	1,928	1
Six months to Filletas, - - - -	385	10
One month to the Marine, as follows:		
One Lieutenant, - - - - - -	53	8
One Midfhipman, - - - - - -	42	12
One Mafter of the Port, - - - -	32	2
One Builder, - - - - - -	26	11
One Carpenter, - - - - - -	10	11
Total Behader Pagodas -	2,781	5

In the Camp of the Pacha, the 28th July, 1798,

(*Signed*) Dubuc,
Commander in Chief of the Marine.

N. B. Every Officer, or other perfon, belonging to the Marine, who fhall not difcharge his duty punctually and with fkill, fhall be difmiffed and fent back.

(*Signed*) Dubuc,
Commander in Chief of the Marine.

(A true Tranflation.)

G. G. Keble, *French Tranflator.*

Nº. XLIV.

The Sircar Coudadad to the Executive Directory, reprefenting the French Republic, One and Indivifible, at Paris.

In the name of that friendfhip which the Srcar Coudadad, and the fubjects of the Sircar, vow to the French Republic, which friendfhip and alliance fhall endure as long as the fun and moon fhine in the Heavens, and which fhall be fo folid that the moft extraordinary events fhall neither break nor difunite them.

The Englifh, jealous of the connection and friendfhip which for fo long a time has fubfifted between my Sircar and France, fome years ago united againft me with the Mahrattas, the Nizam Ali Khan, and my other Enemies; and declared a war, as odious as unjuft, which lafted feveral years, and of which the refult was fo fatal, that it coft me three crores and thirty lacs of rupees in money, and my fineft provinces.

The Republic is certainly not ignorant of any of thefe unfortunate circumftances, nor of the many efforts I made to difpute, inch by inch, the poffeffion of that country, which at laft I was obliged to relinquifh to our common Enemy. I fhould not have been driven to fuch cruel facrifices, had I been aided by my ancient allies the French; who were deceived by the perfidious machinations of Conway, the Governor General of Pondicherry, who was then plotting with Campbell, the Governor of Madras, for the evacuation of the place commanded by the former. No doubt, the Republic will now repair the fault of their former Government, by driving the Englifh from their rich poffeffions in India.

Thefe fentiments, with which I have long been animated, I have made known to the Government of the Ifle of France, through the organ of two Ambaffadors, from whom I have had the great fatisfaction of receiving fuch an anfwer as I defired, together with the Republican Flag, by the hands of Chapuis, Chief of a Brigade, and Dubuc, a Captain of a fhip, who alfo brought with them the inconfiderable fuccour of Officers and men, with which circumftances permitted General Malartic and Rear Admiral Sercey to fupply me.

I retain with me the firft of thefe Officers, and fend the fecond to you as my Ambaffador, who in requefting your alliance, offenfive and defenfive, will I truft obtain fuch a reinforcement of troops, as joined to mine, may enable me to attack, and annihilate for ever, our common Enemies in Afia.

I fend you my ftandard, (which united with that of the Republic, will ferve as a bafis for the alliance into which our refpective nations are about to contract), and with

 it

it the particular articles which I have charged Captain Dubuc to communicate to you.

I join with him my subjects Sheik Abdoulraim and Mahomet Bismilla, who are equally authorized to represent me with your Government.

Whatever may be the future state of our two nations, whether blended or separate, into whatever engagements they may respectively enter, may the prosperity, the glory, and the success of both, be still the common object of each,—may the sentiments which they feel for each other be guaranteed by mutual assurances of fidelity, and by oaths of reciprocal obligation, and may the heavens and the earth meet and unite, ere the alliance of the two nations shall suffer the smallest alteration.

In my Palace at Seringapatam, 20th July, 1798.

(Signed) ———

(A true Translation.)

G. G. Keble, *French Translator.*

A Note of the Proposals to be made by my Ambassadors to the Executive Directory at Paris.

Article 1.

For ten or fifteen thousand troops, of every description, Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery.

Article 2.

A naval force to act on the coast where our armies may be, to favour, and to reinforce them, in case of necessity.

Article 3.

The Sircar will furnish all military stores and provisions for the army of the Republic, as well as horses, bullocks, carts, and tents, together with every other necessary; excepting European liquors, which his country does not afford.

Article 4.

On all marches and military operations, the King's orders are to be observed.

Article 5.

The expedition shall be directed to some point of the Coromandel Coast, and

in preference, to Porto Novo, where the disembarkation of the troops shall take place; and where the King, with his whole army, will appear, either before the arrival of the French Army, or at any time appointed, it being his intention to commence operations in the heart of the Enemy's country.

Article 6.

The King desires that the Republic will inform him, by dispatching to Mangalore two corvettes from Europe, within twenty days of each other, of the number of ships and troops which are to be sent from France, in order that he may take the field immediately, and be master of the Coromandel Coast, before the arrival of the Republican forces, and thus be enabled to provide for all their wants.

Article 7.

All the conquests which may be made from the Enemy, excepting those provinces which the King has been obliged to cede to the English, to the Mahrattas, and to the Nizam Ally Khan, shall be equally divided between the two nations, and according to their respective convenience. The same division shall also be made of the Enemies ships, and of the Portuguese Colonies, in order to indemnify the King for the expences of the war.

Article 8.

Should any difficulty arise between the allied armies, each shall observe justice, according to their own laws and customs; and every discussion relating to them shall be conducted in writing between the two nations.

Article 9.

Whatever may be the desire of the Republic, whether to give peace to England, or to continue the war, the King trusts the Republic will always have the kindness to consider him as a friend and faithful ally, and accordingly comprehend him in all its treaties, and apprize him of all its intentions.

Article 10.

All French whatever, who now are or may hereafter come within the territories of the King, shall be treated as friends and allies; they shall have the liberty of passing and repassing, and of trading, without any molestation or hindrance; on the contrary, they shall receive every assistance and succour which they may want.

Article 11.

To procure for my service, four founders of brass, and four founders of iron cannon,

cannon, four paper makers, twelve manufacturers of glaſs, in different branches of the manufacture, two naval engineers, and two good ſhip-builders.

Given in my Palace of Seringapatam, under my ſignature and that of my Prime Miniſter, with the Seal of State affixed, the 20th July, 1798.

(Signed) ———

(A true Tranſlation)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Tranſlator.*

Nº XLV.

To the FRENCH REPUBLIC, One and Indiviſible.

Placing entire confidence in the patriotic zeal and fidelity manifeſted by Citizen Dubuc, Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, and Commander in Chief of my Marine, I have appointed, and do hereby appoint him one of my Ambaſſadors to the Executive Directory at Paris, there to fulfil with punctuality the orders which I have given him. For that purpoſe, I give him all the moſt extenſive powers neceſſary to the ſucceſs of the miſſion which I have entruſted to him, promiſing and binding myſelf to the French Republic, one and indiviſible, to ratify the engagements which Citizen Dubuc may enter into, in my name, with the National Convention, and the Executive Directory at Paris; as well as with the artiſts and workmen, whom I have directed him to engage for my ſervice.

Given in my Palace of Seringapatam, under my ſignature and that of my Prime Miniſter, with the Seal of State affixed, the 20th July, 1798.

(A true Tranſlation)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Tranſlator.*

LETTER of CREDIT from the Sircar COUDADAD for Citizen DUBUC, Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, One and Indiviſible, and Commander in Chief of my Marine.

Placing entire confidence in the fidelity of Citizen Dubuc, Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, and Commander in Chief of my Marine,

Marine, I authorize him, by this present Letter of Credit, to procure, either from the French Republic, or from individuals, fuch fums as he may require, to fulfil the orders I have given him for different purchafes, or to defray expences which he may think urgent or neceffary, for the advantage of his miffion.—Being defirous that the faid Letter of Credit fhould have full power and value, I hereby bind myfelf to pay, or caufe to be paid, all the Bills of Exchange which Citizen Dubuc may draw upon my Sircar.

Given in my Palace of Seringapatam, under my fignature, and that of my Prime Minifter, with the Seal of State affixed, the 20th July, 1798.

(A true Tranflation)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Tranflator.*

Nº XLVI.

COPY of a LETTER from DUBUC to TIPPOO SULTAUN, dated 16th December, 1798, O. S.

To the SIRCAR COUDADAD.

Tranquebar, the 16th December, 1798, O. S.

Great Pacha, Health and Refpect,

The men are arrived fafe, but their letters, the articles moft effential, are ftill wanting, having been left on the road; I hope, however, to get them in a few days. The men were fo much afraid, that they have been four months on their journey; you may judge of their diligence and punctuality for your fervice; for my own part, I believe they muft have tied their legs for three months and a half. Hircarrahs, which I fent you on the 11th of laft month, have returned with your Majefty's reply, dated the 29th of the fame month; I haften to fend them back, as they are faithful men, and I fhould wifh them to be liberally recompenfed. The perfon who is to furnifh the money does not appear, nor do I hear any thing of him. I apprehend that there will be much trouble in obtaining payment. I confider it as indifpenfably neceffary, that you fhould fend me an order to take up immediately all the money in the hands of Mercier, and accompany it with a letter of credit on the Republic, as requefted by me. The importance of my miffion is fuch, and the refult promifes to be fo advantageous to your Majefty, that I cannot too often repeat, that money ought to be confidered as nothing, when matters of fuch confequence are in agitation. I muft fet off; but to do this, money is neceffary. In all countries, money is the finew of intrigue and of war; if your Majefty does not wifh to be

 ruined

ruined by the English, and to lose the affiftance of your good and faithful friends the French, fhew me a sufficient mark of your confidence, in fupplying me with the means; they will not ftop Soucars on the road with fpecie, efpecially if it be in ftar pagodas. Send me a fupply with all expedition, and I will fet off immediately. The cloths are not arrived, and I am about to fend perfons in fearch of them. I requeft your Majefty will authorize me to take up a year's advance of pay, according to your promife, to enable me to fecure to my family the means of fubfiftence during my abfence; as the fix months for which I received an advance, will expire on the 8th of next month. I have been obliged to expend all I had, and have now nothing remaining, the Englifh having taken both my veffel and money; you will find my requeft reafonable, when you confider that my family is in a ftrange country, and deftitute of refources. I again folicit from your Majefty full powers to that effect, and that the means may be immediately furnifhed me. As the Hircarrahs affure me of their return in thirty days, I can get away in forty. It will be advifeable, that you fhould ftation here with your Vakeel eight Hircarrahs, that you may receive intelligence every eight days, which I have the means of arranging. I recommend the Vakeel to you, his pay is infufficient, and it is now eight months that the Cuchery has given him nothing; he fhould have befides a Palankeen: The Ambaffador of fo noble and generous a Prince as yourfelf, ought not to go on foot like a Cooly. Are you fatisfied with me? tell me in a word; you know my attachment to your perfon, and you fhall have fincere proofs of my fidelity. I beg your Majefty to continue your goodnefs and friendfhip to my true friend and colleague, General Chapuis: fee him often; the more you know him the more you will be fatisfied that he merits your confidence: he is a man of the pureft honor, faithful, and a found advifer.

I have been informed, that your Majefty has written to the Government of Madras, and to Lord Mornington. What will be the iffue of their reply? Be on your guard againft them; be ready to defend or to attack. The preparations for war continue to be carried on with great rapidity; the Nizam's troops muft by this time be on their march; they muft be checked. The Englifh attempted to carry off your Vakeel, Sada Chidevaran, but I difcovered the plot, and it has not fucceeded.

Your Majefty fhould write inftantly to the Government of Tranquebar, by a Camel Courier, requefting its immediate protection for your General in Chief Dubuc, your Major Fillietaz, the interpreter Debay, and your Vakeel. Lord Mornington, the Governor General of Bengal, and General Clarke, are expected on the Coaft at the end of this month, for the purpofe of entering upon a negotiation with your Majefty, which, fhould it not be fuccefsful, will be followed by a Declaration of War; the object of which will be, to take away your country, and to dethrone you; fubftituting in your place, and that of the Allies of your Crown, a Nabob of their own creation;—your Majefty muft perceive, that nothing lefs than your kingdom is at ftake. You muft exert yourfelf, and in particular endeavour to prefeve it by negotiation,

tiation, till the moment when I flatter myfelf I fhall fecure it to you and to your auguft children for ever.

By means of the intrigues carried on by the Englifh in all the Durbars of India, it is eafy for them to excite commotions, and they may detach from you perhaps all your Allies. It is very probable, that by divifion and negotiation, in the event of their fucceeding in a new war againft your Majefty, they may accomplifh the deftruction of the Mahratta Power, and feize with impunity every thing which may have been ceded to them under a new treaty of peace; it is evidently then their intereft, to enter into a joint treaty with you, that by the means of a powerful league, you may eftablifh a firm fecurity for each other; and in this league, each ought to co-operate, in defending the acquifitions or ceffions that either may have made at the peace concluded at your capital, with the feveral contracting Parties. The Englifh threaten you; the Mahrattas ought to fupport you, and not allow you to be expofed to deftruction; the barrier that feparates you from the former ought to be preferved, fo that nothing may be able to break or deftroy it. You may place a dependence on your Allies while your interefts are the fame; but you will be abandoned, if thofe interefts fhould ceafe to be mutual, or more certainly ftill, if they fhould be abfolutely at variance, or if your Allies fhould begin to fear you. Your time is fhort and precious, you muft convince them of your good intentions; anticipate the Englifh by your activity, and throw impediments in their way, which fhall retard their negotiations at Poonah, or render them ineffectual. Under fuch circumftances, the Mahrattas ought to infift on the faith of treaties; to remind the Englifh of the affiftance they afforded them againft your Majefty; and to urge the gratitude which they have a right to expect. They may reconcile the different interefts of the parties with the delicate fituation in which they are placed, and avoid the reproach of a breach of faith, either in regard to the execution of the treaty of peace generally, or any particular article of it. If thefe means of conciliation fail, they muft immediately arm and menace the Nation which fhall have infringed the treaty; the mere outcry will perhaps put a ftop to all the military and hoftile proceedings againft your Majefty; if otherwife, the fword muft be drawn, the fcabbard muft be caft away where it may never again be found, and the fortune of war muft decide the event.

We have not yet received any interefting news from Europe; the Republic continues victorious over all her enemies, and refufes peace to England. Scindia has already taken Delhi, and I think he muft have completed the conqueft of Agra. Your Majefty will do well to difpatch couriers to inform him immediately of the fituation you are in.

I beg your Majefty will read attentively my Letter, which has been folely dictated by candor, truth, and a regard for your real interefts.

I pray

I pray to God that every thing may ſucceed, according to the wiſhes of your Majeſty. I have the honor to be with reſpect.

(*Signed*) DUBUC,
The Commander in Chief, Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

Major Filletaz begs to offer the homage of his reſpect and attachment to your Majeſty.

(A true Tranſlation)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Tranſlator.*

Nº XLVII.

LETTER from TIPPOO SULTAUN to M. DUBUC.

Seringapatam, the 2d January, 1799.

The Hircarrahs, who were the bearers of your Letter of the 16th ultimo, arrived on the 30th. They have been paid, as a preſent, ten rupees. You muſt make every exertion to depart with all poſſible expedition, for it is urgently neceſſary. The cloths which you mention as not being arrived, have been brought back without orders. I have cauſed them to be returned again without delay; but ſhould they not arrive immediately, let not this prevent your departure. The letter of credit for France, which you deſire, is in the packet. I hope that you will find the perſon who ought to pay you the money: we conſider him as entirely to be depended upon; but if he ſhould fail, you will endeavour, by means of your letter of credit, to arrange matters, and depart as ſoon as poſſible. You need not doubt, that you poſſeſs my entire confidence, and that I conſider you as one of my very good friends. We have ſettled together every thing which you have to do. It is uſeleſs, and even dangerous, to write again; becauſe letters may be loſt, and what I am moſt anxious about, is, that you ſhould depart as quickly as poſſible. Your diſpatches have already been once intercepted, and have furniſhed information of your deſtination, which is much to be regretted. If you ſhould write again, mention no names; we ſhall always underſtand each other: I have always written to you in that manner.

You aſk me to ſend money from hence: how can this be done, when letters paſs with ſo much difficulty? I authorize you to take up, by means of the letter of credit upon Europe, whatever you may require for yourſelf, as well as for other purpoſes. After the departure of this diſpatch, I will ſend the neceſſary perſons to carry on the correſpondence. I rely ſolely on Providence, expecting that I ſhall be alone

alone and unsupported; but God and my courage will accomplish every thing. I have sent to Poonah, but it is your departure which most interests me, and which is most pressing. Overcome all obstacles, and depart with speed.

(A true Translation.) *(Signed)* ———

(Signed) G. G. KEBLE, *French Translator.*

No. XLVIII.

To the Citizen SULTAUN TIPPOO, the Victorious, at Puttun (Seringapatam.)

To TIPPOO SULTAUN the Victorious, the Ally of the FRENCH REPUBLIC, and the well beloved of the Republicans, his Children; Health.

From the Republican Camp, the 3d day of the 1st Decad of Prairial, the 5th Year, (May 23d, 1797.)

Citizen Sultaun,

I have received the Letter, which you have done me the friendship to write to me, and I take the liberty of replying to it article by article.

With respect of that which relates to Monsieur Raymond; I have read the Letter written by him to Citizen Dompars:—M. Raymond, more subtle than him, has the air of a man, who would be a Frenchman, or who would at least wish to be thought so; and this with a view to discover your intentions, and those of the Republic, your Sister;—he expresses a wish, to be informed of our means, and of our force, alledging that he has sacrificed the greater part of his property, to prove his attachment to the French, and to support the French, and their name in India; that his party is called the French, and that he has always borne the French colours.

He is known to you, excellent Prince, and still better to France.—He has made war,—on whom?—on you, the Ally of my Nation: it is thus, that he would prove to you his sincerity. He has erected the ancient standard of France: this was only to disengage you from the French, who acted under your orders—he is in the service of a Prince, who is both your enemy and ours, and has formed an unworthy alliance with the English, with whom he is in constant habits of intercourse. But my Prince, in dealing with traitors, we must make use of their own arms. You must not let him perceive that you have unmasked him.—If you will permit me to write to him, I will manage matters in such a manner as to draw him over, and induce him to enter entirely into your wishes. In politics, we should avail ourselves of the arms of those whose hands we should be glad to see cut off, and put it out of the power of our enemy to hurt us, either by word or deed.

I repeat to you, that your interefts are as dear to me as thofe of my own Nation, and you may rely on the franknefs of my heart; but Raymond appears to make advances to you: do you appear to accept and return this confidence, and allow me to act a part with him. Be affured that he will fubmit himfelf to your pleafure; fubtle as he is, I will outwit him, and you fhall be fatisfied.

With refpect to the men who are in irons, had they deferved death, be perfuaded that they fhould have received no mercy: I do not love either cowards or traitors, and you may reft affured that your Camp fhall be ordered with all the dignity and refpect which is due to you. I do not command it, but I am a Republican, and I will make them know that you do not pay them either for their debauchery or their vices, and that they muft earn the money which you give them; that every where, and at all times, they muft be ready to maintain your precious name and glory. They begin to liften to me. I will render them worthy of this honor, and this is no trifling attempt, after their late diforderly behaviour. An order from you to Citizen Dompars, conceived in the terms of the writing enclofed, would have the beft effect. Your will fhall be complied with; on Monday afternoon I will take out, with your permiffion, the citizen gunners to your place of exercife, that they may fire at the mark. I make them practice daily firing at the mark. But as it is the cuftom among the Republicans to attach a fmall piece of artillery to each Company of Infantry, for the purpofe of manœuvering, and to favor attacks or retreats, or the fkirmifhes of Cavalry, I requeft of you merely to lend me one of your fmalleft field pieces; thefe pieces, in time of action, are drawn with traces. Your wifhes are laws, I wifh you all the happinefs you deferve.

Your Citizen,

(Signed) RIPAUD.

I defire the Citizen Dompars, as Commandant, to qualify himfelf, that he may be able to command in perfon, the French Republicans who are under his orders. That he will, in the fame manner, require his officers to qualify themfelves to command, as well as his inferior officers. I give you all one month to enable you to practife, and I fhall judge myfelf of the military evolutions which you may be able to perform at that period.—To be Republicans, it is neceffary to be well informed, to poffefs a degree of pride, and to merit the efteem of thofe whofe pay we receive.

Hithereto you have neglected thefe duties of honorable men; repair your former errors, and merit my efteem. You will daily make the Citizens whom you command, without any diftinction, except that of age, practife with the mufquet and great guns. Thofe who perform their exercife well, with the mufquet and cannon, will practife only every Monday on my parade; thofe who will not make the moft of their time, fhall be formed, according to their refpective acquirements, into fecond and third claffes: thofe of the fecond clafs fhall exercife three times a week; thofe of the third daily, until all your Citizens become qualified for the firft clafs, both with refpect to the management of the mufquet and of the artillery; they muft all be equally expert at the mufquet and the artillery.

Be careful that this order be carried into execution ; you will be anſwerable to me for it. Iſſue orders alſo to your Cavalry to inſtruct themſelves. It is proper that all ſhould be perfect. Such is my will.

(A true Tranſlation.)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Tranſlator.*

*** *This Letter eſtabliſhes the fact, that M Raymond, Commander of the French Army at Hyderabad, had opened a correſpondence with Tippoo Sultaun. With regard to the ſtandard under which M. Raymond's corps ſerved, they were delivered up at Hyderabad, on the* 22d *October,* 1798 ; *they conſiſted of the Three-coloured Flag, ſurmounted by an Emblem, repreſenting the Ottoman Creſcent tranfixed by a dagger, on the point of which was placed the French Cap of Liberty.*

Nº XLIX.

☞ *The Originals of the following Tranſlations from General Buonaparte were communicated to Captain Wilſon at Mocha—and the Tranſlations were by him tranſmitted to the Governor in Council at Bombay.*

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

LIBERTY. *EQUALITY.*

BUONAPARTE, Member of the National Convention, General in Chief, to the moſt Magnificent SULTAUN, our greateſt Friend, TIPPOO SAIB.

Head-Quarters at Cairo, 7th Pluvioſe, 7th Year of the Republic, One and Indiviſible.

You have already been informed of my arrival on the borders of the Red Sea, with an innumerable and invincible army, full of the deſire of delivering you from the iron yoke of England.

I eagerly embrace this opportunity of teſtifying to you the deſire I have of being informed by you, by the way of Muſcat and Mocha, as to your political ſituation.

I would even wiſh you could ſend ſome intelligent perſon to Suez or Cairo, poſſeſſing your confidence, with whom I may confer.

May the Almighty encreaſe your power and deſtroy your enemies.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

(Seal.) (True Tranſlate from the French,)

(Signed) FRANCIS WOPPERS, *Tranſlator.*

TRANSLATE of a Letter from General BUONAPARTE to the Sheriff of MECCA, written in Arabic, without Date, and received at JUDDA, the 17th February, 1799.

You will be fully informed by the Nocqueda of this Dow, how tranquil and quiet every thing is at Cairo and Suez, and between thofe places, and of the tranquillity which is eftablifhed among the inhabitants. Not a fingle Mamaluke oppreffor remains in the country, and the inhabitants, without dread or fear, employ themfelves in weaving, cultivating the ground, and in other trades, as formerly; and by the bleffing of God, this will be daily encreafing, and the duties on merchandize and the taxes will be leffened. The duties on merchandize are now the fame as they were prior to their being raifed by the Mamalukes; the merchants have every affiftance granted them, and the road between Suez and Cairo is open and fafe; therefore do you affure the merchants of your country, that they may bring their goods to Suez, and fell them, without dread or apprehenfion, and may purchafe in exchange for them, fuch articles as they may wifh.

I now fend you a Letter for our friend Tippoo Sultaun; oblige me by forwarding it to his Countries.

(A true Tranflation,)

(Signed) S. WILSON.

Copies of the above Letters were given to my Moonfhee for me, by Shaik Sol man and Mahomed Ameen, the Sheriffes firft Vizier and firft Secretary.

(Signed) S. WILSON.

(A true Copy,)

N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Perfian Tranflator to the Government.

☞ *The preceding Papers form but a fmall Part of the Mafs of the voluminous Correfpondence found in the Palace of Seringapatam, all of the fame tendency, and manifefting the fame implacable Hatred of the Britifh Nation, but are deemed, by the Governor General, more than fufficient to fhew the unremitting Ardor with which the late Tippoo Sultaun has purfued the Objects of his unfatiable Revenge.*

In fome of thefe papers, Tippoo is called Sircar Coudadad, *this is a Defignation adopted by him at the Conclufion of the laft War, in* 1792. Coudadad, *literally fignifies,* God given.

N° XLIX.

N° L.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honorable the Governor General to the Court of Directors; dated 3d Auguſt, 1799.

To the Honorable Court of Directors for the Affairs of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt-Indies.

Honorable Sirs,

1. The rapid ſucceſſion of active meaſures in which I have been engaged, has not admitted of my recording, in a connected ſhape, for the information of your Honorable Court, the ſeveral opinions which I have entertained, at different periods of time ſince the month of June 1798, relative to the terms of an adjuſtment with the late Tippoo Sultaun. The knowledge of my progreſſive ſentiments on this important ſubject may appear neceſſary to your Honorable Court, in forming your judgment of the meaſures which I have purſued; it is therefore my intention, in this Letter, to review my original plan for a ſettlement with Tippoo Sultaun, and the variations which it has undergone, according to the change of circumſtances and of the general aſpect of affairs, ſince the firſt diſcloſure of the nature of the embaſſy diſpatched by the Sultaun to the French Government.

2. In my Letter of the 20th March 1799, I have declared to your Honorable Court, that as ſoon as I had aſcertained the views of Tippoo Sultaun to be ſuch as they are repreſented in the Proclamation of Monſ. Malartic of the 30th January 1798, I determined to make an immediate effort for the reduction of that Princes' reſources and power; but the defect of the requiſite means had precluded the poſſibility of the attempt at that time.

3. In this ſtate of things, my intention was to have endeavoured to detach Tippoo Sultaun from his connexion with the French Nation; and I ſhould then have been contented with any adjuſtment, which appeared to offer a reaſonable proſpect of ſecuring that object. The arrangement which occurred to me at this period of time was ſtated in a Minute recorded in the Secret Department on the 12th Auguſt 1798. My views were then limitted to the eſtabliſhment of permanent Reſidents, on the part of the Company and of the Allies, at Seringapatam; to the diſmiſſion of all the French, then in the Sultaun's ſervice; and to the perpetual excluſion of the French from his armies and dominions. Vide N° LI.

4. But before I could ſafely attempt to propoſe even this moderate arrangement to Tippoo Sultaun, it was neceſſary that the vigor of the triple alliance ſhould be reſtored, and that our armies ſhould be placed in a poſture, not only of defence,

but ſufficiently reſpectable to enforce the juſt and moderate demands at that time in my contemplation, or, any augmentation of thoſe demands, which the obſtinacy, treachery, or violence of the Sultaun, might ultimately compel me to make: for although my views were then limitted to the objects ſtated in the preceding paragraph, it appeared prudent to provide for every poſſible contingency.

5. The meaſures which I purſued for the purpoſe of reſtoring our alliances, and of aſſembling our armies, are already known to your Honorable Court: you are alſo apprized of my ſeveral unſucceſsful attempts to open a pacific negotiation with Tippoo Sultaun.

6. In the month of November 1798 (at the period of my firſt attempt to open ſuch a negotiation with him) my opinion, with reſpect to the nature of the terms neceſſary for our ſecurity againſt the deſigns of the Sultaun, had undergone ſome change. I had received the intelligence of the French invaſion of Egypt; and it could not be doubted, that this expedition, if it had not been originally planned with a view to the aſſiſtance of Tippoo Sultaun, might be converted to that purpoſe. On the other hand, our ſtrength was conſiderably increaſed; we had ſubverted the French party at Hyderabad, and by that ſucceſsful blow, had ſecured the effectual co-operation of the Nizam's Government: our military forces and preparations were alſo in a ſtate of forwardneſs. Under theſe combined circumſtances, my opinion was, that Tippoo Sultaun ſhould not only be compelled to renounce his connexion with France, to diſmiſs all the French in his ſervice or dominions, and to receive reſident Ambaſſadors from the Allies, but alſo to cede, as an additional ſecurity againſt a renewal of his hoſtile intercourſe with the French, the maritime province of Canara to the Company, for an equivalent to be given to him at a diſtance from the coaſt. It would not have been difficult for the Company to have made the neceſſary exchanges, for the purpoſe of obtaining the equivalent, if circumſtances had favored ſuch an adjuſtment with the Sultaun.

7. This plan, without any material variation, formed my views of the ſettlement neceſſary to be concluded with Tippoo Sultaun, until the period of my arrival at Fort St. George, on the 31ſt of December, 1798.

8. With this plan in contemplation, I addreſſed to the Sultaun my Letter
Vide Page 46. dated on the 9th January; but I was induced, towards the cloſe of the month of January, to extend my views beyond the limits by which they had hitherto been circumſcribed.

9. Tippoo Sultaun's neglect of my Letter of the date above-mentioned, manifeſted a ſtrong indiſpoſition to any amicable adjuſtment of our differences, and appeared to indicate a determination to purſue his project of inſtigating the French to invade India. His obſtinacy had already induced a very heavy expence upon the finances of the Company, and threatened to augment, and even to perpetuate, the

charge of our defenſive ſyſtem. On the other hand, the armies of the Allies were now ſo concentrated, as to warrant the expectation of our being able to enforce any demands, which we might think it juſt and prudent to make. On theſe grounds, towards the cloſe of the month of January, 1799, my intention was to have required from Tippoo Sultaun, in addition to the terms already ſtated, the payment of a conſiderable ſum of money, as an indemnification for the expenſe to which his hoſtile and treacherous conduct had ſubjected the Allies.

10. The next change in my view of the ſubject, took place at the commencement of the month of February 1799, after I had obtained the intelligence that Tippoo Sultaun, while he declined the amicable advances of the Allies, had actually diſpatched another Embaſſy to the French, under the conduct of M. Dubuc. The inſidious conduct of Tippoo Sultaun now determined me to ſuſpend all negotiation with him, until the advance of our armies into Myſore ſhould ſeriouſly menace his capital. It was reaſonable, that the indemnification to be demanded ſhould keep pace with the burthens which the progreſs of his unjuſtifiable proceedings impoſed on the Allies. The French, at this period of time, being to all appearances eſtabliſhed in Egypt, the neceſſity of reducing the power of Tippoo Sultaun was greatly increaſed; and as our means of effecting this important object were proportionably augmented, I now determined to raiſe my demands, to the extent ſtated in the Encloſure marked (A.) of my Letter of the 22d of January, 1799, to the Commander in Chief, already ſubmitted to your Honorable Court. (Not received.) I reſolved, at the ſame time, in the event of our obtaining any deciſive advantage in the field, and of our being compelled, by the obſtinacy of the Sultaun, to open our batteries upon Seringapatam, to inſiſt on greater conceſſions from him; and I therefore proviſionally directed the Commander in Chief to demand the terms ſtated in the Encloſure (B.) of the ſame Letter to his Excellency. Vide Page 114.

11. Towards the end of April, freſh circumſtances aroſe, which diſpoſed me to think, that if the courſe of the war ſhould favor the attempt, it would be prudent and juſtifiable entirely to overthrow the power of Tippoo: accordingly on the 23d of April, I ſignified to Lieutenant General Harris, my wiſh that the power and reſources of Tippoo Sultaun ſhould be reduced to the loweſt ſtate, and even utterly deſtroyed, if the events of the war ſhould furniſh the opportunity.

12. The Commander in Chief in the interval, however, (as ſtated in my Letter of the 16th of May to your Honorable Court) had been induced to offer to Tippoo Sultaun the terms marked (B), contained in the Encloſure of my inſtructions of the 22d February; Vide Page 104. and for the powerful reaſons detailed in his Letter of the 18th April, Vide Page 110. his Excellency, with great propriety, had not offered theſe, or any other propoſals, to Tippoo Sultaun, previouſly to opening the batteries on the fort of Seringapatam. After the batteries had been opened, Lieutenant General Harris was not authorized, by my inſtructions, to offer or accept any terms, leſs advantageous to the Allies than thoſe contained in the paper (B), to which I have already referred. Vide Page 114.

13. Accord-

Vide Page 118. 13. Accordingly, his Excellency, on the 22d day of April, propofed the terms contained in that paper, with fuch a modification of the fecurities, as the actual ftate of circumftances appeared to require. Tippoo Sultaun not having agreed to Lieutenant General Harris's propofitions, and his Excellency poffeffing no authority to depart from them, the neceffary confequence was the profecution of the fiege, which terminated in the reduction of the place.

14. I have already informed your Honorable Court, that the conduct of Lieutenant General Harris, in this refpect, as well as in every part of the campaign and fiege, has met with my entire approbation. I fhall expect, with anxiety, the judgment of your Honorable Court on the important queftions fubmitted to it in this letter; requefting you to confider every act of Lieutenant General Harris, in the management of the negotiations with Tippoo Sultaun, to be founded in the fpirit of my orders, and to be ftrictly conformable to my views of my duty towards you, and of the exigencies of your fervice.

I have the honor to be, with the greateft refpect,

Honorable Sirs,

Fort St. George, — Your moft obedient and faithful fervant,

3d Auguft, 1799. — *(Signed)* MORNINGTON.

N° LI.

EXTRACT from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL'S MINUTE in the SECRET DEPARTMENT, dated the 12th of Auguft, 1798.

The firft regular authentication of the Proclamation, which I received, was contained in the Letter from Lord Macartney of 28th March, and in that from Sir Hugh Chriftian of the fame date, received on the 18th of June. It could now no longer be doubted, that the Proclamation actually had been iffued by the Governor General of the Ifle of France. Whatever may have been the motives of Monfieur Malartic in this tranfaction, the object of Tippoo Sultaun was always plain and clear, although fortunately for our interefts, his fuccefs has not yet been anfwerable to the extent of his defign. Of the object of that defign, I foon poffeffed ample proof, arifing from the beft evidence which the nature of the cafe could admit. In the firft place, it appeared by the general tenor of the letters from the Cape, as well as by every public account which had been given of the tranfaction, to be an undifputed fact, that Tippoo difpatched two Ambaffadors to the Ifle of France, and that

the Proclamation in queſtion was publiſhed ſubſequent to their arrival, and during their reſidence in that Iſland. Theſe facts would perhaps have been ſufficient, without further enquiry, to warrant a ſtrong preſumption, that this Proclamation, purporting to declare the object of the Embaſſy, muſt have been framed with the conſent and knowledge of the Ambaſſadors of Tippoo, then on the ſpot, and muſt have correſponded with their inſtructions from their Sovereign, whoſe orders they would ſcarcely have ventured to exceed, in a matter of ſuch ſerious conſequence as the concluſion of an alliance offenſive and defenſive with the French. In order, however, to obtain the moſt accurate information, with reſpect to the circumſtances attending the reception of the Embaſſy, the publication of the Proclamation, and the conduct of the Ambaſſadors, I examined upon oath ſome reſpectable perſons, who were preſent in the Iſle of France during the reſidence of the Ambaſſadors at Port Nord Oueſt; from the concurrent teſtimony of theſe perſons, ſince corroborated by intelligence from various quarters, I obtained a connected account of the whole tranſaction.

Tippoo diſpatched two Ambaſſadors, who embarked at Mangalore for the Iſle of France, and arrived there at the cloſe of the month of January, 1798. They hoiſted Tippoo's colours upon entering the harbour of Port Nord Oueſt, were received publicly and formally by the French Government, with every circumſtance of diſtinction and reſpect, and were entertained, during their continuance as the Iſland, at the public expence. Previouſly to their arrival, no idea or rumour exiſted in the Iſland, of any aid to be furniſhed to Tippoo by the French, or of any proſpect of a war between him and the Company. The ſecond day after the arrival of the Ambaſſadors, an advertiſement was publiſhed of the ſame purport as the Proclamation, and immediately afterwards, the Proclamation was fixed up in the moſt public places, and circulated through the town. The Ambaſſadors (far from proteſting againſt the matter or ſtyle of the Proclamation) held without reſerve, in the moſt *public manner, the ſame language which it contains with reſpect to the offenſive war to be commenced againſt the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India; they even ſuffered the Proclamation to be publicly diſtributed at the place of their reſidence. In conſequence of theſe circumſtances, an univerſal belief prevailed in the Iſland, that Tippoo would make an immediate attack upon the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India; which opinion had gained ſo much force, that the perſons who gave this evidence, and all thoſe who arrived at that period in India from the Iſle of France, expected to find us at war with Tippoo. The Ambaſſadors were preſent in the Iſland, when the French Government proceeded to act under the proclamation in queſtion, and they aided and aſſiſted the execution of it, by making promiſes, in the name of

* Although the Ambaſſadors, on their firſt arrival at the Mauritius, were very ſolicitous, according to the tenor of their inſtructions, to keep the object of their miſſion ſecret, yet when the Government neglected this precaution, and gave them a public reception, the conduct of the Ambaſſadors became equally public, and the object of their miſſion equally undiſguiſed.

Tippoo, for the purpofe of inducing recruits to enlift; they propofed to levy men to any practicable extent, ftating their powers to be unlimited with refpect to the numbers of the force to be raifed. The Ambaffadors aided and affifted in the levy of 150 Officers and Privates for the fervice of Tippoo, under the terms and for the purpofes ftated in the Proclamation. Few of the Officers are of any experience or fkill, and the privates are the refufe of the democratic rabble of the Ifland: Some of them are Volunteers, others were taken from the prifons and compelled to embark: feveral of them are Caffrees, and people of half caft. With fuch of thefe troops as were Volunteers, the Ambaffadors entered into feveral ftipulations and engagements, in the name of Tippoo.

On the 7th of March 1798, the Ambaffadors embarked on board the French frigate La Preneufe, together with the force thus raifed, and they publicly declared an intention of proceeding to the Ifle of Bourbon, with the hope of obtaining more recruits for the fame fervice.

The Proclamation therefore originated in the arrival of the Ambaffadors at the Ifle of France, was diftributed by their Agents, was avowed in every part by their own public declaration, and finally was executed, according to its tenor, by their perfonal affiftance and co-operation.

The Proclamation itfelf furnifhes the moft powerful internal evidence of the concurrence of the Ambaffadors in all its effential parts, the principal facts ftated therein are:

" That Tippoo Sultaun, through two Ambaffadors, difpatched for the purpofe " to the Ifle of France, had addreffed letters to the Colonial Affembly of the Ifle of " France, to all the Generals employed there, and to the Executive Directory of " France, and had made the following propofitions:

1ft. " That he defired to form an alliance, offenfive and defenfive, with the " French, and offered to maintain, at his expence, during the continuance of the " war in India, whatever troops fhould be furnifhed by the French, and to fupply " (with the exception of certain ftores) every neceffary for carrying on the war."

2d. " That he had given affurances, that all his preparations were already " completed, and that the Generals and Officers would find every thing neceffary " for carrying on a fpecies of war, to which Europeans have not been accuftomed " in their contefts with the Native Powers in India.

3d. " That he only waited for the fuccour of France to declare war againft " the Englifh, and that it was his ardent defire to expel the Englifh from India."

Upon the ground of thefe facts, the Proclamation recommends a general levy of men for the fervice of Tippoo, and it concludes by affuring " all the citizens, who

"who ſhall enliſt, that Tippoo will give them an advantageous rate of pay and "allowances, which will be fixed by his Ambaſſadors, who will alſo engage, in the "name of their Sovereign, that the Frenchmen who ſhall have enliſted in his army, "ſhall never be detained there, after they ſhall have expreſſed a deſire of returning to "their native country."

The avowed purpoſe of this proclamation is to acquaint the inhabitants of the Iſland with the propoſitions made by Tippoo Sultaun, through his Ambaſſadors, on the ſpot. It enumerates thoſe propoſitions with a particularity of detail, which could never have been hazarded in the preſence of the Ambaſſadors, if the facts ſtated had not been correctly true, or if the propoſitions enumerated had varied in ſubſtance from thoſe communicated by the Ambaſſadors, under the orders of their Sovereign: But the laſt paragraph of the Proclamation, connected with the conduct of the Ambaſſadors, as already deſcribed, eſtabliſhes, in the cleareſt manner, their participation in the whole tranſaction. That paragraph contains a direct reference to the power of the Ambaſſadors, and engages on their behalf, that they ſhall enter into certain ſtipulations, in the name of their Sovereign, with reſpect to the pay and final diſcharge of ſuch French ſubjects as ſhall enliſt in his army, under the conditions of the Proclamation. The accounts which I have received from the Iſle of France concur in ſtating, that the Ambaſſadors openly acted under this part of the Proclamation; and in the name of Tippoo, entered into engagements and ſtipulations with the recruits, according to the aſſurances ſpecified in the proclamation. Monſieur Dubuc, now Maſter Attendant at Mangalore, ſtated to one of the witneſſes whom I examined, the whole ſubſtance of the engagements which had paſſed perſonally between him and the Ambaſſadors, all of which engagements referred immediately to Tippoo's intention of commencing war upon the Company, with the aid of the French force then about to be levied. It appears from the evidence which I have collected, that the Ambaſſadors had not brought to the Iſle of France a ſupply of treaſure ſufficient for advancing bounty-money to the recruits. It was ſtated, that an apprehenſion of the Engliſh cruizers had prevented the embarkation of treaſure for this purpoſe; and no doubt was entertained, that if the Ambaſſadors had been better provided with money, they might have raiſed a much greater number of men, who refuſed to engage on the mere ſecurity of promiſes in the name of Tippoo.

The Ambaſſadors, together with the force thus collected during the time of their miſſion in the Iſle of France, landed from the frigate La Preneuſe, at Mangalore, on the 26th of April 1798. Accounts vary with reſpect to the exact number of the force landed: the moſt probable are, that it did not exceed two hundred perſons. Tippoo (far from manifeſting the leaſt ſymptom of diſapprobation of the conduct of his Ambaſſadors, in any part of the tranſaction) formally received them, and the Officers and leading perſons ſo landed, with public marks of honor and diſtinction. One of his Ambaſſadors reſided for ſome time with the French Recruits in a fortreſs near Mangalore, and the Sultaun has admitted the whole levy of Officers and men into his ſervice.

Referring, therefore, to the conduct of the Ambassadors in the Isle of France, to their arrival at Mangalore with the force levied in consequence of their mission, and finally to the reception of the Ambassadors and of the French Recruits by Tippoo Sultaun, the following conclusions appeared to me to be incontrovertibly established:

First. That the Ambassadors dispatched by Tippoo Sultaun to the Government of the Isle of France, proposed to that Government an alliance offensive and defensive, against the British Possessions in India, which alliance was * accepted by that Government, and its acceptance formally notified by a public Proclamation.

Secondly. That the Ambassadors were charged with letters from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Directory of France; which letters were stated to contain the same propositions; and that the Ambassadors delivered those letters to the Governor General of the Isle of France, for the purpose of transmission to France.

Thirdly. That the Ambassadors, in the name of Tippoo Sultaun, gave public assurances, that he had actually compleated the necessary preparations for commencing immediate hostilities, and that he only waited the arrival of succour from the French, to declare war against the Company, for the express purpose of expelling the British Nation from India.

Fourthly. That the Ambassadors demanded unlimited military succour from the French, and levied a military force in the Isle of France, with the declared object of commencing immediate war against the British Nation in India.

Fifthly. That this force has been actually landed in Tippoo's country, and publicly admitted into his service, with signal marks of approbation; and that the Ambassadors have been received with similar distinction.

Sixthly. That Tippoo Sultaun (by receiving with public marks of approbation his Ambassadors, who had concluded, in his name, an offensive and defensive alliance with the French, and by admitting into his service the military force raised for effecting the objects of that alliance) has personally ratified the engagements contained in the Proclamation of the Governor General of the Isle of France, and has proceeded to act under those engagements, conformably to the tenor of that Proclamation.

Seventhly. That although the succour actually received by Tippoo Sultaun, under his offensive alliance with the French, is inconsiderable, yet the tenor of the Proclamation

* Although it appears the Government of the Isle of France, did not actually enter into a formal Treaty of defensive and offensive Alliance with the Ambassadors, by executing regular engagements, yet they adopted the more decided measure of sending all the troops they could raise, and of promising more for the aid of Tippoo Sultaun, with a view to the express object of that Alliance, and with the same view they dispatched his Letters to France, and assured him that the Alliance would here be formally concluded.

proclamation, the propofition made to the French Government for unlimited military aid, and the declarations of the Ambaffadors prove, that it was the intention of Tippoo Sultaun to receive into his fervice the largeft force which he could obtain, for the purpofe of commencing a war of aggreffion againft the Company in India.

Having thus entered into offenfive and defenfive engagements with the enemy, having proceeded to collect, in conjunction with the enemy, a force openly deftined to act againft the poffeffions of the Company, having avowed, through his public Ambaffadors, that he has compleated his preparations of war, for the exprefs purpofe of attempting the entire fubverfion of the Britifh Empire in India, and having declared, that he only waits the effectual fuccour of the French, to profecute offenfive operations, Tippoo Sultaun has violated the treaties of peace and friendfhip fubfifting between him and the Company, and has committed an act of direct hoftility againft the Britifh Government in India.

Before I proceed to apply the principles of the law of nations to the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun, it appeared proper to enquire, what had been the conduct of the Company towards him for fome years paft, and whether he had received any provocation, to juftify or to palliate his late proceedings.

Since the conclufion of the Treaty of Seringapatam, the Britifh Governments in India have uniformly conducted themfelves towards Tippoo Sultaun, not only with the moft exact attention to the principles of moderation, juftice, and good faith, but have endeavoured, by every practicable means, to conciliate his confidence, and to mitigate his vindictive fpirit. Some differences have occafionally arifen, with refpect to the boundaries of his territory bordering upon the confines of our poffeffions on the Coaft of Malabar; but the records of all the Britifh Governments in India will fhew, that they have always manifefted the utmoft anxiety to promote the amicable adjuftment of every doubtful or difputed point, and that Tippoo Sultaun has received the moft unequivocal proofs of the conftant difpofition of the Company to acknowledge and confirm all his juft rights, and to remove every caufe of jealoufy which might tend to interrupt the continuance of peace.

The fervants of the Company in India have not, however, been ignorant of the implacable fentiments of revenge which he has preferved, without abatement, fince the hour of his laft defeat. It has always been well underftood, that Tippoo Sultaun's refentment was not to be appeafed by any conciliatory advances on our part, nor by any other means than the recovery of his loft power, the difgrace of the Britifh arms, and the ruin of the Britifh interefts in India. With fuch views, it was expected that he would eagerly embrace the firft favorable occafion of ftriking a blow againft our poffeffions; and his intrigues at the Courts of Hyderabad and Poonah, together with his embaffy to Zemaum Shah (although managed with fuch a degree of caution as to avoid the appearance of direct acts of aggreffion) were fufficient indications of an hoftile mind. But none of thefe circumftances have,

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in any degree, affected the conduct of the Company's servants towards him. The correspondence between him and the late Governor General, and the letters from Bombay on the subject of the district of Wynaad, furnish ample proofs of a sincere desire to bring that question to a fair issue, " *with the consent and knowledge of both parties*," according to the tenor of the 7th article of the Treaty of Seringapatam.

I appeal to the Letter which I dispatched to him, soon after my arrival in Bengal, proposing an amicable adjustment of the same question, as well as of his recent claims upon certain parts of the district of Coorga, for a testimony of the pacific spirit, which has marked my first communication with him, although, perhaps, a less mild representation might have been justified, by his unwarrantable precipitation in stationing a military force on the frontier of Coorga, before he had made any trial of the prescribed and regular channels of negotiation. Tippoo Sultaun cannot therefore allege even the pretext of a grievance, to palliate the character of his recent acts. He has indeed alleged none, but has continually professed the most sincere desire to maintain the relations of amity and peace with the Company. In his letters to Sir John Shore (written a short time before the return of the Mysorean Ambassadors from the Isle of France, and received in Fort William on the 26th of April 1798, the day on which the French force landed at Mangalore) Tippoo declares, " That his friendly heart is disposed to pay every regard to truth and justice, " and to strengthen the foundations of harmony and concord established between " the two States;" and he signifies his desire, that " Sir John Shore would impress " Lord Mornington with a sense of the friendship and unanimity so firmly subsist- " ing between the two States."

This is not the language of hostility, nor even of discontent. From what disposition in the friendly heart of Tippoo these amicable professions have proceeded, how they are connected with a regard to truth and justice, or calculated to strengthen the foundations of harmony and concord, and to impress me with a sense of the Sultaun's friendship, can now admit of no question, since it is now proved, that these letters were written at the very moment when Tippoo was in anxious expectation of the hourly arrival of that military succour which he had solicited from the Enemy, for the express purpose of commencing a war of aggression against the Company's possessions.

The motive, therefore, of Tippoo Sultaun, was no other than that avowed in his correspondence with the Enemy, and published under the eyes of his own Ambassadors,—" *an ardent desire to expel the British Nation from India.*"

It appears highly probable, that he was instigated by the promises and exhortations of the Government of France (whose emissaries have reached his councils) to hasten the execution of a project, in which every consideration of interest, and every sentiment of passion, would induce the French to embark with a degree of zeal, ardor, and rancour, not inferior to his own.

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The importance of theſe poſſeſſions to all the moſt valuable intereſts of Great-Britain, has pointed the particular attention of the Government of France to the deſtruction of our empire in India. The proſperity of our ſettlements in India has long been the primary and undiſguiſed object of the jealouſy of France, avowed by all her miniſters in every negotiation, and by all her rulers, in every ſtage of her innumerable revolutions: Tippoo, therefore, might reaſonably hope, that if the ceſſation of hoſtilities on the Continent of Europe ſhould, at any time, enable the French Directory to turn their views to the diſturbance of the peace of India, ſuch an adventure would be amongſt the earlieſt of their operations.

The concluſion of a peace upon the Continent of Europe may have appeared, both to Tippoo and to the French, to offer a favorable opportunity for the proſecution of their joint deſign. The premature diſcloſure of this deſign may perhaps be imputed rather to the policy of M. Malartic, than to the imprudence of Tippoo. Whether the ſcope of that policy was to involve us in a war with Tippoo, or to expoſe his treachery to our view, is yet a matter of doubt; but whatever circumſtances occaſioned the premature diſcloſure of the deſign, whether the deſign was wiſely or raſhly conceived, whether it has partially ſucceeded or entirely failed, are queſtions, the ſolution of which, in no degree, affects the offenſive nature of an aggreſſion ſo unprovoked, and of a violation of faith ſo flagrant and unqualified. The hiſtory of the world ſcarcly furniſhes an inſtance, in which any two Powers have united in confederacy or alliance preciſely with the ſame motives. The party propoſing an offenſive alliance againſt the Company cannot be abſolved from the conſequences of ſuch an act, by any apparent or real indifference in the party accepting ſuch a propoſal: the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun, therefore, cannot be correctly eſtimated by reference to the ſuppoſed motives of Monſieur Malartic.

From the application of the acknowledged principles of the law of nations to the facts of this caſe, I formed my judgment of the rights of the Company, and of my own duties. With reference to the aggreſſion of Tippoo, the courſe of reaſoning which I purſued may be ſtated in the following manner:

The rights of States, applicable to every caſe of conteſt with Foreign Powers, are created and limited by the neceſſity of preſerving the public ſafety. This neceſſity is the foundation of the reciprocal claim of all nations to explanation of ſuſpicious or ambiguous conduct, to reparation for injuries done, and to ſecurity againſt injuries intended.

In any of theſe caſes, when juſt ſatisfaction has been denied, or from the evident nature of circumſtances cannot otherwiſe be obtained, it is the undoubted right of the injured party to reſort to arms, for the vindication of the public ſafety; and in ſuch a conjuncture, the right of the State becomes the duty of the Government; unleſs ſome material conſideration of the public intereſt ſhould forbid the attempt.

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If the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun had been of a nature which could be termed ambiguous or ſuſpicious; if he had merely increaſed his force beyond his ordinary eſtabliſhment, or had ſtationed it in ſome poſition on our confines, or on thoſe of our Allies, which might juſtify jealouſy or alarm; if he had renewed his ſecret intrigues at the Courts of Hyderabad, Poonah, and Cabul, or even if he had entered into any negotiation with France, of which the object was at all obſcure, it might be our duty to reſort, in the firſt inſtance, to his conſtruction of proceedings, which being of a doubtful character, might admit of a ſatisfactory explanation. But where there is no doubt, there can be no matter for explanation. The act of Tippoo's Ambaſſadors, ratified by himſelf, and accompanied by the landing of a French force in his country, is a public, unqualified, and unambiguous declaration of war, aggravated by an avowal, that the object of the war is neither explanation, reparation, nor ſecurity, but the total deſtruction of the Britiſh Government in India.

To affect to miſunderſtand an injury or inſult of ſuch a complexion, would argue a conſciouſneſs, either of weakneſs or of fear; no State in India can miſconſtrue the conduct of Tippoo; the correſpondence of our reſidents at Hyderabad and Poonah ſufficiently manifeſts the conſtruction which it bears at both thoſe Courts; and in ſo clear and plain a caſe, our demand of explanation would be juſtly attributed, either to a defect of ſpirit or of power. The reſult of ſuch a demand would therefore be, the diſgrace of our character, and the diminution of our influence and conſideration in the eyes of our Allies, and of every Power in India. If the moment ſhould appear favorable to the execution of Tippoo's declared deſign, he would anſwer ſuch a demand by an immediate attack. If, on the other hand, his preparations ſhould not be ſufficiently advanced, he would deny the exiſtence of his engagements with France, would perſiſt in his denial until he had reaped the full benefit of them, and finally, after having completed the improvement of his own army, and received the acceſſion of an additional French force, he would turn the combined ſtrength of both againſt our poſſeſſions, with an alacrity and confidence inſpired by our inaction, and with advantages redoubled by our delay. In the preſent caſe, the idea therefore of demanding explanation muſt be rejected, as being diſgraceful in its principle and frivolous in its object. The demand of reparation, in the ſtrict ſenſe of the term, cannot properly be applied to caſes of intended injury, excepting in thoſe inſtances where the nature of the reparation demanded may be eſſentially connected with ſecurity againſt the injurious intention.

Where a State has unjuſtly ſeized the property, or invaded the territory, or violated the rights of another, reparation may be made, by reſtoring what has been unjuſtly taken, or by a ſubſequent acknowledgment of the right which has been infringed; but the cauſe of our complaint againſt Tippoo Sultaun, is not that he has ſeized a portion of our property which he might reſtore, or invaded a part of our territory which he might again cede, or violated a right which he might hereafter acknowledge; we complain that, profeſſing the moſt amicable diſpoſition, bound by ſubſiſting treaties of peace and friendſhip, and unprovoked by any offence on our part, he

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has manifested a design to effect our total destruction, he has prepared the means and instruments of a war of extermination against us; he has solicited and received the aid of our inveterate enemy, for the declared purpose of annihilating our empire; and he only waits the arrival of a more effectual succour to strike a blow against our existence.

That he has not yet received the effectual succour which he has solicited, may be ascribed either to the weakness of the Government of Mauritius, or to their want of zeal in his cause, or to the rashness and imbecility of his own councils; but neither the measure of his hostility, not of our right to restrain it, nor of our danger from it, are to be estimated by the amount of the force which he has actually obtained: for we know that his demands of military assistance were unlimited, we know that they were addressed, not merely to the Government of Mauritius, but to that of France, and we cannot ascertain how soon they may be satisfied, to the full extent of his acknowledged expectations. This therefore is not merely the case of an injury to be repaired, but of the public safety to be secured against the present and future designs of an irreconcileable, desperate, and treacherous enemy. Against an enemy of this description, no effectual security can be obtained otherwise, than by such a reduction of his power, as shall not only defeat his actual preparations, but establish a permanent restraint upon his future means of offence.

Nº LII.

(Copy.)

Letter from the Right Honorable the Governor General to the Court of Directors; dated 3d August, 1799.

To the Honorable Court of Directors for Affairs of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies.

Honorable Sirs,

1. My last separate letter to your Honorable Court was dated on the 6th of June, at which period I informed you, that I was occupied in framing a general settlement of the conquered Territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun. In this dispatch, I shall submit to your Honorable Court a summary abstract of the principles by which my conduct has been governed in framing the settlement, and of the means which I have employed for carrying it into effect.

2. From the justice and success of the late war with Tippoo Sultaun, the

Company and the Nizam derived an undoubted right to the difpofal of the dominions conquered by their united arms. This right of conqueft entitled the Company and the Nizam to retain the whole territory in their own hands: the ceffion of any portion of it to any other party might be a confideration of policy or humanity, but could not be claimed on any ground of juftice or right.

3. The Mahrattas (whatever might have been their difpofition) having taken no fhare in the war, had forfeited every pretenfion to the advantages of the peace. The numerous progeny of Tippoo Sultaun (even if it had been poffible to adjuft their feparate pretenfions to the fucceffion) could plead no title, which had not been fuperfeded by the conqueft of the kingdom; nor was it poffible, in eftimating their claims, to forget the ufurpation of Hyder Ally, and the fufferings of the unfortunate family, expelled by his crimes from the Throne of Myfore. A lineal defcendant of the ancient houfe of the Rajahs of Myfore ftill remained at Seringapatam; but whatever might be the hopes of his family, from the moderation and humanity of the conquerors, this young Prince could affert no right to any fhare of the conquered territory.

4. To the free and uncontrolled exercife of the right of conqueft, thus vefted in the Company and the Nizam, no obftacle exifted in the internal ftate of the kingdom of Myfore. The whole body of the people had manifefted the moft favourable difpofition to fubmit to our authority: the Commanders of moft of the principal fortreffes had furrendered, or expreffed their readinefs to furrender to our arms; and within a few days after the fall of Seringapatam, I was fatisfied that no difficulty would arife, from the influence of the Mahomedans introduced into Myfore under the reigns of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun. It had been the uniform policy of the latter, to deftroy every veftige of hereditary right, eftablifhed office, or territorial poffeffion among his fubjects, and to concenter, not only the whole authority of the State, but the whole conduct of the Government, in his own perfon; during his reign, therefore, his numerous Mahomedan Chiefs poffeffed neither individual weight nor collective force; many of them had fallen at Malavelly, Sedafere, and Seringapatam, during the courfe of the war, and moft of the furvivors, together with their families, were actually in the fortrefs of Seringapatam, fubjected to our difcretion, and confiding in the clemency of the Britifh Government, without union, fpirit, or ftrength to refift its power. The inclination and temper, both of the furviving Chiefs, and of the people, were alfo moft happily difpofed to receive any new fettlement, which might promife to fecure them againft the revival of a defpotifm, the barbarity and caprice of which has never been furpaffed, even by any of the Mahomedan Conquerors of India.

5. In regulating the exercife of our right of conqueft, it appeared to me that no principle could more juftly be affumed, than that the original objects of the war fhould conftitute the bafis of the peace, and of the general fettlement of our territorial acquifitions. Thefe objects had been repeatedly declared by the Allies to be a reafonable

ſonable indemnification for our expence in the war, and an adequate ſecurity againſt the return of that danger, which originally provoked us to arms.

6. With a view to each of theſe juſt and neceſſary objects, it was requiſite that the Company and the Nizam ſhould retain a large portion of the conquered territory; but it required much conſideration to determine the preciſe extent of that portion, as well as the juſt rule of partition. The war had not been undertaken in purſuit of ſchemes of conqueſt, aggrandizement of territory, or augmentation of revenue. In proportion to the magnitude and luſtre of our ſucceſs, it became a more urgent duty to remember, that a peace, founded in the gratification of any ambitious or inordinate view, could neither be advantageous, honorable, nor ſecure.

7. The approved policy, intereſts, and honor of the Britiſh Nation, therefore, required that the ſettlement of the extenſive kingdom, ſubjected to our diſpoſal, ſhould be formed on principles acceptable to the inhabitants of the conquered territories, juſt and conciliatory towards the contiguous Native States, and indulgent to every party, in any degree affected by the conſequences of our ſucceſs.

8. To have divided the whole territory equally between the Company and the Nizam, to the excluſion of any other State, would have afforded ſtrong grounds of jealouſy to the Mahrattas, and aggrandized Nizam Ally's power, beyond all bounds of diſcretion. Under whatever form ſuch a partition could have been made, it muſt have placed in the hands of the Nizam many of the ſtrong fortreſſes on the northern frontiers of Myſore, and expoſed our frontier, in that quarter, to every predatory incurſion. Such a partition would have laid the foundation of perpetual differences, not only between the Mahrattas and the Nizam, but between the Company and both thoſe Powers.

9. To have divided the country into three equal portions, allowing the Mahrattas (who had borne no part in the expence or hazard of the war) an equal ſhare with the other two branches of the Triple Alliance, in the advantages of the peace, would have been unjuſt towards the Nizam and towards the Company; impolitic, as furniſhing an evil example to our other Allies in India, and dangerous, as affecting a conſiderable aggrandizement of the Mahratta Empire, at the expence of the Company and the Nizam. This mode of partition, alſo, muſt have placed Chittledroog, and ſome of the moſt important northern fortreſſes, in the hands of the Mahrattas, while the remainder of the fortreſſes, in the ſame line, would have been occupied by the Nizam, and our unfortified and open frontier in Myſore would have been expoſed to the exceſſes of the undiſciplined troops of both Powers.

10. The Mahrattas, unqueſtionably, had no claim to any portion of the conquered territory; and any conſiderable extenſion of their empire was objectionable, eſpecially when accompanied by the poſſeſſion of ſtrong fortreſſes, bordering on the line of our frontier; it was, however, deſirable, to conciliate their good will, and to offer to them ſuch a portion of territory, as might give them an intereſt in the

new ſettlement, without offence or injury to the Nizam, and without danger to the frontier of the Company's poſſeſſions. On the other hand, it was prudent to limit the territory retained in the hands of the Company and of the Nizam, within ſuch bounds of moderation, as ſhould bear a due proportion to their reſpective expences in the conteſt, and to the neceſſary means of ſecuring the future ſafety of their reſpective dominions.

11. For the information of your Honorable Court, I have annexed to this Not received diſpatch a comparative ſtatement of ſeveral plans for the partition of Tippoo Sultaun's dominions, drawn up under my inſtructions, with a view to the relative intereſts and power of the Nizam, the Mahrattas, and the Company; to the nature, produce, and geographical boundaries of the country; and to the poſition and ſtrength of the ſeveral fortreſſes and paſſes. An attentive inveſtigation of every comparative view of theſe important queſtions, terminated in my deciſion, that the eſtabliſhment of a central and ſeparate Government in Myſore, under the protection of the Company, and the admiſſion of the Mahrattas to a certain participation in the diviſion of the conquered territory, were the expedients beſt calculated to reconcile the intereſts of all parties, to ſecure to the Company a leſs invidious and more efficient ſhare of revenue, reſource, commercial advantage, and military ſtrength, than could be obtained under any other deſtribution of territory or power, and to afford the moſt favorable proſpect of general and permanent tranquillity in India.

12. Having decided theſe leading principles of the new ſettlement, I proceeded to determine the rule of diſtribution for the reſpective ſhares of the Company, the Nizam, and the Mahrattas, to fix the moſt eligible poſition for the ceſſions to be made to each party, and to define the limits of the new Government of Myſore.

13. To the Company's ſhare naturally fell the province of Canara, and the diſtrict of Coimbatoor and Deramporam, with all the territory lying between your poſſeſſions in the Carnatic and thoſe in the Malabar. Theſe acquiſitions appeared the moſt eligible, not only on account of their intrinſic value, in point of produce, but as ſecuring an uninterrupted track of territory, from the Coaſt of Coromandel to that of Malabar, together with the entire ſea coaſt of the kingdom of Myſore, and the baſe of all the eaſtern, weſtern, and ſouthern Ghauts. To theſe, I thought it neceſſary to add the forts and poſts forming the heads of all the paſſes above the Ghauts, and the Table Land. The poſſeſſion of the baſe of the Ghauts alone, formed no effectual barrier for the inhabitants of the low-lands againſt an enemy poſſeſſing the ſummits of thoſe mountains, and I therefore conſidered the acquiſition of all the entrances of the paſſes, ſituated above the Ghauts, to be an eſſential object of ſecurity againſt every poſſible approach of danger from the Table Land. This acquiſition derived a further importance, in my opinion, from the means which it appeared to afford, of curbing the refractory ſpirit of the Poligars, and of all other turbulent and diſaffected ſubjects in the Carnatic, and on the Coaſt of Malabar; I alſo conſidered the diſtricts of Wynaad to be an uſeful poſſeſſion, with a view to the tranquillity

tranquillity of your territories on the latter Coaſt. The laſt addition which I deemed it neceſſary to make to your ſhare of the conquered dominions, conſiſted of the fortreſs, city, and iſland of Seringapatam, the poſſeſſion of which would effectually ſecure the communication between your territories on both Coaſts, and conſolidate all your lines of defence, in every direction.

14. To the Nizam it appeared moſt expedient to allot the diſtricts of Gooty, of Gurrumcondah, bordering on the ceſſions which he acquired by the Peace of 1792, together with a tract of country, the frontier of which ſhould be drawn nearly along the line of Chittledroog, Sera, Nundidroog, and Kolar, leaving however thoſe fortreſſes to the ſouthward, to form the frontier of the new Government of Myſore. Nizam Ally certainly could not aſſert any juſt claim to an equal participation with the Company in the advantages of the peace. The operation of the 6th article of the Treaty of Pangul, reſpecting an equal diviſion of conqueſts, was limited to the war, which terminated in 1792. Since the Peace of Seringapatam, the 10th is the only article of the Treaty of Pangul, which can be conſidered to continue in force; and no ſubſequent engagements had been contracted with Nizam Ally, which could entitle him to any advantage in the preſent peace, exceeding his relative proportion in the expences and exertions of the allied Force during the late war. It was, however, deſirable, that the territorial revenue retained in ſovereignty by the Company (after deducting whatever charges might be annexed to the tenure) ſhould not exceed Nizam Ally's proportion, and accordingly I determined that this principle ſhould be obſerved in the partition, reſerving however to the Company, as a juſt indemnification for their ſuperior ſhare in the expences and exertions of the war, the principal benefit of whatever advantages might flow from any engagements to be contracted with the new Government of Myſore.

15. For the Mahrattas, I reſolved to reſerve a portion of territory, the revenues of which ſhould not exceed two-thirds, nor fall ſhort of one-half of the portions retained in ſovereignty by the Nizam and the Company reſpectively. Conſidering that any ceſſion to the Peſhwa muſt be viewed as a matter of favor, it appeared to me, that the ſhare to be allotted to him was amply ſufficient: it would contain Harponelly, Soonda above the Ghauts, Annagoody, part of the diſtrict of Chittledroog, part of Bednore above the Ghauts, and other diſtricts; but the frontier fortreſſes of Chittledroog and Bednore would remain for the protection of the new Government of Myſore. I alſo determined, that no portion of territory ſhould be ceded to the Peſhwa, unconditionally, and that the ceſſion ſhould form the baſis of a new treaty with the Mahratta Empire.

16. The territory remaining unoccupied by this plan of partition, would be bounded to the northward by a ſtrong line of hill forts and poſts, forming a powerful barrier towards the ſouthern frontiers of Nizam Ally and of the Mahrattas, from Punganoor, on the line of the eaſtern, to Bednore, on the line of the weſtern Ghauts, and would be entirely ſurrounded to the eaſt, weſt, and ſouth, by the territories of

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the Company, above and below the Ghauts; the Company alſo holding the fort of Seringapatam, in the centre of the Table Land.

17. The neceſſity now occurred of determining in what hands the new Government of Myſore ſhould be placed; and although no poſitive right or title to the throne exiſted in any party, it ſeemed expedient that my choice ſhould be made, between the pretenſions of the family of Tippoo Sultaun, and thoſe of the ancient houſe of the Rajahs of Myſore.

18. The claims of humanity on both ſides, rendered the deciſion a painful and ungracious taſk. No alternative remained, but to depoſe the Dynaſty which I found upon the throne, or to confirm the Mahommedan Uſurpation, and with it the perpetual excluſion and degradation of the legitimate Hindoo Sovereigns of the countries. The uſurpation, although not ſanctioned by remote antiquity, had ſubſiſted for ſuch a length of time, as to have nearly extinguiſhed the hopes of the Hindoo family, and accuſtomed them to the humility of their fortune, while the ſons of Tippoo Sultaun, born in the ſtate of royalty, and educated with the proudeſt and moſt exalted expectations of ſovereignty and power, would be proportionably ſenſible to the ſudden change of their condition, and to the unexpected diſappointment of their ſplendid proſpects. In this view of the ſubject, it would have been more grateful to my mind (ſecuring a munificent proviſion for the ancient family of Myſore) to have reſtored that of Tippoo Sultaun to the throne, if ſuch a reſtoration could have been accompliſhed, without expoſing Myſore to the perpetual hazard of internal commotion and foreign war, and without endangering the ſtability of the intended ſettlement of your intereſts, and thoſe of your Allies, in this quarter of India.

19. Since the Peace of Seringapatam, and more eſpecially ſince the year 1796, the deſtruction of the Britiſh Power in India has formed the favorite and unremitting object of Tippoo Sultaun's hopes and exertions. His haughty mind never could be reconciled to the ſacrifices which he was compelled to make, for the purchaſe of peace in 1792, and his increaſing eagerneſs to recover the extenſive portion of his dominions, then ceded to the Allies, urged him to purſue a ſyſtematic courſe of intrigue againſt the Britiſh Power among all the Native States, and to revert to his ancient and hereditary connexion with France, as the only effectual means of gratifying either his ambition or revenge.

20. The proofs which I had obtained, previous to the war, of the nature and objects of his machinations, were ſufficient to ſatiſfy my judgment: they have ſince been corroborated, by the voluminous records diſcovered in the Palace at Seringapatam. It is now inconteſtible, that Tippoo Sultaun's thoughts were perpetually intent upon the ruin of the Britiſh Power, that he truſted to have accompliſhed our expulſion, by inſtigating the French to invade India, and that he proſecuted

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this unalterable purpose, with all the zeal and ardor of paſſionate reſentment and vindictive hate, as well as with the ſteadineſs of a deliberate maxim of ſtate.

21. Perhaps the moſt wiſe policy which Tippoo Sultaun could have purſued, would have been to have reſted ſatisfied with the dominions remaining in his hands, after the peace of 1792; but a policy of ſo moderate and pacific a ſpirit, being utterly incompatible with the impetuoſity of his temper, and with the military character of his Government, it might be at leaſt a matter of rational ſpeculation, whether a cloſe alliance with France (however dangerous in its remote conſequences) was not his true intereſt, in the actual ſtate of his immediate views and purſuits. The poſſeſſion of his loſt dignity, wealth, and power, could not be recovered, without the conqueſt of a great part of the Company's territories, nor effectually ſecured, without the total ſubverſion of the Britiſh intereſts in India. A French army was the only inſtrument, by which ſuch an enterprize could be attempted. An alliance with France was therefore the neceſſary conſequence of Tippoo Sultaun's reſtleſs, but natural deſire, to reſtore his Empire to its former ſplendor and ſtrength. In addition to his correſpondence with the French at Tranquebar, with thoſe at the Iſle of France, and with the Executive Directory at Paris, his embaſſy to Zeman Shah, his intrigues at Poonah and Hyderabad, and his correſpondence with Mr. Raymond, (all which tranſactions appear diſtinctly in the records diſcovered at Seringapatam), furniſh abundant evidence, that his antipathy to the Engliſh was the ruling paſſion of his heart, the main ſpring of his policy, and the fixed and fundamental principle of his councils and government.

22. The heir of Tippoo Sultaun muſt have been educated in the ſame principles, encouraged to indulge the ſame prejudices and paſſions, and inſtructed to form the ſame views of the intereſts and honor of the Throne of Myſore. Theſe ſentiments would neceſſarily acquire additional force in his mind, from the iſſue of the late war. Our unexampled ſucceſs had ſubverted the foundations of his Father's empire, and transferred to our poſſeſſion, every ſource of the civil or military power of Myſore; and placed on the Throne by our favor, and limitted by our control, he muſt have felt himſelf degraded to a ſtate of humiliation and weakneſs ſo abject, as no Prince of ſpirit would brook. Under ſuch an arrangement, our ſafety would have required us to retain, at leaſt, all the territory which we now hold by the Partition Treaty of Myſore. Whatever we retained, muſt have been conſidered by this Prince as a new uſurpation upon his royal inheritance, and an additional pledge of his degradation and diſgrace. In proportion to the reduction of his territory and reſources, he would have had leſs to loſe, and more to regain, in any ſtruggle for the recovery of his Father's empire; nor does it ſeem unreaſonable to ſuppoſe, that the heir of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun, animated by the implacable ſpirit and bold example of his parents, and accuſtomed to the commanding proſpect of independent ſovereignty, and to the ſplendour of military glory, might deliberately hazard the remnant of his hereditary poſſeſſions, in purſuit of ſo proud an object,

as the recovery of that vast and powerful empire, which for many years had rendered his ancestors the scourge of the Carnatic, and the terror of this quarter of India.

23. In the most narrow view of the subject, it must be admitted, that the Son of Tippoo Sultaun must have felt a perpetual interest in the subversion of any settlement of Mysore, founded on a partition of his Father's dominions, and a limitation of his own independence. If, therefore, a Prince of this race had been placed on the Throne of Mysore, the foundation of the new settlement would have been laid in the very principle of its own dissolution. With such a Prince, no sincere alliance, no concord of sentiment, or union of views, could ever have been established: the appearance of amity or attachment must have been delusive; even his submission must have been reluctant, if not treacherous; while all his interests, his habits, prejudices, and passions, his vices, and even his virtues, must have concurred to cherish an irreconcileable aversion to our name and power, and an eager desire to abet the cause, and to exasperate the animosity, and to receive the aid of every enemy of the British Nation. Whatever degree of influence or strength might have been left to the Native Government of Mysore, in such hands, would always have been thrown into the scale opposed to their interests. The hostile power of Mysore would have been weakened, but not destroyed: an Enemy would have still remained in the centre of your possessions, watching every occasion to repair the misfortunes of his family, at their expence, and forming a point of union, for the machinations of every discontented faction in India, and for the intrigues of every emissary of the French.

24. Under these circumstances, the same anxiety for the security and repose of your possessions, which originally compelled me to reduce the power of Tippoo Sultaun, now appeared to require, that I should provide effectually against the revival, in any degree, of a similar danger in the person of his Son.

25. On the other hand, the restoration of the descendant of the ancient Rajahs of Mysore was recommended, by the same course of reasoning which excluded the heir of the Usurpation.

26. The indignities which the deposed family of Mysore had suffered, especially during the cruel and tyrannical reign of Tippoo Sultaun, and the state of degradation and misery to which they had been reduced, must naturally excite a sentiment of gratitude and attachment in their minds, towards that Power which should not only deliver them from oppression, but raise them to a state of considerable affluence and distinction. Between the British Government and this family, an intercourse of friendship and kindness had subsisted; in the most desperate crisis of their adverse fortune, they had formed no connexion with your enemies. Their elevation would be the spontaneous act of your generosity, and from your support alone, could they ever hope to be maintained upon the Throne, either against the family of Tippoo Sultaun,

Sultaun, or againſt any other claimant. They muſt naturally view, with an eye of jealouſy, all the friends of the uſurping family, and conſequently be adverſe to the French, or to any State connected with that family, in its hereditary hatred of the Britiſh Government. The heir of the Rajah of Myſore, if placed on the Throne, muſt feel that his continuance in that ſtation depended on the ſtability of the new ſettlement in all its parts; it muſt therefore be his intereſt to unite, with cordiality and zeal, in every effort neceſſary to its harmony, efficiency, and vigour. The effect of ſuch an arrangement of the affairs of Myſore would not be limited to the mere deſtruction of the hoſtile power which manaced our ſafety: in the place of that power, would be ſubſtituted one whoſe intereſts and reſources might be abſolutely identified with our own; and the kingdom of Myſore, ſo long the ſource of calamity or alarm to the Carnatic, might become a new barrier of our defence, and might ſupply freſh means of wealth and ſtrength to the Company, their ſubjects, and Allies.

27. In addition to theſe, motives of policy, moral conſiderations, and ſentiments of generoſity and humanity, favoured the reſtoration of the ancient family of Myſore. Their high birth, the antiquity of their legitimate title, and their long and unmerited ſufferings, rendered them peculiar objects of compaſſion and reſpect; nor could it be doubted, that their Government would be both more acceptable and more indulgent than that of the Mahomedan Uſurpers, to the maſs of the inhabitants of the country, compoſed almoſt entirely of Hindoos.

28. Theſe conſiderations induced me to adopt the reſolution of preferring the deſcendant of the Rajahs of Myſore to the Heir of Tippoo Sultaun.

29. I determined, at the ſame time, to grant to the families of Hyder Aly and Tippoo Sultaun, a more munificent maintenance than either had enjoyed during the late reign, and to provide with the ſame liberality for all the Mahomedan Officers and Chiefs of the State, who had ſurvived the Sultaun, and for the families of all thoſe who had fallen in the courſe of the war.

30. For the accompliſhment of a ſettlement founded on the principles which I have had the honor to detail to your Honorable Court in the preceding paragraphs, I iſſued a ſpecial commiſſion, on the 4th of June, appointing Lieutenant General Harris, the Honorable Colonel Welleſley, the Honorable Henry Welleſley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Cloſe, Commiſſioners for affairs of Myſore, with the ample powers ſpecified in the commiſſion; and I named Captains Malcolm and Munro to be Secretaries, and Mr. Golding and Lieutenant Charles Paſley, Aſſiſtant Secretaries to the Commiſſion. As the favorable ſtate of the country had rendered my preſence at Seringapatam unneceſſary, I accompanied the Commiſſion with inſtructions, directing the Commiſſioners to proceed, without delay, to lay the foundations of the new arrangement; and for the purpoſe of precluding the intrigues of the Natives, and of all the great intereſts which were in ſuſpence, I enjoined the Commiſſioners and their Secretaries to take an oath of ſecrecy, in order

Vide Encloſure, N° 1.

Vide Encloſure, N° 2.

order that no part of my plan might tranſpire, until the arrangements for its accompliſhment had been completed.

31. The Commiſſioners aſſembled at Seringapatam on the 8th June, and under my inſtructions, the firſt ſtep taken by them was to make proviſion for the ſurviving Officers and Chiefs of the late Sultaun, and for the families of thoſe ſlain during the campaign, the particulars of this arrangement will appear in the letter of the Commiſſioners of the 12th June, an extract of which is annexed to this diſpatch. I am happy to inform your Honorable Court, that this meaſure produced the moſt ſalutary effect, in tranquillizing the minds of the principal Mahomedans remaining in Myſore, and in placing the clemency and generoſity of the Britiſh Government in the moſt conſpicuous and honorable light. It was determined, that Meer Kummer ud Deen ſhould be ſettled at Gurrumcondah, with a Jahgire from the Nizam, and another from the Company. This arrangement having been concluded, Kummer ud Deen departed from Seringapatam on the 19th June, with many expreſſions of gratitude towards the Company's Government. The Brahmin, Purneah, who had been the principal financial miniſter of the late Sultaun, having given ſatisfactory proofs of his readineſs to ſerve the new Government in the ſame capacity, it was determined that he ſhould be appointed Dewan to the young Rajah of Myſore.

Vide Encloſure, N° 3&4.

Vide Encloſure, N° 5.

32. The next proceeding of the Commiſſioners, in purſuance of my directions, was to undertake the painful, but neceſſary taſk, of removing the families of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun from Seringapatam to the Carnatic. The details of this proceeding will appear in the letter from the Commiſſioners of the 19th of June. I had previouſly given orders that the fortreſs of Vellore ſhould be prepared for the reception of the families; and I had appointed Lieutenant Colonel Doveton to the command of that fortreſs, and had alſo entruſted him with the payment of the ſtipends allotted to both families, directing him to ſpare no reaſonable expence in providing for their accommodation, on a ſcale ſuitable to their former rank and expectations. The four Princes, Futteh Hyder, Abdul Kawlik, Moyen-o-Deen, and Mohu-o-Deen, with their families, arrived at Vellore on the 12th of July: They expreſſed their ſatisfaction in the accommodations provided for them. The remainder of the families of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun, will be removed as ſoon as may be practicable.

Vide Encloſure, N° 6.

33. Previouſly to the departure of the Princes from Seringapatam, the Commiſſioners had cautiouſly abſtained from all intercourſe with the family of the Rajah of Myſore; but as ſoon as the four elder Sons of the late Sultaun had left the capital, the Commiſſioners paid a viſit to the young Rajah, whom they found, with others of his perſecuted family, in a condition of poverty and humiliation, which excited the ſtrongeſt emotions of compaſſion. It was determined to fix the reſidence of the Rajah in the ancient town of Myſore, as being the moſt eligible ſituation for the ſeat of his Government.

Vide Encloſure, N° 7, & 7 A.

34. On

34. On the 5th of June, I had furnished the Commissioners with the first draft of a treaty between the Company and his Highness the Nizam, for the partition of Mysore; and having received the fullest communication of their sentiments, and of those of Meer Allum, on the subject, I made such alterations as appeared to be advisable. On the 22d June, this treaty was executed by the Commissioners and Meer Allum, at Seringapatam, and ratified by me, in Council, at Fort St. George, on the 26th of the same month, and by His Highness the Nizam, at Hyderabad, on the 13th July. It is annexed to this dispatch, under the title of "The Partition Treaty of Mysore," and is accompanied by a Memorial, explanatory of its several provisions, the substance of which, however, I have already had the honor to submit to you, in the preceding paragraphs of this letter. I have also added, for the information of your Honorable Court, a map of the Partition of the 22d of June 1799, constructed by Captain Mackenzie, and several documents relating to the revenues of Mysore, furnished by Captain Macleod from the records at Seringapatam, together with a map constructed by Captain Marriott, containing a view of the new division of the country lately introduced by Tippoo Sultaun.

Vide Enclosure, N° 8 & 9.

Vide Enclosure, N° 10 to N° 14.

35. On the 30th of June, the Rajah of Mysore was formally placed on the Musnud by the Commissioners, assisted by Meer Allum. The letter of the Commissioners, containing an account of this interesting and affecting ceremony, is annexed to this dispatch.

Vide Enclosure, N° 15.

36. On the 8th of June, I had forwarded to the Commissioners the first draft of the Subsidiary Treaty to be concluded between the Company and the Rajah of Mysore. After an ample discussion with the Commissioners (who had communicated the whole arrangement to the Brahmin, Purneah, and conciliated his co-operation) and after the adoption of several alterations, this treaty was executed in the fortress of Nuzzerbah, near Seringapatam, by the Commissioners, and certain proxies on the part of the young Rajah, on the 8th of July, and ratified by me, in Council, on the 23d July, under the title of "The Subsidiary Treaty of Seringapatam:" It forms N° of the papers annexed to this dispatch. Although the treaty is accompanied by an explanatory Memorial, I shall, in this place, request the attention of your Honorable Court, to the main principle upon which its stipulations are founded.

Vide Enclosure, N° 16.

Vide Enclosure, N° 17.

37. In framing this engagement, it was my determination to establish the most unqualified community of interests between the Government of Mysore and the Company, and to render the Rajah's northern frontier, in effect, a powerful link of our fence. With this view, I have engaged to undertake the protection of his country in consideration of an annual subsidy of seven lacks of star pagodas; but recollecting the inconveniencies and embarrassments which have arisen to all parties concerned, under the double Governments and conflicting authorities, unfortunately established in Oude, the Carnatic, and Tanjore, I resolved to reserve to the Company the most extensive and indisputable powers of interposition in the internal affairs of Mysore, as well as an unlimited right of assuming the direct management of the country, and

of requiring extraordinary aid, beyond the amount of the fixed ſubſidy, either in time of war, or of preparation for hoſtility.

38. Under this arrangement, I truſt that I ſhall be enabled to command the whole reſources of the Rajah's territory, to improve its cultivation, to extend its commerce, and to ſecure the welfare of its inhabitants. It appeared to me a more candid and liberal, as well as a more wiſe policy, to apprize the Rajah diſtinctly, at the moment of his acceſſion, of the exact nature of his dependence on the Company, than to leave any matter for future doubt or diſcuſſion. The right of the Company to eſtabliſh ſuch an arrangement, either as affecting the Rajah or the Allies, has already been ſtated in this diſpatch.

39. I entertain a ſanguine expectation, that the Rajah and his Miniſters, being fully apprized of the extenſive powers reſerved to the Company, will chearfully adopt ſuch regulations, as ſhall render the actual exerciſe of thoſe Powers unneceſſary. Much indulgence will be required at the commencement of the new Government; and it is my intention to abſtain from any preſſure upon the Rajah's finances, which by embarraſſing them, might tend to the impoveriſhment of the country, and to the diſtreſs of the people.

40. Soon after the enthronement of the Rajah, the Brahmin, Purneah was appointed by the Commiſſioners to be His Highneſs' Dewan.

41. The eminent talents and integrity of Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe, added to his extraordinary ſkill in the country languages, and to his experience in the manners, cuſtoms, and habits of the Natives of India, induced me to ſelect him, for the important charge of Reſident with the Rajah of Myſore; he was accordingly appointed to that office, immediately after the Subſidiary Treaty of Seringapatam had been ſigned; and the Commiſſion was then diſſolved, on the   of July.

42. Although your Honorable Court will perceive, in the Commiſſion, the names of two perſons of whoſe merits it may be difficult for me to form an impartial judgment, I feel it to be my duty to recommend the conduct of the Commiſſioners to your moſt public and diſtinguiſhed approbation.

43. The concluſion, within one month, of two treaties, ſo extenſive in their conſequences and complicated in their details, together with all the ſubordinate arrangements connected with this important ſettlement, will appear a more extraordinary effort of diligence and ability, when it is remarked, that reference was neceſſarily made to me at Fort St. George, in every ſtage of the buſineſs. It will alſo be ſatisfactory to your Honorable Court to obſerve, that the whole arrangement has been conducted, at Seringapatam, with a ſpirit of humanity and liberality, which cannot fail to conciliate the good-will of the inhabitants of Myſore.

44. The command of Seringapatam will remain in the hands of Colonel Welleſley.

lesley. It is a trust of great delicacy and importance, which it is my duty to repose in a person of approved military talents and integrity, and to superintend with peculiar vigilance and care.

45. Although I shall deem it prudent to detain the army in the field for a short period of time, I have the satisfaction to assure your Honorable Court, that far the greater part of the dominions of the late Tippoo Sultaun is now in a state of perfect tranquillity.

46. A detachment of the army of Bombay took possession of Mangalore on the 4th of June; and the Province of Canara, with the exception of the fortress of Jemaulabad, appeared disposed to submit chearfully to our authority. I have little doubt, that the commanding officer of Jemaulabad will soon be induced to surrender to the Company's arms: in any event, however, he will be reduced, without difficulty: in this confidence, a Collector has been appointed for the province of Canara.

47. The remainder of the Territory allotted to the Company in Coimbatoor has passed into our hands without any difficulty, and Collectors have been appointed for the administration of the revenue. The fort of Gurumcondah is in the possession of his Highness the Nizam, and those of Sera and Chittledroog are now garrisoned by the British troops. Some disturbances have taken place in Bednore, in which province an adventurer had assembled a banditti, which had distressed the inhabitants of the country. A division of the army being now on its progress towards Bednore, I have every reason to expect that the commotions in that quarter will speedily be quelled.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

Fort St. George,
3d August, 1799. *(Signed)* Mornington.

(No. 1.)—Commission for Mysore; dated 4th June, 1799.

Enclosure in No. LII.

Richard, Earl of Mornington, &c. &c. &c. Governor General for all the Forces and Affairs of the British Nation in India, to all whom these Presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas the glorious success of the British and Allied Arms in Mysore, under the favour of Providence, has reduced the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun to the joint power and authority of the Honorable the English East-India Company, and of his Highness the Soubah of the Deccan, their Friend and Ally; and whereas his said Highness has given full power and authority to the Right Honorable Richard,

 Earl

Enclosure in No. LII.

Earl of Mornington, Governor General for all the Forces and Affairs of the British Nation in India, to conduct and order the interests of his Highness in the said possessions, and to conclude such an arrangement thereof, as shall appear to his Lordship to be most expedient for the security and welfare of the country, and for the common benefit of the Allies; now know ye, that for the more speedy conclusion of such a salutary arrangement, and for the restoration of order and tranquillity, by the settlement of the said conquered territories, I, the said Richard, Earl of Mornington, Governor General, as aforesaid, do hereby constitute, nominate, and appoint, Lieutenant General George Harris, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honorable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, or any three or more of them, to be Commissioners for the settlement of the territories so recently conquered from the said Tippoo Sultaun, and to be and be styled Commissioners for the Affairs of Mysore, with full powers to negotiate and conclude, in my name, all such treaties, and to make and issue all such temporary and provisional regulations, for the ordering and management of the civil and military Government, and of the revenues of the said territories, as may be necessary for the immediate administration and settlement thereof: The said Commissioners to be, nevertheless, subject to such orders and instructions as they shall, from time to time, receive from me, and regularly to report their proceedings to me, keeping an exact diary, or daily record thereof, under the signature of one of their Secretaries. And I do hereby empower the said Commissioners to hold their meetings at such places, either within the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, or elsewhere, as they shall judge most convenient, and to adjourn, from time to time, and to change the place of their meeting, according to the exigency of the public service. And I authorize and direct the said Commissioners to communicate, from time to time, with Meer Allum Bahauder, touching the objects of this Commission. And I nominate and appoint Captain Malcolm and Captain Munro to be Secretaries, and Mr. Edward Golding to be Assistant Secretary to the said Commission, during my pleasure. And before the said Commissioners, or any of them, shall proceed to act in the execution of any of the powers or trusts vested in them by this Commission, save only the power of administering the oath herein-after mentioned, he or they shall severally take and subscribe the following oath; that is to say:

I, *A. B.* do faithfully promise and swear, that as a Commissioner for the Affairs of Mysore, I will execute the several powers and trusts reposed in me, according to the best of my skill and judgment, without favor or affection, prejudice or malice, to any person whatever. I will not disclose or make known any of the orders or instructions which shall be transmitted to me, or to the said Commissioners, by the Governor General, or by his order, or any of the proceedings of the said Commissioners, save only to the other Members of this Commission, or to the person or persons who shall be duly nominated and employed in transcribing or preparing the same, respectively, or in recording the proceedings of the said Commissioners, or unless I shall be authorized by the Governor General to disclose or make known the same,

ſame. I do further promiſe and ſwear, that I will not demand, take, or accept, directly or indirectly, by myſelf or by any other perſon, for my uſe or on my behalf, or on the behalf or for the uſe of any other perſon, any ſum of money, or other valuable thing by way of gift, preſent, or otherwiſe; and that to the Governor General in Council I will juſtly and truly account for, anſwer, and pay, all the rents, duties, and other revenues, and ſums of money, which ſhall come to my hands, or to the hands of any perſon or perſons in truſt for, or employed by me, in execution of the powers and authorities veſted in the ſaid Commiſſioners by the ſaid Governor General.

So help me God.

Which oath, any two of the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall, and are hereby empowered to adminiſter to the others of them. And the ſaid oath ſhall be entered by one of the Secretaries to the Commiſſion amongſt the acts of the Board, and be duly ſubſcribed and atteſted by the ſaid Commiſſioners, at the time of their taking and adminiſtering the ſame to each other, reſpectively: and the ſeveral Secretaries, and other Officers of the ſaid Board of Commiſſioners, ſhall alſo take and ſubſcribe, before the ſaid Board, ſuch oath of ſecrecy, and for the execution of the duties of their reſpective ſtations, and the integrity of their conduct therein, as the ſaid Board ſhall direct. And when any three of the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall have taken the oath, they ſhall immediately conſtitute a Board, and proceed to act under the Commiſſion. And I do hereby empower and direct the ſaid Commiſſioners to take charge and render an exact account to me, of all ſuch public property as has been, or ſhall be found, within the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, and alſo to collect and bring to account, all ſuch arrears of revenue, and all ſuch ſums of money, as were due to the Sircar on the 4th of May 1799, or have, or ſhall become due to the Government of the Allies, from and after that day. Provided always, that this order ſhall not be conſtrued to prevent or impede the diſtribution among the Allied Army, of the prize taken in the fort of Seringapatam on the 4th May, according to the general order iſſued by the Governor General in Council, under date the   : and provided alſo, that nothing contained in this Commiſſion ſhall be deemed to preclude the right of the captors of any fort or place, taken on or before the ſaid 4th day of May 1799, to obtain from the Commiſſioners an atteſted account of the public property contained therein, in order that the claims of all ſuch captors may be heard and determined by the Governor General in Council, or by the Honorable the Court of Directors, or by His Majeſty in Council, according to the nature of the caſe. And I do hereby authorize and direct the ſaid Commiſſioners, immediately upon entering on their duties under this Commiſſion, to iſſue a proclamation, notifying the reſtoration of tranquillity, and promiſing to all the inhabitants of the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, ſecurity of perſon and of private property, encouraging them to reſume their ordinary occupations, under the protection of the Allies. And I further direct, that the ſaid proclamation

Enclosure in No LII.

proclamation ſhall contain the ſtricteſt injunctions, under the moſt ſevere penalties, to all perſons within the ſaid territories, to abſtain from acts of violence, outrage, and plunder.

Encloſure in No LII.

(No 2.)—Instructions to the Commissioners of Mysore; dated 4th of June, 1799.

[Secret.]

To the Commissioners for the Affairs of Myſore.

Gentlemen,

1. The Commiſſion which accompanies this letter, will apprize you of the nature and extent of the powers which I have deemed it adviſable to entruſt to you. Theſe powers neceſſarily ſupercede thoſe which I had delegated, during the campaign, to the Commiſſion appointed to aſſiſt Lieutenant General Harris, in all matters relating to political negotiation. The favorable ſituation of affairs in Myſore, appearing to render my preſence at Seringapatam quite unneceſſary, I have again taken the reſolution of remaining at Madras; and I therefore propoſe to confide to you ſuch a portion of my authority, as may enable you, under my orders, to effect a ſettlement of the country without my preſence. Whatever three members of the Commiſſion ſhall be preſent at Seringapatam, on the arrival of this diſpatch, will proceed immediately to act under the Commiſſion, and to execute the inſtructions contained in this letter.

2. The reſtoration of the repreſentative of the ancient family of the Rajahs of Myſore, accompanied by a partition of territory between the Allies, in which the intereſts of the Mahrattas ſhould be conciliated, appearing to me, under all circumſtances of the caſe, to be the moſt adviſable baſis on which any new ſettlement of the country can be reſted, I have reſolved to frame, without delay, a plan founded on theſe principles, and I hope in the courſe of to-morrow, to be able to forward to you the articles of a treaty, with proper inſtructions annexed, for the purpoſe of carrying the above-mentioned plan into effect.

3. In the mean while, it is abſolutely neceſſary that certain meaſures of precaution ſhould be immediately adopted, in order to facilitate the intended arrangement. Theſe meaſures relate, Firſt, to the ſatisfaction of the principal Muſſulman Sirdars, and of the Kelledars of the ſeveral forts; Secondly, to the mode of removing the family of Tippoo Sultaun from Myſore, with the leaſt practicable injury to their feelings. With regard to the firſt object, I have already forwarded to the Honorable Mr. Henry Welleſley, a letter to Meer Allum, and a copy of a letter from the Nizam to me, which I truſt will enable you to give complete ſatisfaction to Kummeer ud Deen; and unleſs you expect any conſiderable advantage from his influence at Seringapatam, in conciliating others of his religion, I deſire that you will take

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the earlieſt meaſures to induce him to repair to Gurrumcondah. With the other leading Muſſulmans, you ſhould immediately enter into ſuch ſpecific engagements, as ſhall preclude the poſſibility of any alarm in their minds, with reſpect to their ſituation and proſpects, under any new arrangement of the country. Encloſure in Nº LII.

4. I rely on your diſcretion to conclude ſuch an arrangement, with as little burthen to the finances of the Company as circumſtances will admit. The whole body of Tippoo's Sirdars ought not to become an excluſive charge upon the Company. They muſt be employed and provided for by the Allies, and by the Rajah of Myſore, collectively: the families of the Sirdars ſlain during the campaign, muſt alſo be provided for in the ſame manner.

5. The Kelledars, who have ſurrendered, and thoſe who ſtill hold forts in their poſſeſſion, ſhould be paid their arrears for the month of April at leaſt, with their pay for the month of May, and for as long a time as we may leave them in charge of their forts. On diſmiſſing any of them, liberal gratuities ſhould be given them, for the purpoſe of conciliation. All theſe charges may hereafter be adjuſted between the Allies.

6. As ſoon as you ſhall judge that your arrangements with the remnant of the Muſſulman intereſt are in ſufficient forwardneſs, you will proceed to take the neceſſary meaſures for removing the family of the Sultaun. The details of this painful, but indiſpenſable meaſure, cannot be entruſted to any perſon more likely to combine every office of humanity with the prudential precautions required by the occaſion, than Colonel Welleſley; and I therefore commit to his diſcretion, activity, and humanity, the whole arrangement, ſubject always to ſuch ſuggeſtions, as may be offered by the other members of the Commiſſion. I have appointed Lieutenant Colonel Doveton to take the command of the fortreſs of Vellore, which is deſtined for the future reſidence of the Sultaun's family. Colonel Doveton is alſo appointed Pay-maſter of Stipends to the family; and he has been directed to make every poſſible preparation for their accommodation at Vellore. After their arrival, no reaſonable expenſe will be ſpared, to render their habitation ſuitable to their former rank and expectations; and it is my intention to give them a liberal pecuniary allowance. Colonel Welleſley will judge, whether it may be neceſſary to give either to the whole or to any branch of the family, any ſpecific aſſurance of the exact amount of the ſums to be allotted to them, reſpectively. If any ſuch particular explanation ſhould appear neceſſary for their ſatisfaction, I authorize you to make the allotment of ſtipend to each of them, as well for the eſtabliſhment of the Zenana, provided that the total ſum for the maintenance of the whole family be not ſtated at more than three, or at the utmoſt four lacs of pagodas. The Sons of the late Sultaun may be accompanied by ſuch attendants as they may ſelect, provided the number be not ſo great as to endanger the public tranquillity, or to form a point of union for the adherents of the late Sultaun. It might be deſirable, that Ali Reza ſhould accompany the Princes, as he appears to be attached to the intereſts of the Company, and

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Enclosure in N° LII.

at the same time to entertain considerable affection for the Princes. The females and children of the several families must follow the Princes, as speedily as possible. Colonel Wellesley, in my name, will give the most unequivocal assurances of protection and indulgence to every branch of the family; and at a proper time, he will deliver the letters for the four eldest Sons of Tippoo, forwarded by the Persian Translator to Mr. Henry Wellesley. If General Harris should be at Seringapatam, or within reach of it, I am persuaded that his humanity will induce him to exert every effort to mitigate all the rigorous parts of this revolution in Mysore, which I feel myself bound, by every principle of duty towards the British interests in India, to accomplish without delay.

7. I have learned, with the utmost degree of surprize and concern, that the Zenana in the Palace of the Sultaun was searched for treasure, some time after the capture of the place: I could have wished, for the honour of the British name, that the apartments of the women had not been disturbed. In the heat and confusion of an assault, such excesses are frequently unavoidable; but I shall for ever lament, that this scene should have been acted long after the contest had subsided, and when the whole place had submitted to the superiority of our victorious arms. If any personal ornaments, or other articles of value, were taken from the women in that unfortunate moment, I trust that the Commander in Chief will make it his business to vindicate the humanity of the British Character, by using the most zealous exertions to obtain a full restitution of the property in question.

8. After this observation, it is superfluous to add my most anxious expectation, that the utmost degree of care will be taken to secure the personal property of the Princes and of the women, when the period of their removal shall arrive.

9. You will of course apply to the Commander in Chief, for such an escort as may be necessary to convey the family of Tippoo to the place of their destination; and you will arrange the time and mode of their departure, so as to preclude the possibility of any commotion or escape. It is desirable, that some Officer, conversant in the language, manners, and customs of the Natives, and of approved humanity, should accompany the Princes, until Lieutenant Colonel Doveton can meet them. His qualifications for the trust which I have reposed in him, are too well known to require any illustration.

10. In exercising the general powers vested in you by the accompanying Commission, I desire that you will not interfere in the management of the province of Canara, until you shall receive further instructions from me. I have directed General Stuart to make a temporary arrangement for the Government of that province; and until I shall have received his report, I cannot decide the system of measures, most eligible to be adopted in that quarter. You will apprize the Commissioners, whose power is superceded by this new Commission, of my entire approbation of their services; and you will return them my thanks accordingly.

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11. The prefent regulation is founded on an opinion, that the Commander in Chief may not always be at liberty to act in a political capacity, and that he may not be able to fpare more than one of his confidential ftaff from about his perfon. My felection of Lieutenant Colonel Clofe has been directed, not only by my knowledge of his extraordinary talents, proficiency in the native languages, and experience in the native manners and cuftoms, but my determination to eftablifh him in the important office of Refident with the Rajah of Myfore, as foon as that Prince fhall be placed on the Mufnud. You will obferve, that the Commiffion enjoins all the Commiffioners, and perfons employed under them, to take an oath of fecrecy, previoufly to their entering upon their functions; you will therefore communicate a copy of the Commiffion to any member, who may happen to be abfent from Seringapatam when the difpatch fhall arrive: but the contents of this difpatch muft not be communicated by the perfon to whom it is addreffed, to any perfon who fhall not have taken the oath of fecrecy prefcribed in the Commiffion, excepting Meer Allum. Enclofure in N° LII.

12. It has occurred to me, that the removal of your meetings to Bangalore might have an ufeful effect, in drawing the multitude of Muffulmans from Seringapatam. This would enable the Commandant of the fort to commence the repair or improvement of the fortifications, and to proceed in clearing the place, and making it ftrictly a military ftation. I recommend the earlieft poffible attention to this meafure, as being of effential importance to our fecurity in Myfore.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

Fort St. George, *(Signed)* MORNINGTON.
June 4th, 1799.

(No. 3.) From the MYSORE COMMISSIONERS to the GOVERNOR GENERAL; dated 8th June, 1799. Enclofure in N° LII.

To the Right Honorable Richard, Earl of Mornington, *K. P.* Governor General, &c. &c. &c. Fort St. George.

My Lord,

1. We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordfhip's fecret letter, under date the 4th inftant, together with the Commiffion accompanying it.

2. The Honorable Colonel Wellefley, Mr. Wellefley, and Lieutenant Colonel Kirkpatrick, having been regularly fworn in, as members of the Commiffion, according to the form prefcribed by your Lordfhip, the Commiffion will proceed, without delay, to act in conformity to your Lordfhip's inftructions.

Enclofure in Nº LII.

3. Captain Malcolm, one of the Secretaries to the Commiffion, and Mr. Golding, Affiftant Secretary, have alfo taken the neceffary oath.

4. We feel great fatisfaction, in being able to affure your Lordfhip, that before the Zenana was fearched for treafure, feparate apartments were prepared for the ladies, and no precaution omitted, to fecure them from the poffibility of being expofed to any inconvenience: No treafure was found in the Zenana, nor was any article whatever conveyed from thence.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(*Signed*) Arthur Wellesley,
Henry Wellesley,
Wm. Kirkpatrick.

Seringapatam,
8th June, 1799.

Enclofure in Nº LII.

(No. 4.)—From the Mysore Commissioners to the Commander in Chief; dated 12th June, 1799.

To His Excellency, Lieutenant General Harris, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.
Camp.

Sir,

Upon mature deliberation, we deem it of the laft importance, that the inftructions of the Right Honorable the Governor General, with refpect to the family of the late Tippoo Sultaun, fhould be carried into effect, without delay, and that they fhould be removed from the Fort of Seringapatam with all practicable expedition.

We have the honor to enclofe for your information, a ftatement of the number of draft and carriage cattle, which will be neceffary for the removal of the four elder Princes, with their refpective families.

As Colonel Wellefley finds it impoffible to procure a fufficient number in the neighbourhood of this place, we requeft that you will furnifh him with the number required, from the cattle in ufe with the army.

We would hope that the arrangement we propofe will not interfere with the intentions you may have formed, of moving the army fhortly in the direction of Sera; but we conceive the removal of the Princes to fupercede every other confideration.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.,

(*Signed*) Arthur Wellesley,
Henry Wellesley,
Wm. Kirkpatrick,
By. Close.

Seringapatam,
12th June, 1799.

(No. 5.)—From the MYSORE COMMISSIONERS to the GOVERNOR GENERAL; dated 12th June, 1799.

Enclosure in No. LII.

My Lord,

We have the honor to inform your Lordship, that having yesterday taken into consideration the most eligible means of carrying into effect the measure of conciliation, towards the principal surviving Sirdars of the late Tippoo Sultaun (residing at present in the city) suggested by the directions contained in the 2d paragraph of your Lordship's letter of the 4th instant, we came to the following resolutions:

First. To promise, in the name of the Company, pensions for life to the following persons, to the amount specified after the name of each:

	Star Pagodas per Annum.
Meer Gholum Ali Meer, Suddoor, - - -	3000
Gholam Ali Khan, Vakeel, - - - -	3000
Ali Reza Khan, - ditto - - - -	3000
Badruz Zemaun Khan - - - - -	3000
Syed Mahomed Khan - - - - -	2400

Secondly. To promise, in the name of the Company, pensions for life to the following persons, to the amount specified after the name of each:

	Star Pagodas per Annum.
Khan Jehan Khan - - - - - -	500
Syed Mohu ud Deen - - - - -	500
Abdul Wahab - - - - - -	500
Abdul Kuddoos - - - - - -	500
Bankur Sahib (Son of Budnoy Zemaun Khan) -	600
Hussein Sahib (Ditto) - - - - -	600

Thirdly. To promise, in the name of the Company, stipends or allowances to the following persons equal to half the amount of their respective salaries under the late Government; such stipends to be continued to them during good behaviour, or so long as they should remain unemployed, either by the Company or its Allies:

	Former Pay Cant. Pagodas	Present Pay, Cant. Pagodas.
Meer Ghobam Hassein - - - -	840	420
Syed Yassin, - - - - - - -	700	350
Shaik Mahomed Deen, - - - -	700	350
Mahomed Hullum, - - - - -	700	350
Shaik Mahomed, - - - - -	700	350

Syed

Enclosure, in
N° LII.

	Former Pay, Cant. Pagodas,	Present Pay, Cant. Pagodas,
Syed Shaw Abbas, - - - - - -	700	350
Mahomed Ismail, - - - - - -	560	280
Abdul Mahomed, - - - - - -	560	280
Meer Ibrahim, - - - - - - -	630	315
Mahomed Syed, - - - - - -	630	315
Mahomed Ismail, - - - - - -	630	315
Hafiz Mahomed Khan, - - - -	630	315
Mahomed Hussein, - - - - - -	420	210

In our selection of the three first of the Sirdars, named under the first head, we were guided by considerations, referring partly to the services which they had rendered, or the good dispositions which they had manifested towards the British Government, and partly, to the high respect entertained for their character, and to the weight and authority which they are universally acknowledged to possess amongst the Mahomedans of this country.

With respect to the two last, we were influenced solely by a regard to the latter of the preceding considerations.

All the persons named under the second head (with the exception of Bankur Sahib and Hussin Sahib, who are sons of Budnoy Zemaun Khan) were Meer Meerans under the late Government, and have been reported to us as men of the most respectable characters in that rank.

In fixing the amount of the pensions to be granted to the Sirdars, already enumerated, our attention was not so much directed to the amount of their respective salaries under the late Tippoo Sultaun, as to the policy of securing, by a liberal provision, the attachment of so many persons of rank and influence, to the interests and welfare of the British Government in India.

It did not appear advisable to us, to fetter the provision to be made for the foregoing persons, by any conditions which might be thought to derogate from the liberality and munificence of the Company: we determined, therefore, to be satisfied with signifying to them, that we had no doubt their conduct would be such, as to secure a continuance of the favor and protection of the British Government.

The persons included in the last list, had also held the rank of Meer Meerans, under the late Government, but did not appear to us to possess such weight of character, as to entitle them to equal consideration with those of the same rank, enumerated under our second resolution.

All the Sirdars mentioned under the foregoing heads, attended us this morning, by appointment, and were received by us, according to the classes into which we

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had previoufly arranged them. We then proceeded to ftate to each clafs, feparately, the powers with which we were entrufted by your Lordfhip, and the refolutions which, under thofe powers, we had adopted with refpect to them. Enclofure in N° LII.

We have great fatisfaction in informing your Lordfhip, that this communication was received by every individaul with very lively fenfations of gratitude, and in feveral inftances, of wonder; many of them expreffing the greateft aftonifhment at the unparalleled condefcenfion and generofity of the Company's Government, in manifefting fo much confideration for perfons who had fo recently borne arms againft them, and who could not affert any claims to their favor and protection.

From the manner in which the bounty of your Lordfhip to thefe perfons has been received, we entertain a confident expectation, that the meafure will produce the happieft effect, in tranquillizing and conciliating all claffes of people, and in preparing their minds for the new order of things, about to be eftablifhed under your Lordfhip's inftructions.

Your Lordfhip will obferve, that the total amount of the allowances which we have hitherto agreed to grant to the Sirdars of the late Tippoo Sultaun, does not exceed the annual fum of Star Pagodas 20,907. 2. 6.

We fhall, no doubt, find it neceffary to augment the prefent lift of penfioners, and to make provifion for the families of certain Sirdars deceafed, whofe pretenfions we have not yet taken into our confideration, excepting in the inftance of Syed Sahib's family (confifting of eighteen perfons, male and female) for the maintenance of which we have affigned a monthly penfion of two hundred Star Pagodas. We are perfuaded, however, that the fum allotted by your Lordfhip, as a fund for providing fuitably for thefe various perfons, will be more than adequate to the purpofe of enabling us to extend the Company's liberality to every individual whom it may be neceffary to admit to a participation of it, either on the fcore of humanity or policy.

Having judged it of the utmoft importance, to lofe no time in carrying into effect your Lordfhip's inftructions, with refpect to the removal of the family of the late Tippoo Sultaun, we this morning addreffed a letter to the Commander in Chief, a copy of which we have the honor to enclofe for your Lordfhip's information. The deficiency in draft and carriage cattle, which at prefent exifts both here and at Camp, has compelled Colonel Wellefley to confine himfelf to the removal, in the firft inftance, of the four elder Princes, with their refpective families. The remaining parts of the family inhabit the Zenana; and no danger is to be apprehended from their continuing in Seringapatam, until it fhall be practicable to remove them. Vide N° 4. Page 204.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) Arthur Wellesley, Henry Wellesley, Wm. Kirkpatrick.

Seringapatam,
12th June, 1799.

Enclofure in Nº LII.

(Nº 6.)——From the Mysore Commissioners to the Governor General; dated 19th June, 1799.

To the Earl of Mornington, Governor General, &c. &c. &c. Fort St. George.

My Lord,

We have the honor to inform your Lordfhip, that the four elder Princes, with their refpective families, croffed the river yefterday, and proceeded on their march to Vellore this morning. The efcort appointed to conduct the Princes to Vellore is commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Coke, and confifts of two divifions of the Honorable Company's fecond European Regiment, of one battalion of Native Infantry, with four field pieces, and of two troops of Cavalry, amounting, in the whole, to 1500 men.

We truft, that our appointment of Captain Marriott to attend the Princes, until they fhall be joined by Lieutenant Colonel Doveton, will meet with your your Lordfhip's approbation.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(*Signed*) Arthur Wellesley,
Henry Wellesley,
W. Kirkpatrick.

Seringapatam,
19th June, 1799.

P. S. We refrained from appointing Ali Reza Khan to accompany the Princes to Vellore, having underftood that no intercourfe had fubfifted between him and the Princes, fince the return of Ali Reza from Madras, and having been informed that he was particularly obnoxious to Futteh Hyder.

Enclofure in Nº LII.

(Nº 7.)——From the Mysore Commissioners to the Governor General; dated 25th June, 1799.

To the Earl of Mornington, &c. &c. &c. Fort St. George.

My Lord,

1. Having fignified, through Purneah, to the family of the Rajah, the general outline of your Lordfhip's intentions, with refpect to His Highnefs, we received a written anfwer to our communication, of which the enclofed is a tranflation.

In

2. In confequence of thefe communications it appeared to us proper, that the members of the Commiffion fhould wait upon the Rajah, without delay: we accordingly yefterday fignified, through Purneah, to His Highnefs, and to his family, our intention of paying our perfonal refpects to them in the courfe of the evening. Enclofure in N° LII.

3. We proceeded to His Highnefs's refidence, accompanied by Purneah, whom we thought it proper fhould be prefent at this firft interview. Although every preparation was made for our reception, it is not eafy to defcribe to your Lordfhip the ftate of mifery in which we found this perfecuted family.

4. A portion of the apartment in which we were received was concealed from our view by a curtain, behind which the Rana, and the other female members of the family, were ftationed.

5. We were received by the male part of the family, with expreffions of gratitude and joy, proportioned to the magnitude of the benefits conferred on them, and to the ftate of indigence and obfcurity from which they were relieved. We again communicated, as we had done before, through Purneah, the general outline of your Lordfhip's propofed arrangement, and your intentions with refpect to the Rajah. The Rana, in reply, expreffed, through one of her attendants, the lively fenfe which fhe entertained of your Lordfhip's clemency, which had raifed her and her family from the loweft pitch of human mifery, to that ftation of which they had been deprived by tyranny and ufurpation. She dwelt particularly on the perfecution to which fhe and her family had been expofed, from the cruel, favage, and relentlefs difpofition of the late Tippoo Sultaun; but fhe added, that the generofity of the Company, having reftored the ancient rights of her houfe in the perfon of her Grandfon, had opened to her a profpect of paffing the remnant of her days in peace.

6. The Rajah, who is faid to be five years old, is of a delicate habit; his complexion is rather fair than otherwife, and his countenance is very expreffive. He betrayed fome fymptoms of alarm on our firft arrival, but thefe foon difappeared. He feems to be of a timid difpofition, and to have fuffered confiderably from reftraint.

7. We have the honor to inform your Lordfhip, that the partition of the country, and the elevation of the Rajah to the Mufnud, was this day proclaimed.

We have the honor to be, with the greateft refpect,

My Lord,

Your Lordfhip's moft obedient humble fervants,

(Signed) Arthur Wellesley,
Henry Wellesley,
Will. Kirkpatrick,
By. Close.

Seringapatam,
25th June, 1799.

Enclosure in
N° LII.

(N° 7. A.)——From the RANIES of MYSORE to the COMMISSIONERS; dated 25th June, 1799.

To Lieutenant General George Harris, Bahaudur; The Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, Bahaudur; Mr. Henry Wellesley, Bahauder; Lieutenant Colonel W. Kirkpatrick, Bahauder; and Lieutenant Colonel By. Close, Bahauder; Commissioners for the Affairs of Mysore.

From Letchima Ama, the wife of Kisna Raige Worrier,* and Dewaj Ama, the wife of Chiaum Raige Worrier,† with compliments: on the 22d day of Jeisht, year Shidartee, (24th June, 1799.)

Your having conferred on our child the government of Mysore, Nuggur, and Chittledroog, with their dependencies, and appointed Purneah to be the Dewan, has afforded us the greatest happiness.

Forty years have elapsed since our government ceased. Now you have favored our Boy with the government of this country, and nominated Purneah to be his Dewan, we shall, while the sun and moon may continue, commit no offence to your Government. We shall at all times consider ourselves as under your protection and orders: Your having established us, must for ever be fresh in the memory of our posterity, from one generation to another. Our offspring can never forget an attachment to your Government, on whose support we shall depend.

(Signed) LETCHIMA AMANY,
DEWAJ AMANY.

Seringapatam,
25th June, 1799.

(N° 8.)

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* The second wife of the Rajah who reigned at Hyder's first usurpation.

† The second wife of Chiaum Raige, and maternal aunt of the present Rajah, whose father was married to eight wives, two of whom were sisters.

(N° 8.)—Partition Treaty of Mysore.

Enclosure in N° LII.

Treaty for the strengthening the Alliance and Friendship subsisting between the English East-India Company, Behauder; His Highness the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah, Bahauder; and the Peshwa Row-Pundit Purdhan, Behauder; and for effecting a Settlement of the Dominions of the late Tippoo Sultaun.

Whereas the deceased Tippoo Sultaun, unprovoked by any act of aggression on the part of the Allies, entered into an offensive and defensive Alliance with the French, and admitted a French force into his army, for the purpose of commencing war against the Honorable English Company Behauder, and its Allies, Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, and the Peshwa Row Pundit Purdhan Behauder; and the said Tippoo Sultaun having attempted to evade the just demands of satisfaction and security made by the Honorable English Company Behauder and its Allies, for their defence and protection against the joint designs of the said Sultaun and of the French, the Allied Armies of the Honorable English Company Behauder, and of His Highness Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Behander, proceeded to hostilities, in vindication of their rights, and for the preservation of their respective dominions, from the perils of foreign invasion, and from the ravages of a cruel and relentless enemy.

And whereas it has pleased Almighty God to prosper the just cause of the said Allies, the Honorable English Company Behauder and His Highness Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahauder, with a continued course of victory and success, and finally to crown their arms, by the reduction of the capital of Mysore, the fall of Tippoo Sultaun, the utter extinction of his power, and the unconditional submission of his people; and whereas the said Allies, being disposed to exercise the right of conquest, with the same moderation and forbearance which they have observed from the commencement to the conclusion of the late successful war, have resolved to use the power which it has pleased Almighty God to place in their hands, for the purpose of obtaining reasonable compensation for the expences of the war, and of establishing permanent security, and genuine tranquillity, for themselves and their subjects, as well as for all the Powers contiguous to their respective dominions: wherefore a treaty, for the adjustment of the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, between the English East-India Company Behauder and His Highness the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, is now concluded by Lieutenant General George Harris, Commander in Chief of the Forces of His Britannic Majesty and of the English East-India Company Behauder in the Carnatic and on the Coast of Malabar, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honorable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, on the part and in the name of the Right Honorable Richard Earl of Mornington, K. P., Governor General for all Affairs, Civil and Military, of the British Nation in India; and by the Nabob Meer

Enclofure in N° LII.

Meer Allum Behauder, on the part and in the name of His Highnefs the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Afoph Jah Behauder, according to the under-mentioned articles, which by the bleffing of God fhall be binding on the heirs and fucceffors of the contracting parties, as long as the fun and moon fhall endure, and of which the conditions fhall be reciprocally obferved by the faid contracting parties.

Article 1.

It being reafonable and juft, that the Allies, by this treaty, fhould accomplifh the original objects of the war (*viz.* a due indemnification for the expences incurred in their own defence, and effectual fecurity for their refpective poffeffions againft the future defigns of their enemies,) it is ftipulated and agreed, that the diftricts fpecified in fchedule *A*, hereunto annexed, together with the heads of all the paffes leading from the territory of the late Tippoo Sultaun to any part of the poffeffions of the Englifh Eaft-India Company Behauder, of its Allies or Tributaries, fituated below the Ghauts on either Coaft, and all forts fituated near to and commanding the faid paffes, fhall be fubjected to the authority, and be for ever incorporated with, the dominions of the Englifh Eaft-India Company Behauder, the faid Company Behauder engaging to provide effectually, out of the revenues of the faid diftricts, for the fuitable maintenance of the whole of the families of the late Hyder Ally Khan, and of the late Tippoo Sultaun, and to apply to this purpofe, with the refervation herein after ftated, an annual fum, of not lefs than two lacks of ftar pagodas, making the company's fhare as follows:

Eftimated value of diftrict enumerated in the fchedule A. according to the ftatement of Tippoo Sultaun in 1792.

Canteria Pagodas, - - - - - - - - - -	7,77,170
Deduct provifion for the families of Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultaun two lacks of ftar pagodas, in Canteria Pagodas - -	2,40,000
Remains to the Eaft-India Company. - - - - -	5,37,170

Article 2.

For the fame reafon ftated in the preceding article, the diftricts fpecified in the Schedule B., annexed hereunto, fhall be fubjected to the authority, and for ever united with, the dominions of the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Afoph Jah Behauder, the faid Nabob having engaged to provide liberally, from the revenues of the faid diftricts, for the fupport of Meer Kummer ud Deen Behauder, and of his family and relations, and to grant him, for this purpofe, a perfonal Jaghire in the diftrict of Gurrumcondah, equal to the annual fum of Rupees 2,10,000, or of Canteria Pagodas 70,000, over and above, and exclufive of a Jaghire, which the faid Nabob has alfo agreed to affign to the faid Meer Kummer ud Deen Khan, for the pay and maintenance

nance of a proportionate number of troops, to be employed in the ſervice of his ſaid Highneſs, making the ſhare of his Highneſs as follows:

Eſtimated value of the territory ſpecified in Schedule B, according to the ſtatement of Tippoo Sultaun in 1792, - - - - - -	6,07,332
Deduct perſonal Jaghire to Meer Kummer ud Dien Khan, Rupees 2,10,000, or Canteria Pagodas - - - - - -	70,000
Remains to the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Aſoph Jah Behauder, -	5,37,332

Article 3.

It being further expedient, for the preſervation of peace and tranquillity, and for the general ſecurity on the foundations now eſtabliſhed by the contracting parties, that the fortreſs of Seringapatam ſhould be ſubjected to the ſaid Company Behauder, it is ſtipulated and agreed, that the ſaid fortreſs, and the iſland on which it is ſituated (including the ſmall tract of land or iſland lying to the weſtward of the main iſland, and bounded on the weſt by a Nullah called the Myſore Nullah, which falls into the Cavery near Chungul Ghaut) ſhall become part of the dominions of the ſaid Company, in full right and ſovereignty for ever.

Article 4.

A ſeparate Government ſhall be eſtabliſhed in Myſore; and for this purpoſe it is ſtipulated and agreed, that Maha Rajah Myſore Kiſtna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, a deſcendant of the ancient Rajahs of Myſore, ſhall poſſeſs the territory hereinafter-deſcribed, upon the conditions hereinafter mentioned.

Article 5.

The contracting powers mutually and ſeverally agree, that the diſtricts ſpecified in Schedule C, hereunto annexed, ſhall be ceded to the ſaid Maha Rajah Myſore, upon the conditions herein after-mentioned.

Article 6.

The Engliſh Eaſt-India Company Bahauder, ſhall be at liberty to make ſuch deduction, from time to time, from the ſums allotted by the firſt article of the preſent treaty, for the maintenance of the family of Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultaun, as may be proper, in conſequence of the deceaſe of any member of the ſaid families; and in the event of any hoſtile attempt, on the part of the ſaid family, from any member of it, againſt the authority of the contracting parties, or againſt the peace of their reſpective dominions, or the territory of the Rajah of Myſore, then the ſaid Engliſh Eaſt-India Company Behauder ſhall be at liberty to limit, or ſuſpend entirely, the payment of the whole, or any part of the ſtipend, herein before ſtipulated to be applied to the maintenance and ſupport of the ſaid families.

Article 7.

His Highneſs the Peſhwa, Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder, ſhall be invited to accede to the preſent treaty; and although the ſaid Peſhwa Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder, has neither participated in the expence or danger of the late war, and therefore is not entitled to ſhare any part of the acquiſitions made by the contracting parties (namely, the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company Bahauder and His Highneſs the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Aſoph Jah Bahauder) yet for the maintenance of the relations of friendſhip and alliance between the ſaid Peſhwa Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder, the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company Bahauder, His Highneſs the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Aſoph Jah Bahauder, and Maha Rajah Myſoor Kiſhnarajah Bahauder, it is ſtipulated and agreed, that certain diſtricts, ſpecified in Schedule D, hereunto annexed, ſhall be reſerved for the purpoſe of being eventually ceded to the ſaid Peſhwah Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder in full right and ſovereignty, in the ſame manner as if he had been a contracting party to this treaty: provided, however, that the ſaid Peſhwa Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder ſhall accede to the preſent treaty, in its full extent, within one month from the day on which it ſhall be formally communicated to him by the contracting parties, and provided alſo that he ſhall give ſatisfaction to the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company Bahauder, and to His Highneſs the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Aſoph Jah Bahauder, with regard to certain points now depending between him the ſaid Peſhwa Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder and the ſaid Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Aſoph Jah Bahauder, and alſo with regard to ſuch points as ſhall be repreſented to the ſaid Peſhwa, on the part of the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company Bahauder, by the Governor General or the Engliſh Reſident at the Court of Poonah.

Article 8.

If, contrary to the amicable expectation of the contracting parties, the ſaid Peſhwa Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder ſhall refuſe to accede to this treaty, or to give ſatisfaction upon the points to which the ſeventh article refers, then the right to and ſovereignty of the ſeveral diſtricts, herein-before reſerved for eventual ceſ-ſion to the Peſhwa Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder, ſhall reſt jointly in the ſaid Engliſh Eaſt-India Company Bahauder, and the ſaid Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Aſoph Jah Bahauder, who will either exchange them with the Rajah of Myſore, for other diſtricts of equal value, more contiguous to their reſpective territories, or otherwiſe arrange and ſettle reſpecting them, as they ſhall judge proper.

Article 9.

It being expedient, for the effectual eſtabliſhment of Maha Rajah Myſoor Kiſh-narajah in the Government of Myſore, that His Highneſs ſhould be aſſiſted with a ſuitable ſubſidiary force, it is ſtipulated and agreed, that the whole of the ſaid force ſhall be furniſhed by the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company Bahauder, according to the terms of a ſeparate treaty, to be immediately concluded between the ſaid Engliſh

East-India Company Bahauder and His Highness the Maha Rajah Mysoor Kishna Rajah Oodeaver Bahauder.

Article 10.

This treaty, consisting of ten articles, being settled and concluded, this day, the 22d of June 1799 (corresponding with the 17th of Mohurrum, 1214 anno Higeree) by Lieutenant General Harris, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honorable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, on the part and in the name of the Right Honorable Richard Earl of Mornington, Governor General aforesaid, and by Meer Allum Bahauder, on the part, and in the name of His Highness the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahauder, the said Lieutenant General Harris, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honorable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, have delivered to Meer Allum Bahauder one copy of the same, signed and sealed by themselves; and Meer Allum Bahauder has delivered to Lieutenant General George Harris, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honorable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, another copy of the same, signed and sealed by himself; and Lieutenant General George Harris, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honorable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, and Meer Allum Bahauder, severally and mutually engage, that the said treaty shall be respectively ratified by the Right Honorable the Governor General, under his seal and signature, within eight days from the date hereof, and by His Highness the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahauder, within twenty-five days from the date hereof.

(L.S.) Meer Allum.

Witnessed, by order of the Commissioners,

(Signed) J. Malcolm, *Secretary.*

Separate Articles of the Treaty between the Company and the Nizam.

1. With a view to the prevention of future altercations it is agreed between His Highness the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder and the Honorable English East-India Company Behauder, that to whatever amount the stipends appropriated to the maintenance of the sons, relatives, and dependants of the late Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultaun, or the personal Jaghire of Meer Kummer ud Deen Khan shall hereafter be diminished, in consequence of any of the stipulations of the treaty of Mysore, the contracting parties shall not be accountable to each other on this head.

2. And

2. And it is further agreed between the contracting parties, that in the event provided for in the eighth article of the treaty of Myſore, two-thirds of the ſhare reſerved for Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder ſhall fall to his Highneſs the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Aſoph Jah Bahauder, and the remaining third to the Honorable Engliſh Eaſt-India Company Bahauder.

Schedule A.

1. The Company's Share.

The following diſtricts from Nuggur or Bednore :

	Cant. Pagodas.	Fanams		
Konal (Mangalore) Bekul and Neleſeram	1,33,662	7¼		
Karcul	11,393	2¼		
Barkoo	48,389	8½		
Khooſaulpore	26,361	7½		
Bulkull	9,177	0¼		
Garſopa	9,192	0½		
Hurrawus (Orrow)	17,842	9½		
Meizawn	8,953	4¾		
Alcolah Punchmahl and Shedaſheoghur (or Soonda Payen Ghawl)	28,332	2		
Bilghuy	18,929	4¼		
			3,11,874	6¾

Coimbatore, *viz.*

Coimbatore	80,000	0		
Danagurecottah	35,000	0		
Cheoor	27,000	0		
Chingerry	27,000	0		
Darapon Chuckergary	64,000	0		
Saltencungabun	30,000	0		
Undon	8,000	0		
Peſoondora	14,000	0		
Vizunnugal				
Avaraconny	20,000	0		
Erroade	20,000	0		
Caroor	41,000	0		
Oodgully	15,000	0		
Caveryporam	4,000	0		
			3,85,000	0
Carr. forw.			6,96,874	6¾

Wynaad (from Ahmedunggur Chucklon) from Talooks belonging to Seringapatam.

	Bro. forw.	6,96,874 6¾
Punganon - - - - - -	15,000 0	
Suttikul, Alumbaddy, Koodahully - - - - -	15,200 0	
Ouffore - - - - - -	18,096 0	
Decani Cottah, and Ruttungherry - - - - -	14,000 0	
Vencatigcua Cottah - - - -	6,000 0	
Ankurghury and Salarghury - - - -	4,000 0	
Banglore - - - - - -	3,000 0	
Talamulla and Talwaddy, half Talooks of Hurdaluelly - - - -	5,000 0	
		80,296 0
		7,77,170 6¾
Deduct provifions for the maintenance of the families of Hyder Alli Khan and of Tippoo Sultaun, Star Pagodas 2,00,000 or Canterai Pagodas - - - - - - - - -		2,40,000 0
Remains to the Company - - - - - -		5,37,170 6¾

SCHEDULE B.

2. The Nizam's Share.

Gooty.

Fuze Huzzoor Kubal - - - -	15,568	0
Kona Koomlah - - - - -	7,500	0
Pauni - - - - - - -	11,000	0
Weigin Kurroor - - - - -	8,998	0
Yunctly Muriajehcroor - - - -	5,902	0
Beem Raffah - - - - -	4,800	0
Mutton - - - - - -	2,700	0
Pravallie Mumnimoory - - - -	9,426	3
Chunumpilly - - - - -	8,951	8
Carr. forw.	74,846	1

	Bro. forw.	74,846	1	
Mulkairva Kotoo	- - - -	22,251	8¼	
Kurtooni	- - - - - -	8,800	0	
Yarky	- - - - - -	22,673	1	
Pennacornda	- - - - -	60,000	0	
Munuſgera	- - - - -	8,000	0	
Thuntytenaatpoor	- - - -	16,000	0	
Kungoor, remainder of	- - -	11,629	0	
Kunchindgoondy, d° of	- - -	10,000	0	
Of Gurrumcondah				
All the diſtricts not added in 1792	- -	1,85,810	0	
Buttonghurry, from Seringapatam	-	10,000	0	
Rydroog (6 Talooks)	- - -	1,02,856	0	
Kunnool Peſhcuſh	- - - -	66,666	0	
From Chittledroog,				
Jenymullah (1 Talook)	- - -	7,800	0	6,07,332 1¾
Deduct for a perſonal Jaghire to Cumeer ud Deen Khan and relations	- - - - -			70,000 0
Remains to the Nizam	- - - - -			5,37,332 1¾

SCHEDULE C.

Diſtrict ceded to Maha Rajah Myſoor Kiſtna Rajah Oodiaver Bahaudur.

Talooks belonging to Seringapatam.

Puttum Alkrawn	- - -	11,000	0	0
Myſore Attachraun or Rechmut				
Nuzzur	- - - -	11,500	0	0
Nuzzur Bar	- - - -	14,000	0	0
Hardunnkally	- - -	15,000	0	0
Peuapatam	- - - -	6,200	0	0
Muddoor	- - - -	13,200	0	0
Hetghur Deivan Cottah	- -	8,000	0	0
Betudapoor	- - - -	7,000	0	0
Tyour	- - - -	8,000	0	0
Yelandoor	- - - -	10,000	0	0
Mallivelly Gullinabad	- -	9,000	0	0
Tulkar Soſitah	- - -	8,100	0	0
Carr. forw.		1,21,000	0	0

Bro. forw.	1,21,000	0	0			
Nurzipore - - - -	10,200	0	0			
Yeſtorah - - - -	7,200	0	0			
Bailoor - - - -	15,700	0	0			
Aſtrulgon - - - -	4,300	0	0			
Cherinapatam - - -	12,100	0	0			
Bullum Munzerabad - - -	10,000	0	0			
Huſſin - - - -	7,900	0	0			
Henaivelly - - - -	9,400	0	0			
Nagmungul - - - -	4,700	0	0			
Bellore - - - -	3,100	0	0			
Mahorage Droog - - -	10,000	0	0			
Gram - - - -	3,500	0	0			
Ramgherry - - - -	7,400	0	0			
Turkarumb - - - -	7,400	0	0			
Almured Nuggur Chichoor -	10,000	0	0			
Thurp - - - -	12,000	0	0			
Toory Khaira - - -	9,000	0	0			
Coonydghul - - - -	5,008	9	0			
Hootroordroog - - -	4,008	0	0			
Kerkany - - - -	4,065	0	0			
Cinnayputtum - - -	9,138	0	0			
Noogaily - - - -	3,000	0	0			
Mautatah and Hiſmajepoor -	6,100	0	0			
Sucknyputtuna - - -	6,200	0	0			
Banorawar, Gurradungilly, Harrunhilly - - -	10,000	0	0			
Boodikall - - - -	7,000	0	0			
Nighull - - - -	6,000	0	0			
Poſgur - - - -	10,000	0	0			
Hagulwary - - - -	12,000	0	0			
Goomnaupollam - - -	12,000	0	0			
Bangalore - - - -	55,000	0	0			
Maugry - - - -	8,400	0	0			
Mudgherry - - - -	36,000	0	0			
Coorghurry - - - -	4,000	0	0	4,60,811	9	0
Cankanelly - - - -	8,900	0	0			
Nulwuggle and Dùrbtila - -	16,000	0	0			
Arricut - - - -	10,300	0	0			
Byroodroog - - - -	4,000	0	0			
Carr. forw.	39,200	0	0	4,60,811	9	0

Bro. forw.	39,200	0	0	4,60,811	9	0
Hyboor - - - -	7,000	0	0			
Dewankelly - - - -	20,045	0	0			
Octradroog - - - -	5,000	0	0			
Chinroydroog - - - -	8,000	0	0			
Toomkoor and Devarage - -	18,000	0	0			
Nidgegul and Maclydroog -	16,000	0	0			
Kundakeeva and Chellnaighelly -	16,000	0	0			
Chuta Balapoor - - -	80,000	0	0			
Colah - - - -	80,000	0	0			
Jungum Cottah - - -	13,000	0	0			
Chuckmogalam - - -	8,134	4	0			
Kudoor - - - -	7,129	7¼	0			
				3,17,509	1¼	0
Sera, remainder of						
Sera and Amerapoor - - -	55,000	0	0			
Hoosuttah - - - - -	50,754	0	0			
Burra Balarpoor - - - -	44,000	0	0			
				1,49,754	0	0
Nuggur above Ghaut.						
Kusbah - - - - -	29,145	4¾	2			
Coolydroog - - - -	28,818	0¾	2			
Krompsee - - - -	8,094	2½	0			
Kope - - - - -	22,864	5¼	2			
Wasittrara - - - -	6,818	9	0			
Ekaing and Sagur - - -	39,411	0½	2			
Gooty (Hoobly) - -	11,006	8	¾			
Surbtowanundy - - -	10,458	0¼	2			
Joniannity - - - - -	17,424	0	0			
Shikarpor - - - - -	11,774	0	0¾			
Aunumtapoor - - - -	10,191	0	9½			
Lakoosley Dannass - - -	11,629	6¾	1			
Oodgunny - - - - -	13,614	1¾	0			
Simoga - - - - -	16,883	5	0			
Hooly Honore - - - -	6,583	5¾	1			
Biddary - - - - -	10,835	5	2			
Chingay, Beswapattam - -	22,091	1¾	3			
Tany Reviah - - - -	14,076	4¼	2			
Azeimpoor - - - -	10,696	2¾	3			
				3,02,417	6	6
Car. forw.				12,30,482	6¼	6

			Bro. forw.	12,30,482	6¾	6
Chittledroog, remainder of 12 Talooks.						
Husbah - - - - -	20,874	7¾	1			
Beemsumunder - - - -	12,148	4	2			
Dideary - - - - -	12,984	9½	0			
Husdroog - - - - -	11,936	2¾	3			
Multoor - - - - -	10,392	3½	2			
Murkah Moroo - - - -	12,662	9¼	3			
Tullick - - - - -	11,854	0¾	0			
Burnm Surger - - - -	10,163	6¼	0			
Kunkopa - - - - -	12,542	0½	2	1,15,559	4¼	13
				13,46,055	1	7
Bitchoor - - - - -	10,683	1¼	2			
Hinoor - - - - -	10,010	0	2			
Goody Cottah - - - -	11,330	5	½	33,023	6	10
				13,79,076	8	1
Deduct two Purgunnahs of Hurdenkilly, *viz.* Talmah and Talwaddy, included in the Company's share - - - - - - - -				5,000	0	0
				13,74,076	8	1

SCHEDULE D.

The Peishwa's Share.

Harpoonelly - - - - - - -				1,10,030	8¾	0
Soonda (above the Ghauts) - - - -				59,377	0	0
Annagoondy - - - - - - -				60,101	0	0
From Chittledroog two Talooks, *viz.*						
Holul Kaira - - - - -	11,425	4½	0			
Mycomde - - - - -	12,226	9¼	0	23,652	3	0
From Bednore one Talook, *viz.*						
Hunghur - - - - - - -				10,796	0	0
			Total Canteria Pagodas	2,63,957	3¾	0

Enclosure in Nº LII.

(No. 9.)—Memorial, explanatory of the Partition Treaty of Mysore.

1. The principle of partition between the Nizam and the Company, aſſumed in the firſt and ſecond articles, is that each party ſhould retain in direct ſovereignty, an equal ſhare of unincumbered territorial revenue, deduction being made from both ſides, of the amount of the penſions for Jaghires, of which each party has agreed to bear the charge.

2. The allowances made by Tippoo Sultaun to his family, and that of Hyder, including the whole expences of the maintenanee of every branch of the families, did not exceed 1,12,116 Canteria Pagodas.

3. It was however thought adviſable, to allot a larger ſum for this purpoſe, as well with a view tomeet the firſt expences of ſettling the families in the Carnatic, as the increaſed charge of maintaining the younger ſons of the late Sultaun (nine in number) as they ſhall advance in years. The youngeſt of the four Princes now at Vellore is about fifteen years of age. It is not intended to make the nine younger ſons now at Seringapatam, the eldeſt of whom is about eleven years of age, ſo large an allowance as that enjoyed by each of the four elder now at Vellore. The four elder ſons have been accuſtomed to a degree of ſtate, of which it would be indelicate to deprive them: the ſame reaſons do not apply to the younger ſons, who have ſcarcely ever been ſuffered to paſs beyond the limits of the Zenana.

4. The eſtimate of the revenues of Tippoo Sultaun, on which the partition has been founded, is the ſame as that admitted by the Allies at Seringapatam in 1792, deducting the ſum of nine lacs of pagodas, which had been added by the Allies to the eſtimate given in by the Vakeels of Tippoo Sultaun on that occaſion. There is every reaſon to ſuppoſe, that this eſtimate is much below the real produce of the revenues of the country, eſpecially in its valuation of the Company's ſhare. Tippoo Sultaun had made a fictitious increaſe of his revenues, by an arbitrary addition to the nominal value of his coin, and by other capricious and extravagant operations, the nature of which is explained in the Papers annexed to this diſpatch: by this contrivance he had raiſed the apparent amount of his revenues to the ſum of Canteria; Pagodas 83,67,549: This ſum certainly much exceeded their real amount. In Nº —a compariſon is inſtituted between the extravagant ſtatements lately found at Seringapatam, and the depreciation of Tippoo's remaining revenue impoſed upon the Allies in 1792. By this compariſon it appears, that at the loweſt valuation, the Company's ſhare of the preſent partition may be expected, within a ſhort period of time, to produce not leſs than 14,78,698 Star Pagodas *, provided the revenues be ably and honeſtly adminiſtered.

Vide Nº 11.

5. A map,

* *N. B.* This is the groſs amount; about twelve lacs net revenue.

Enclosure in N° LII.

5. A map, constructed by Capt. Marriott, will be found in N°—. It is recommended to the attention of your Honorable Court, as exhibiting a curious and interesting view of the new and capricious division of territory introduced by Tippoo Sultaun, by which he had changed many of the names, and all the divisions of every part of his kingdom, loading his establishments with innumerable Mahomedan Officers of revenue, and entirely subverting the wise and economical system established by Hyder Ally. In N°— will also be found a note, relating to the produce and commercial powers of Mysore. Having already stated, in paragraphs 13, 14 and 15, of this dispatch, the principles which have regulated the selection of the particular districts allotted to each of the contracting parties, it is unnecessary to add any thing on that subject to this memorial.

6. The third article does not appear to require any explanation. The small tract of land retained in addition to the Island of Seringapatam, is necessary to the effectual strength of the place, and to its constant supply with water. By the next dispatch it is hoped, that an accurate report of the value of the acquisitions made under this article may be forwarded to your Honorable Court.

7. Articles 4 & 5. These articles are so expressed, as to exclude any claim of right to the throne on the part of the Rajah, and also to prevent many of the Poligars descended from the ancient possessors of various parts of the territories of Tippoo Sultaun, from preferring obsolete pretensions, founded on alleged rights of inheritence.

8. Article 6,—Requires no explanation. The first separate article refers to this, and will hereafter be explained.

9. Article 7,—Refers to an intended treaty with the Mahratta Empire, the negotiation of which is now depending at Poonah, with every prospect of a favourable issue.

10. The 8th article requires no particular comment: it is connected with the second separate article, which will be hereafter explained.

11. The 9th article is founded upon the equitable right of the Company, arising from a superior share in the expences and dangers of the war, to the principal benefit of any collateral arrangements to be made with the new Government of Mysore. It is evident, that His Highness the Nizam, the existence of whose throne has confessedly been saved, and is now protected by the British Power, will derive a considerable additional security from the establishment of the British influence in Mysore. On the other hand, the pensions to be made to the Mahrattas will be employed to purchase certain immunities of the most valuable kind for His Highness; or if the Mahratta Power should decline such an accommodation, the second separate

Enclosure in N? LII. article (as hereafter explained) will place His Highness's interests, under the operations of this treaty, on a level with those of the Company.

SEPARATE ARTICLES.

Article 1.

This article was inserted with a view to exclude the Nizam from any interference in the affairs of the families of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun: its operation is reciprocal, as it renounces the Company's right of interference between Nizam Ally and Kummer ud Dien.

Article 2.

If the Peshwa should accede to the terms to be proposed to him under the seventh article of the Treaty, it has already been remarked, that the Nizam will derive considerable benefit from that arrangement. The precise nature of the benefit which his Highness may expect, is now a matter of negotiation at Poonah. If Nizam Ally should be disappointed in his expectation at Poonah, he will be amply indemnified, by receiving two-thirds of the territory now reserved for eventual cession to the Peshwa, while the Company shall receive only one-third.

Enclosure in N? LII.

(N? 10.)—CAPTAIN MACLEOD to the MYSORE COMMISSIONERS; dated 8th July, 1799.

To the Commissioners for the Affairs of Mysore.

Gentlemen,

In compliance with the desire of the Right Honorable the Governor General, conveyed in his letter to you dated the 21st June, extract of which was forwarded to me by your directions, I have the honor to transmit to you a statement of the revenues of the territories lately acquired for the Honorable Company, in which you will please to observe the grounds, on which I am led to believe that those acquisitions are capable to yield a gross revenue, equal to the sums in Column 4. Vide N? 11.

The late Tippoo Sultaun raised his Jummabundy, in the year 1796, by augmenting his land-rent three Cantaria Fanams on each Pagoda (ten Fanams) supposing the country to be capable of bearing this augmentation. He also charged his Jummabundy with half a Fanam, as a tax on Shroffs, and a quarter of a Fanam, as a duty on Tobacco. The two last articles were absurdly added to the land-rent, as well as the first, the whole amounting to $3\frac{3}{4}$ Fanams on every ten Fanams; so that by this increase, every ten by the preceding Jummabundy became $13\frac{3}{4}$ for the new Jummabundy, or 40 was raised to 55.

There

There were, however, ſome inconſiderable articles of the revenue excluded from contributing towards this augmentation; ſuch as the rents of land farmed for portions of the produce, and alſo the road-duties: but as I could not procure an exact account of the amount of items left out in forming the increaſe, I have ſuppoſed, for the convenience of calculation, that the increaſe of 1796 extended to the whole groſs revenue, and by following this mode, I have eſtimated the increaſe in Column 2 of the ſtatement greater than it really was; conſequently Column 3 or 4 is eſtimated lower than it otherwiſe ſhould be, if the detail of the whole increaſe had been accurately aſcertained. Encloſure in Nº LII.

The ſums in Canteria Pagodas in the third Column, or in Star Pagodas in the fourth, may, in my opinion, be conſidered as nearly the fair Jummabundy which may hereafter be expected; though I cannot take upon myſelf to aſſert, that the ſeveral diſtricts ought to yield revenue equal to this valuation of them.

If ſome of the diſtricts ſhould be over-rated in this eſtimate, it is probable that others are under-valued. I think it is not unreaſonable to expect, that in the aggregate, the whole may, in the courſe of three or four years, produce a revenue equal to the amount of Column 4; and if from this ſum one-fifth be deducted, for the ſeveral heads of Inaums to Pagodas, &c. and for defraying all charges of collection, there would remain to the Company a clear revenue of near twelve lacs of Star Pagodas annually.

Should this eſtimate of the new acquiſitions be hereafter found, through better information, to be materially erroneous, I hope it will be remembered, that I followed the trueſt ſcale which can at preſent be procured. Much will always depend on the ſkill and talents of perſons employed in the management of revenue.

I have an account of the amount of the rent of each Aumildarrie compoſing the Jumma in the firſt Column; and I have materials and information ſufficient to prove, that the ſchedule of the Myſore revenue, given to the Confederates in 1792, was a falſe ſtatement of the Jummabundy.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Seringapatam, *(Signed)* William Macleod.
8th July, 1799.

(No. 12.) From Captain MACLEOD, to General HARRIS; dated Seringapatam, 22d. May, 1799; enclosing ABSTRACT of TIPPOO SULTAUN'S JUMMABUNDY. Enclosure in Nº LII.

Sir,

I have the pleasure to lay before you an abstract of the Jummabundy, and a List of the several Forts of the late Tippoo Sultaun. As he had given new names to all Forts, and the residence of his Asiphs, the proper, or former name, is affixed to each Division and Fort, for the convenience of geographical information.

The Sultaun's mistaken system of Revenue Collection, operated in a great degree towards reducing his receipts, by his having increased the number of Aumildarries to ten times as many as had usually been the proportion under all former Governments of the Mysore Dominions.

The Sultaun raised his Jummabundy, in the year 1795, by adding about nineteen Lacks of Canteria Pagodas to his former Jumma: But this increase was only ideal; as I am informed by men, of whose veracity I have a high opinion, that since the year 1792, his receipts were annually from twenty-five to thirty-five Lacks of Canteria Pogodas. His actual annual Disbursements are estimated at forty Lacks of Canteria Pagodas, since the Treaty of 1792; so that it appears, a considerable portion of his expences must have been taken from the treasure collected by his Father.

All the Asiphs and Aumildars under his Government were Moormen, who were seldom chosen for any other reason than their being Mahomedans; and although the whole of them had an oath of fidelity administered to them, the embezzlement of Public Revenue, by the several classes of Servants, is supposed to have amounted annually to fifteen or twenty Lacs of Canteria Pagodas. The Jagheers for the support of Troops, which amount to about five Lacks of Canteria Pagodas, do not appear in the statement: The valuation of them is included in the Revenue.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed.) WILLIAM MACLEOD,

Acting Superintendant of Revenue.

Enclosure in
N° LII.

ır 1797-8

Remarks.

Jagheers.	Cant Pagodas.	No. of Horse to be kept up for the Sirkar from the Jagheers.
Futteh Hyder - - -	12,000	100
Abdul Khalick - - -	12,000	100
Tultan Meahdeen - -	4,300	
Mause ud Dien - - -	4,300	
	32,600	200
Meer Mohun ud Dien -	12,000	
Cummer ud Dien - -	4,000	
Cootoob ud Dien - -	2,700	
Rubbar Jung - - -	2,550	
The Pollegar of Rulleum	5,000	
Meer Mamood - - -	900	
		59,750
The Inaums to Pagodas Mosques & Bramins, &c. are estimated at - - - - -		2,50,000
The Jummabundy of the Sultaun's dominions was raised in the year 1795 by adding $3\frac{3}{4}$ Canteria fanams to ea. pagoda or 10 fanams, amount to - - - -		3,09,750
		19,67,877
Which sum deducted from the gross Jummabundy would leave the actual revenue expected to be collected, Canteria pagodas - - - -	60,89,992	22,77,627
or in Star Pagodas	48,71,994	including the Jagheers allotted to Civil and Military Officers for their services in lieu of pay

here are two *Asifs the* second *is a Deputy.*

(N° 11.)——Statement of Revenue, &c. &c. enclofed in Captain Macleod's Letter to the Mysore Commissioners; dated 8th July, 1799.

Statement fhewing that Column 3 or 4 contains an Eftimate of the Refources of the Diftricts lately acquired for the Honorable Company.

Situation.	Diftricts, alluding to former Names, and to the Arrangement of them in the Schedule of 1792.	1 Tippoo's Jummabundy of the Year 1796, including his ideal Increafe of 3½ Fanams on each Pag	2 The Increafe of 3½ on every 13½ Fanam included in the firft Column.	3 Remaining Jummabundy, after deducting the Increafe of 1796.	No. of Aumildaries by Tippoo's laft Arrangement	4 Equivalent of Col. 3 in Star Pagodas, at 6 Cant. Pagodas to 5 Star Pagodas.	5 Equivalent in Star Pagodas, by the Schedule of 1792, at 6 Cant. Pagodas to 5 Star Pagodas.	
		C P. F. A.	C.P. F. A.	C.P. F. A.		Star Pag.	Star Pag.	
Above the Ghauts. South of the Cavery.	Salligal, Coligal, &c.	65,189 0 0	17,778 7 12	47,410 2 4	11	39,508 8	12,666 11	
	Tulmullah	14,899 0 0	4,063 3 10	10,835 6 6	2	9,029 11	41,666 10½	The proportion included in Hureenhully by the fchedule of 1792.
	Chukloor, Weinaad, or Beinar	10,000 0 0	2,727 2 12	7,272 7 4	none	6,060 9½	4,166 10½	This diftrict has been deferted fince the year 1792. Half this diftrict remains in Rajah's fhare.
North of the Cavery.	Runganoor	62,335 0 0	17,000 4 8	45,334 5 8	6	37,778 12½	12,500 0	This diftrict has been totally ruined by difturbances.
	Vanketygherrycotta	18,243 0 0	4,975 3 10	13,267 6 6	2	11,056 6	5,000 0	
	Bangloor	13,625 0 0	3,715 8 0	9,909 2 0	2	8,257 11	2,500 0	
	Soolageery	14,907 0 0	4,065 5 8	10,841 4 8	2	9,034 9	3,333 5¼	This diftrict has not recovered from the effects of being in the hands of the Mahrattas in 1791 & 1792.
	Denkenicottah	39,929 0 0	10,889 7 4	29,039 2 12	6	24,199 6½	11,666 10¼	
	Offore	27,131 0 0	7,399 3 10	19,731 6 6	4	16,443 ½	15,080 0	
	Total	2,66,258 0 0	72,615 6 10	1,93,642 3 6	35	1,61,368 10	71,080 0	
Below the Ghauts.	Coimbatoor	2,37,708 3 14	64,829 8 14	1,72,878 5 0	28	1,44,065 6¼	66,666 10¼	
	Daniancottah	83,016 7 7	22,640 9 7	60,375 8 0	12	50,313 2¼	29,166 10½	
	Cheoor	1,28,562 3 11	35,062 4 9	93,499 9 2	18	77,916 9½	22,500 0	
	Chingerie	78,954 3 12	21,533 0 0	57,421 3 12	10	47,851 2½	22,500 0	
	Daraffoor, and Chuckergeery	1,73,835 0 0	47,409 5 8	1,26,425 4 8	23	1,05,354 8½	53,333 5¼	
	Sattimungle	91,523 5 3	24,409 9 11	66,562 5 8	14	55,468 12½	25,000 0	
	Andoor	34,973 0 0	9,538 1 0	25,434 9 0	5	21,195 12	6,666 10¼	
	Perindorah	39,907 0 0	10,883 7 4	29,023 2 12	6	24,186 1	11,666 10¼	
	Herroad	55,988 0 0	15,269 4 8	40,718 5 8	7	33,932 2	16,666 10¼	
	Viziemungle	39,795 0 0	10,858 1 14	28,941 8 2	6	24,118 2½	16,666 10¼	
	Cangam	54,440 0 0	13,756 3 10	36,683 6 6	8	30,569 11	16,666 10¼	
	Carroor	83,455 0 0	22,760 4 8	60,694 5 8	12	50,578 12½	37,500 0	
	Uttungoolly	32,076 0 0	8,748 0 0	23,328 0 0	4	19,440 0	12,500 0	
	Caveriffoor	10,068 0 0	2,745 8 3	7,322 1 13	2	6,101 13	2,166 10½	
	Total	11,40,302 3 15	3,10,991 9 0	8,29,310 4 15	155	6,91,092 1	3,39,666 10¼	
Canara. Mangalore.	Bilgee	43,110 0 0	11,484 5 8	30,625 4 8	6	33,177 9	15,773 11	
	Corial (Mangalore)	3,40,041 0 0	92,738 4 8	2,47,302 5 8	42	2,67,911 1½	1,11,368 15¾	
	Caricul	31,280 0 0	8,514 5 8	22,705 4 8	2	24,597 9	9,494 5¼	
	Barkoor	1,36,747 6 0	37,294 8 0	99,452 8 0	11	1,07,740 8½	40,324 14	
	Khooshalpoor	83,790 0 0	22,851 8 4	60,938 1 12	11	66,016 6	21,968 4	The Revenue of thofe diftricts fhewn in the firft three columns is expreffed in Bahaderee Pagodas, and the equivalent in Canteria Pagodas is noted below the firft Total.
	Butail	25,178 0 0	6,866 7 4	18,311 2 12	4	19,837 3½	7,646 11¼	
	Gerfaffah	26,753 0 0	7,296 2 12	19,456 7 4	4	21,078 2	7,660 1	
	Honawor (Onore)	41,156 0 0	11,224 3 10	29,931 6 6	6	32,425 15	14,569 2	
	Mirjan	22,988 0 0	6,269 4 8	16,718 5 8	4	18,111 12	7,461 3½	
	Bah. Pag.	7,49,983 6 0	2,04,540 9 4	5,45,442 6 2	92	5,90,896 2½	2,36,267 1¼	
	Canteria Pag.	9,74,978 6 13	2,65,903 2 14	7,09,075 3 15	—	—	—	
	Ancola, and Siddaikeerghur	58,313 0 0	15,903 5 8	42,409 4 8	8	35,341 3	23,610 3	
	* Total	10,33,291 6 13	2,81,806 8 6	7,51,484 8 7	100	6,27,237 5½	2,59,877 4¾	
	Grand Total	24,39,852 0 12	6,65,414 1 0	17,74,437 6 12	290	14,78,698 ½	6,70,623 15½	

Tippoo's Jummabundy had not fuffered any other change fince the year 1786, excepting the increafe fhewn in Column 2, confequently the fchedule he gave the Allies in 1792, muft have been lefs than his Jummabundy, in nearly the fame proportion that the fums in Column 5 are lefs than thofe of Column 4.

Seringapatam,
8th July, 1799.

(*Signed*) William Macleod.

N. B. From the total there fhould probably be deducted two-thirds of Punganoor, for an equivalent taken from the Rajah's fhare for the Nizam.

Enclofure in Nº LII.

(Nº 13.)—ABSTRACT of TIPPOO SULTAUN'S JUMMABUNDY.

ABSTRACT of Tippoo Sultaun's Jummabundy, in the Year Fufsly 1217, or the Year 1797-8.

Provinces or Chief Diftricts.	Names given by Tippoo Sultaun to each Divifion or Fort.	The proper or ancient Name of the Fort or Diftrict.	Nº. of Aumildarries in each Diftrict by the Sultaun's laft Arrangement.	The Revenue, including Jagheers and other Inaums, by the lateft Affeffments, in Canterai Pagodas. CP.	F.	C.	Names of the Afifs.
	Efar, or fouth fide of the Cavery	Myfore Aftgram	39	2,31,230	0	0	Sheer Khan.
	Enaum, or north fide	Pattan Aftgram	46	3,26,118	0	0	Sheik Malik.
	Nuzur Bar - -	Myfore - -	30	2,14,616	0	0	Mahomed Sied & Syed Yakoab.
Myfore - -	Khaumabad - -	Haffen - -	25	1,99,064	4	0	Mahomed Ghoffar & Syed Alla Zedien.
	Afbarabad - - -	Mahairaidrog -	25	1,83,895	0	0	Meer Haffein & Kundarelly.
	Jafforabad - - -	Cubbaldroog -	32	2,20,259	0	0	Syed Meeran & Abdul Caden.
	Yeeffsorobad - -	Hoolcoordroog	24	1,48,780	0	0	Raige Rally & Mahomed Syed (Syed Sahab
	Tullok Shuko -	Makeredroog -	35	2,74,764	0	0	Mahomed Ally Mackeree & Syed Mahodeen
Gurrungury -	Mouhdoonabad -	Gurrungury -	29	2,18,474	4	0	Syed Aleredun & Mahomed Fur Kurdeen.
Dooraidroog -	Balla Shuko - -	Deoraedroog -	23	1,90,377	0	0	Syed Ifmael & Mahomed Nutter.
	Gurdoom Shuko -	Nundydroog -	29	2,69,082	0	0	Abdul Cadir & Shaik Fraick.
Ballapore - -	Azamut Shuko -	Goorebunda -	31	2,38,203	0	0	Shaick Boodum.
	Hoofabad - - -	Duvantrully -	25	1,75,222	0	0	Sheek Mahomed.
Gurrumcondah	Zuffarabad - -	Gurrumcondah	25	2,03,006	0	0	Syed Peer.
Chumbarghur	Rezabad - - -	Chumbarghur	29	2,51,184	0	0	Meer Mumem & Syed Imaan.
Harponelly -	Azeemabad - -	Beerundroog -	33	2,61,554	0	0	Haffan Ally & Mahomed Haffain
	Mahmoodabad -	Mureal Moogoo	32	2,36,533	0	0	Mouhdeen Khan Lavance & Sheek Mortiza.
Chittledroog -	Turrock Yeat Huffar	Chittledroog -	27	1,96,147	0	0	Imaun Beg.
	Mumtazghur - -	Concoofe - -	27	1,88,720	0	0	Mahomed Hafshum & Golam Moudein.
Gooty - - -	Feez Heffar - -	Gooty - - -	37	2,84,150	4	0	Muftaanfha.
Raidroog - -	Nuffuruhabad - -	Coondufpy -	33	2,25,106	0	0	Syed Moudien & Sheek Mahdoom.
	Nugger - - - -	Bednore - -	33	3,41,636	1	0	Mahomed Aly Beg & Sheek Mahomed.
	Inheaz Ghur - -	Caulydroog - -	23	2,20,673	6	0	Syed Huffain & Abdul Reza.
	Mookurabar - -	Chindergooty -	31	2,70,992	7	0	Mahomed Ghaus & Mahomed Suddurodeen.
Bednore - -	Jummalabad - -	Mangalore - -	24	2,60,721	5	0	Meer Mahomed Aly & Abdul Rufoal.
	Rumutabad - -	Bekul - - -	21	2,04,178	0	0	Sheik Scheabudeen & Gholam Aly.
	Wafeedabad - -	Bufcoarageghur	23	2,09,378	0	0	Mahomed Huffain & Mahomed Muran.
	Dorea Behadurgar	DeriaBahadurgur	23	2,16,073	7	13	Abdul Kurrum & Mahomed Davud.
Sonda - - -	Mazeedabad - -	Sedafheeghur -	31	2,62,876	9	0	Sheek Mukdoom.
Coimbatore -	Huffariabad - -	Damancottah -	31	2,36,798	4	0	Syed Mukdoom & Sheek Aly.
Sallemungle -	Salamabad - - -	Sattimungle -	31	2,16,993	9	15	Meer Haffain Aly.
Andioor - -	Ahmudabad - -	Andioor - -	31	2,21,594	0	0	Abdul Cadir & Abdul Rhairman.
Canjam - -	Hurremabad - -	Canjam - -	31	2,12,720	0	0	Fucker-u-dien & Shaik Ahmed.
Daraporam -	Azeezehad - -	Chuchegury -	31	2,52,196	0	0	Muckdeen Aly & Abdul Kufoul.
Paoughur - -	Hatezabad - -	Paonghur - -	25	1,68,457	0	0	Syed Shully & Syed Davad.
Murgefhe - -	Rymanabad - -	Murgleffie - -	25	1,87,097	0	0	Mahomed Aly Gulluck & Mahomed Haffain.
Ruttengury -	Muftafabad - -	Ruttengury -	25	1,48,677	0	0	Huffain Reza & Mahomed Imaun.
		Total	1075	83,67,549	1	12	Canterai Pagodas.

Remarks.

JAGHEERS.	Cant Pagodas.	No. of Horfe to be kept up for the Sirkar from the Jagheers.
Futteh Hyder - - -	12,000	100
Abdul Khalick - - -	12,000	100
Tultan Meahdeen - -	4,300	
Maufe ud Dien - - -	4,300	
	32,600	200
Meer Mohun ud Dien -	12,000	
Cummer ud Dien - -	4,000	
Cootoob ud Dien - -	2,700	
Rubbar Jung - - -	2,550	
The Pollegar of Rulleum	5,000	
Meer Mamood - - -	900	
		59,750
The Inaums to Pagodas Mofques & Bramins, &c. are eftimated at - - - - -		2,50,000
The Jummabundy of the Sultaun's dominions was raifed in the year 1795 by adding 3¼ Canteria fanams to ea. pagoda or 10 fanams, amount to - - - -		3,09,750
		19,67,877
Which fum deducted from the grofs Jummabundy would leave the actual revenue expected to be collected, Canteria pagodas - - - -	60,89,992	22,77,627
or in Star Pagodas	48,71,994	including the Jagheers allotted to Civil and Military Officers for their fervices in lieu of pay

☞ *N. B. In thofe diftricts where there are two Afifs the fecond is a Deputy.*

(Signed) WM. MACLEOD, *Actg. Supt. of Revenue.*

(No. 14.)—Captain Macleod's Memoranda of the Commerce of the Myſore Country.

Encloſure in Nº LII.

Exports.

Articles	
Beetle Arrack (or Siſſauris)	Thoſe articles generally allude to the exports from Ballaghaut to the Coaſt of Coromandel: The firſt four articles are the moſt conſiderable.
Black Pepper	
Cardamums	
Sandal Wood	
Wax	
Ivory	
Rubies	
Thick Diamonds	
Cotton	
Coarſe painted Cloths of Pombrie, &c.	
Raw Cotton	

Imports, chiefly from the Eaſtward.

Articles	
Salt	The principal articles are Salt, Cloth, Raw-Silk, and Tobacco.
Coarſe and fine Cloths of different ſorts	
Silk of different ſorts	
Velvets	
Damaſks	
Copper	
Lead	
Tuttenaigue	
Maſulipatam Chintz	
Burhunpoor ditto	
Flat Diamonds	
Pearls	
Broad Cloths	
Dried Fruits	
Coral	
Raw-Silk	
Spices	
Drugs	
Tobacco	

It would greatly encourage trade, if the road duties on all articles were aboliſhed throughout the Myſore territories; but as this meaſure would occaſion an immediate diminution of revenue, amounting perhaps to two lacs of pagodas, it cannot be

Enclosure in N° LII.

carried into execution, at least until the land-rent may rise, in consequence of a few years peace, and good management.

It would, however, be of importance to the Company's possessions and manufactures, if all duties on raw-cotton and thread were discontinued throughout the Rajah's country, as it is in the Company's territories.

(*Signed*) William Macleod.

Seringapatam,
12th July 1799.

Enclosure in N°. LII.

(No. 15.)—From the Mysore Commissioners to the Governor General; dated 30th June, 1799.

To the Earl of Mornington, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

1. We have the honor to inform your Lordship, that Purnea having reported to us, on the 25th instant, that the Brahmins had fixed on the 30th of June, as the most auspicious day for placing Kistna Rajah Oodiaver on the Musnud of Mysore, we resolved that the ceremony should accordingly be perfotmed on that day.

2. We at the same time communicated to Lieutenant General Harris our wish, that he would, if possible, assist in person on this occasion.

3. His Excellency, in consequence, came hither from camp yesterday morning, attended by his suite, and an escort of European Cavalry, for the occasion.

4. The Rajah and his family removed some days ago from Seringapatam to the old town of Mysore, where the best preparations were made for their accommodation which circumstances would admit.

5. This morning, the Members of the Commission, accompanied by Meer Allum, and his son, Meer Dowran, and preceded by His Majesty's 12th regiment of Foot, proceeded to the residence of the Rajah, who was placed on the Musnud about noon, under three vollies of musquetry from the troops on the spot, and a royal salute from the guns of Seringapatam.

6. The ceremony of placing the Rajah on the Musnud was performed by Lieutenant General Harris, as Senior Member of the Commission, and by Meer Allum, each of them taking a hand of His Highness on the occasion. His Excellency the Commander in Chief, some time after, delivered to the Rajah the seal and signet of the Rauje.

7. The deportment of the young Prince, during this ceremony, was remarkably

bly decorous, confidering the untoward circumftances which had preceded his elevation, and confirmed the opinion which we had formed of him at our firft vifit to him.

Enclofure in Nº LII.

8. We had great pleafure in informing your Lordfhip that Gholam Aly Khan, Aly Reza, Budruz Zemaun Khan, and Syed Mohommed Khan Mehdur, fpontaneoufly attended on this occafion. The Meer Suddoor was prevented, we underftand, by indifpofition.

9. After taking leave of the Rajah, we partook of an entertainment which had been provided for us in an adjoining Choultry.

10. The inauguration having taken place under an open Pandaul, the fpectators were very numerous; and it would be difficult to defcribe the joy which was vifible in the countenances of all the Hindoos prefent.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed.) Geo. Harris,
Arthur Wellesley,
Henry Wellesley,
Wm. Kirkpatrick,
By. Close.

Seringapatam,
30th June, 1799.

Enclofure in Nº LII.

(Nº 16.)—Subsidiary Treaty of Seringapatam.

A treaty of perpetual friendfhip and alliance, concluded, on the one part, by his Excellency Lieutenant General George Harris, Commander in Chief of the Forces of His Britannic Majefty and of the Englifh Eaft-India Company Bahauder in the Carnatic and on the Coaft of Malabar, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellefley, the Honorable Henry Wellefley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Clofe, on behalf and in the name of the Right Honorable Richard Earl of Mornington, *K. P.*, Governor General for all Affairs, Civil and Military, of the Britifh Nation in India, by virtue of full powers vefted in them for this purpofe, by the faid Richard Earl of Mornington, Governor General; and on the other part, by Maha Rajah Myfoor Kiftna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, Rajah of Myfore.

Whereas it is ftipulated in the treaty concluded on the 22d of June 1799, between the Honorable Englifh Eaft-India Company Bahauder, and the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Afoph Jah Bahauder, for ftrengthening the alliance and friendfhip fubfifting between the faid Englifh Eaft-India Company Bahauder, his Highnefs Nizam ud Dowlah Afoph Jah Bahauder, and the Pefhwa Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder, and

 for

Enclofure in
N° LII.

for effecting a fettlement of the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, that a feparate government fhall be eftablifhed in Myfore, and that his Highnefs Maha Rajah Myfoor Kiftna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder fhall poffefs certain territories, fpecified in Schedule C., annexed to the faid treaty, and that for the effectual eftablifhment of the Government of Myfore, his Highnefs fhall be affifted with a fuitable fubfidiary force, to be furnifhed by the Englifh Eaft-India Company Bahauder:

Wherefore, in order to carry the faid ftipulations into effect, and to increafe and ftrengthen the friendfhip fubfifting between the faid Englifh Eaft-India Company and the faid Maha Rajah Myfoor Kiftna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, this treaty is concluded by Lieutenant General George Harris, Commander in Chief of the Forces of His Britannic Majefty and of the faid Englifh Eaft-India Company Bahauder in the Carnatic and on the Coaft of Malabar, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellefley, the Honorable Henry Wellefley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Clofe, on the part and in the name of the Right Honorable Richard Earl of Mornington, Governor General aforefaid, and by his Highnefs Maha Rajah Myfoor Kiftna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, which fhall be binding upon the contracting parties, as long as the Sun and Moon fhall endure.

Article 1.

The friends and enemies of either of the contracting parties fhall be confidered as the friends and enemies of both.

Article 2.

The Honorable the Eaft-India Company Bahauder agrees to maintain, and his Highnefs Maha Rajah Myfoor Kiftna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder agrees to receive, a military force, for the defence and fecurity of his Highnefs's dominions; in confideration of which protection, his Highnefs engages to pay the annual fum of feven lacks of ftar pagodas to the faid Eaft-India Company; the faid fum to be paid in equal monthly inftalments, commencing from the 1ft of July, Anno Domini 1799. And his Highnefs further agrees, that the difpofal of the faid fum, together with the arrangement and employment of the troops to be maintained by it, fhall be left entirely to the Company.

Article 3.

If it fhall be neceffary for the protection and defence of the territories of the contracting parties, or of either of them, that hoftilities fhall be undertaken, or preparations made for commencing hoftilities againft any State or Power, his faid Highnefs Mahah Rajah Myfoor Kiftna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder agrees to contribute towards the difcharge of the increafed expence, incurred by the augmentation of the military force, and the unavoidable charges of war, fuch a fum as fhall appear to the Governor General in Council of Fort William, on an attentive confideration of the means of his faid Highnefs, to bear a juft and reafonable proportion to the actual net revenues of his faid Highnefs.

Article 4.

Article 4.

And whereas it is indifpenfably neceffary, that effectual and lafting fecurity fhould be provided againft any failure in the funds deftined to defray, either the expences of the permanent military force in time of peace, or the extraordinary expences defcribed in the third article of the prefent treaty, it is hereby ftipulated and agreed, between the contracting parties, that whenever the Governor General in Council of Fort William in Bengal fhall have reafon to apprehend fuch failure in the funds fo deftined, the faid Governor General in Council fhall be at liberty, and fhall have full power and right, either to introduce fuch regulations and ordinances, as he fhall deem expedient for the internal management and collection of the revenues, or for the better ordering of any other branch and department of the Government of Myfore, or to affume and bring under the direct management of the fervants of the faid Company Bahauder, fuch part or parts of the territorial poffeffions of his Highnefs Maha Rajah Myfoor Kiftna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, as fhall appear to him, the faid Governor General in Council, neceffary to render the funds efficient and available, either in time of peace or war. Enclofure in N° LII.

Article 5.

And it is hereby further agreed, that whenever the faid Governor General in Council fhall fignify to the faid Maha Rajah Myfoor Kiftna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, that it is become neceffary to carry into effect the provifion of the fourth article, his faid Highnefs Maha Rajah Myfoor Kiftna Rajah Oodiaver fhall immediately iffue orders to his Aumils, or other Officers, either for carrying into effect the faid regulations and ordinances, according to the tenor of the fourth article, or for placing the territories required under the exclufive authority and control of the Englifh Company Bahauder. And in cafe his Highnefs fhall not iffue fuch orders, within ten days from the time when the application fhall have been formally made to him, then the faid Governor General in Council fhall be at liberty to iffue orders, by his own authority, either for carrying into effect the faid regulations or ordinances, or for affuming the management and collection of the revenues of the faid territories, as he fhall judge moft expedient, for the purpofe of fecuring the efficiency of the faid military funds, and of providing for the effectual protection of the country, and the welfare of the people. Provided always, that whenever and fo long as any part or parts of his faid Highnefs's territories fhall be placed, and fhall remain under the exclufive authority and control of the faid Eaft-India Company, the Governor General in Council fhall render to his Highnefs a true and faithful account of the revenues and produce of the territories fo affumed. Provided alfo, that in no cafe whatever, fhall his Highnefs's actual receipt of annual income, arifing out of his territorial revenue, be lefs than the fum of one lack of ftar pagodas, together with one-fifth part of the net revenues of the whole of the territories ceded to him by the fifth article of the Treaty of Myfore; which fum of one lack of ftar pagodas, together with the amount of one-fifth of the faid net revenues, the Eaft-India Company engages, at all times, and in every poffible cafe, to fecure, and caufe to be paid for his Highnefs's ufe.

 Article 6.

Article 6.

Enclofure in Nº LII.

His Highnefs Maha Rajah Myfoor Kiftna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder engages, that he will be guided by a fincere and cordial attention to the relations of peace and amity, now eftablifhed between the Englifh Company Bahauder and their Allies; and that he will carefully abftain from any interference in the affairs of any State in alliance with the faid Englifh Company Bahauder, or of any State whatever. And for fecuring the object of this ftipulation, it is further ftipulated and agreed, that no communication or correfpondence, with any foreign State whatever, fhall be holden by his faid Highnefs, without the previous knowledge and fanction of the faid Englifh Company Bahauder.

Article 7.

His Highnefs ftipulates and agrees, that he will not admit any European Foreigners into his fervice, without the concurrence of the Englifh Company Bahauder; and that he will apprehend and deliver to the Company's Government, all Europeans, of whatever defcription, who fhall be found within the territories of his faid Highnefs, without regular paffports from the Englifh Government, it being his Highnefs's determined refolution, not to fuffer, even for a day, any European Foreigners to remain within the territories now fubjected to his authority, unlefs by confent of the faid Company.

Article 8.

Whereas the complete protection of his Highnefs's faid territories requires that various fortreffes and ftrong places, fituated within the territories of his Highnefs, fhould be garrifoned and commanded, as well in time of peace as of war, by Britifh Troops and Officers, his Highnefs Maha Rajah Myfoor Kiftna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder engages, that the faid Englifh Company Bahauder fhall, at all times, be at liberty to garrifon, in whatever manner they may judge proper, fuch fortreffes and ftrong places, within his faid Highnefs's territories, as it fhall appear to them advifable to take charge of.

Article 9.

And whereas, in confequence of the fyftem of defence which it may be expedient to adopt, for the fecurity of the territorial poffeffions of His Highnefs Maha Rajah Myfoor Kiftna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, it may be neceffary that certain forts and ftrong places, within His Highnefs's territories, fhould be difmantled or deftroyed, and that other forts and ftrong places fhould be ftrengthened and repaired, it is ftipulated and agreed, that the Englifh Eaft-India Company fhall be the fole judges of the neceffity of any fuch alterations in the fortreffes. And it is further agreed, that fuch expences as may be incurred on this account, fhall be borne and defrayed, in equal proportion, by the contracting parties.

Article 10.

In cafe it fhall become neceffary, for enforcing and maintaining the authority and government of His Highnefs in the territories now fubjected to his power, that the

the regular troops of the English East-India Company Bahauder should be employed, it is stipulated and agreed, that upon formal application being made for the service of the said troops, they shall be employed in such manner as to the said Company shall seem fit: but it is expressly understood by the contracting parties, that this stipulation shall not subject the troops of the English East-India Company Bahauder to be employed in the ordinary transactions of revenue. Enclosure in No. LII.

Article 11.

It being expedient, for the restoration and permanent establishment of tranquillity in the territories now subjected to the authority of His Highness Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, that suitable provision should be made for certain officers of rank in the service of the late Tippoo Sultaun, his said Highness agrees to enter into the immediate discussion of this point, and to fix the amount of the funds (as soon as the necessary information can be obtained) to be granted for this purpose, in a separate article to be hereafter added to this treaty.

Article 12.

Lest the garrison of Seringapatam should, at any time, be subject to inconvenience from the high price of provisions and other necessaries, His Highness Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder agrees, that such quantities of provisions, and other necessaries, as may be required for the use and consumption of the troops composing the said garrison, shall be allowed to enter the place, from all and every part of his dominions, free of any duty, tax, or impediment, whatever.

Article 13.

The contracting parties hereby agree to take into their early consideration, the best means of establishing such a commercial intercourse between their respective dominions, as shall be mutually beneficial to the subjects of both Governments, and to conclude a commercial treaty, for this purpose, with as little delay as possible.

Article 14.

His Highness Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, hereby promises to pay, at all times, the utmost attention to such advice as the English Government shall occasionally judge it necessary to offer to him, with a view to the œconomy of his finances, the better collection of his revenues, the administration of justice, the extension of commerce, the encouragement of trade, agriculture, and industry, or any other objects connected with the advancement of His Highness's interests, the happiness of his people, and the mutual welfare of both States.

Article 15.

Whereas it may hereafter appear, that some of the districts declared by the treaty of Mysore to belong, respectively, to the English Company Bahauder and to His Highness are inconveniently situated, with a view to the proper connection of their respective lines of frontier, it is hereby stipulated between the contracting parties,

Enclofure in Nº LII.

parties, that in all fuch cafes they will proceed to fuch an adjuftment, by means of an exchange or otherwife, as fhall be beft fuited to the occafion.

Article 16.

This treaty, confifting of fixteen articles, being this day, the 8th of July, Anno Domini 1799, correfponding to the 3d of Suffer, Anno Higeree 1214, and to the 7th of the month Haffar, of the 1721 year of the Salwant Æra, fettled and concluded at the fort of Nuzzerbah, near Seringapatam, by his Excellency Lieutenant General George Harris, Commander in Chief of the Forces of His Britannic Majefty and of the Honorable Englifh Eaft-India Company in the Carnatic and on the Coaft of Malabar, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellefley, the Honorable Henry Wellefley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Clofe, with the Maha Rajah Myfoor Kiftna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, the aforefaid gentlemen have delivered to the faid Maha Rajah one copy of the fame in Englifh and Perfian, fealed and figned by them, and His Highnefs the Maha Rajah has delivered to the gentlemen aforefaid another copy, alfo in Perfian and Englifh, bearing his feal, and figned by Luchuma, widow of the late Kiftna Rajah, and fealed and figned by Purnea, Dewan to the Maha Rajah Kiftna Rajah Oodiaver.

And the aforefaid gentlemen have engaged to procure and deliver to the faid Maha Rajah, without delay, a copy of the fame, under the feal and fignature of the Right Honorable the Governor General, on the receipt of which by the faid Maha Rajah, the prefent treaty fhall be deemed compleat and binding, on the Honorable the Englifh Eaft-India Company and on the Maha Rajah Myfoor Kiftna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, and the copy of it now delivered to the faid Maha Rajah fhall be returned.

Enclofure in Nº LII.

(Nº 17.)—Memorial explanatory of the Subsidiary Treaty of Seringapatam.

Article 1,—Requires no explanation.

Article 2. The amount of the fubfidy was fixed after full communication with Purnea. It may, perhaps, be neceffary to indulge the Rajah with the payment of a lefs fum, for the firft year of the new Government; but no doubt exifts, that after that period, the full fubfidy may be realized, without any inconvenience to the Rajah's affairs, or any preffure upon the country. It was thought more advifable, to undertake the defence of the country, without any fpecification of the force to be employed, than to bind the Company to maintain a fpecified number of troops in Myfore.

Article 3. The principle eftablifhed in this article, connected with the fourth and fifth articles, will enable the Company to command the whole refources of Myfore, in the event of actual or approaching war.

Articles

Articles 4 and 5. These articles secure to the Company the power, not only of assuming the management of the Rajah's revenues, either in time of peace or war, whenever such a measure may appear necessary, but also of introducing any improvements into any or each of the Rajah's administration, which the Governor General in Council may deem advisable; it may therefore be hoped, that it will not be necessary to resort to the extreme measure of assuming the Rajah's country. The powers, both of regulation and assumption, are secured in the most unqualified manner, for the purpose of avoiding the embarrassments which have occasioned so much inconvenience in Oude, Tanjore, and the Carnatic. The sum of one lack of star pagodas, in addition to one-fifth of the net revenue, is reserved for the Rajah, lest in time of war, such a defalcation of revenue should take place, as should reduce his income from the amount of his necessary expences. It is not intended that the Rajah, in time of peace, should ever be required to pay to the Company a larger sum than the amount of the subsidy; namely, seven lacks of star pagodas, excepting only in the case of preparation for hostilities. Enclosure in N° LII.

Articles 6 to 10,—Require no explanation.

Article 11. It is intended by this article, to reserve the right of charging the Rajah with the provision to be made for the principal Sirdars and Kelledars in the service of the late Tippoo Sultaun. The measures which have already been taken, with a view to the execution of this article, will appear in the letter from the Commissioners in the Mysore, under date 12th June. The total amount of the annual charge already incurred on this head is 23,000 star padogas. Some addition must certainly be made to this sum; but it is not probable that they will increase the annual charge beyond the amount of 40,000 pagodas*. This sum cannot be deemed a considerable sacrifice to the important object of conciliating the good will of the principal surviving officers of the late Sultaun. It must, however, be observed, that the whole of this sum is not to be stated as a permanent charge, several of the pensions having been granted conditionally, during the good behaviour of the pensioner, or until he shall be employed by the Company or its Allies. The provisions which have been made for the families of those who have fallen during the campaign, are included in this calculation, and amount to a sum which bears no proportion to the credit which has resulted to the character of the Company from this transaction. Vide Page 205.

Article 12,—Requires no explanation.

Article 13. The subject of this article has already occupied the attention of the Commissioners; some time, howerver, will necessarily be required, before a plan can be thoroughly digested for this important subject.

Articles 14 and 15,—Require no explanation.

* Tippoo's allowances to his officers, civil and military, were framed on the most parsimonious scale, although the number of his subordinate officers of revenue was extravagant.

Encloſure, in Nº LII.

(Nº 18.)—Captain Macleod to the Honourable Mr. Wellesley, with a List of the Rajahs of Mysore, from A. D. 1610 to 1799.

Captain Macleod has the honor to forward a Liſt of the Rajahs of Myſore, with a few remarks regarding their deſcent, &c. reſpectively. He is ſenſible that it is incomplete, with reſpect to detailed information, and only offers it in this ſtate, with a deſire of evincing his zeal to endeavour to contribute towards obtaining whatever may be the wiſh of the Right Honorable the Governor General.

Seringapatam,
13th July, 1799.
Honorable Mr. Welleſley.

List of the Rajahs of Mysore, from A. D. 1610 to 1799.

Year of the Acceſſion of each Rajah.	Year of the Hindoo Cycle.	Year of Shaliwan	Names of Myſore Rajahs.	
A. D. 1610	Sardarim	1532	Raige Worrear—	was a petty Poligar of Myſore, on which there depended, incluſive of Myſore, thirty-two mouſas, or principal villages. At this time, Myſore was dependent on the Rajah of Chickraipatam : This was the capital of a ſmall Hindoo Subaſhip, to which Myſore was tributary. This town was ſituated near the ground lately occupied by General Stuart's army. The iſland of Seringapatam belonged to Chickraipatam, not to Myſore, or Emperor of Anigoody. Shri Ringa-Rail was, at this period, Subadar of Chickraipatam, who had no iſſue. Raige Worrear of Myſore, having the character of being a man of abilities, was nominated to be the ſucceſſor to the Subadarry of Chickraipatam, by a decree of the reigning Rajah of Anigoody. Previous to the ſucceſſion to this Subadarry on the death Shri-Ringa-Rail, in

Year of the Acceſſion of each Rajah. A. D.	Year of the Hindoo Cycle.	Year of Shaliwan	Names of Myſore Rajahs.	
				1610, the Myſore family did not aſſume the ceremony of ſitting on a throne; for which reaſon this period is conſidered to be the foundation of the kingdom of Myſore. Raige Worrear was ſucceeded by his grandſon,
1618	Caligooby	1540	Churn Raige—	who firſt built a ſmall fort on the Iſland, the eaſt face of which, it is ſaid, interſected the preſent fort, in a line with Tippoo's palace. He made ſome additions to the Pagoda of Shri Ringa Samy, and added ſome villages to his country. He was ſucceeded by his ſon,
1638	Bhodauy	1560	Immerie Raige—	who died without iſſue, and was ſucceeded by,
1638	Bhodauy	1560	Rana Canterwa—	Narſa-Raige, a male relation, choſen, according to the uſage of the family, from among ſeveral boys. He improved the Fort of Seringapatam, built the Pagoda of Narſuma Samy, conſtructed the Tank Narſum Boody, near Nunjencode, coined the gold fanams called after him "Canteria fanams," and made ſeveral conqueſts; *viz.* to the north, as far as Muddugurry; to the ſouth, as far as Chuckergury; to the eaſt, as far as Bagloor and Aſſoor; to the weſt, as far as Haſſen and Belloor. He was celebrated for his perſonal courage and ſtrength, and is ſaid to have engaged and defeated the Rajah of Trichinopoly in a ſingle combat, in conſequence of a challenge the latter had ſent to his gate, inviting any perſon to engage him. Canterwa hearing

Year of the Acceſſion of each Rajah. A. D.	Year of the Hindoo Cycle.	Year of Suliwan	Names of Myſore Rajah.	
				hearing of this challenge went incog. to Trichinopoly to engage his rival. He was ſucceeded by his ſon,
1660	Sharwaury	1582	Doda Dewa Raige—	who was ſucceeded by his ſon,
1674	Annunda	1596	Chick Dewa Raige.	He extended his dominions to the ſouthward, as far as Caroor; to the weſtward, as far as Waſtara. In one day, he took nine forts; on which account he got the name of *Nou Cotteh Narna* *. The King of Delhi, having heard of his fame, ſent him a title, *Rajah Jugga Deoo.* He made ſeveral revenue regulations, and other arrangements, which had afterwards been looked upon as models for conducting every department of the ſtate of Myſore. He conſtructed the two great water courſes in the vicinity of Seringapatam, and the Myſore Bridge. He was ſucceeded by his ſon,
1705	Tarteeva	1627	Canterwa Narſa Raige.	This Prince was dumb. His country was managed by two brothers, Trimulaingar and Shinga Peremaloo. He was ſucceeded by his ſon,
1716	Doormuckie	1638	Doda Kiſtna Raige.	He added Magerie to his dominions, and had the character of being a good Prince. He had no iſſue.
1733	Pramadicha	1655	Chiaun Raige—	was elected, according to the cuſtom of the Government. During his reign, the Government was directed by Dewa-Rajahiah, who confined his maſter, Chiaum Raige, on the top of Cabbal Droog, where he died, in

* The Nine Fortreſs-Narna, alſo interpreted the *Nine Crore Narna*, as an alluſion to his Wealth.

Year of the Acceſſion of each Rajah. A. D.	Year of the Hindoo Cycle.	Year of Shaliwan	Names of Myſore Rajahs.	
				in conſequence of drinking the water of a poiſonous reſervoir.
1736	Nalla	1658	Chick Kiſna Raige —	ſucceeded, by being elected, according to cuſtom, after the death of Sham Raige.
				Dewa Raige was ſtill *Dikwai*, or Prime Miniſter, and his brother Nunda Raige was *Surwadikar*, or Commander in Chief. Kiſna Raige was only three years old when he was nominated Rajah: The management of the country was entirely in the hands of Dewa Raige and Nunda Raige. The former was reckoned to be a man of better judgment than the latter, who appeared, from his actions, to have been led rather by his paſſions than by maxims of prudence.
				During this reign, Davanhully and Dindigul were added to the Myſore Government, excluſive of the conqueſts made by Hyder, who uſurped the Government in the year 1759, by beſeiging Nunda Raige in the Fort of Myſore.
				From this period, the Rajah became a ſtate priſoner. He died in 1766, aged about thirty-three. Hyder, who was at Coimbatoor, ordered Kiſna Raige's ſon,
1766	Veiah	1688	Nunda Raige —	to be placed on the Throne, with the uſual ceremonies.
				Nunda Raige having died a natural death, his youngeſt brother,

was

Year of the Acceſſion of each Rajah. A. D.	Years of the Hindoo Cycle.	Year of Shaliwan	Names of Myſore Rajahs.	
1771	Kurrah	1693	Chiaum Raige —	was, by Hyder's order, put upon the Throne. Chiaum Raige died without iſſue, at the age of fourteen: Hyder ordered eight or ten boys, lineally related to the Rajah's family, to be brought, according to uſage, from the villages adjacent to Myſore, to Seringapatam, for the purpoſe of electing one of them to be Rajah. Hyder, on the boys being brought to his Palace, called for ſome fruit to be diſtributed among them; and watching attentively the conduct of the boys after receiving the fruit, he obſerved that one of them gave the fruit to his (the child's) father, while all the others either began to eat their ſhares on the ſpot, or tied them up in their clothes. Hyder remarked, that the boy who gave his portion of the fruit to his father was the moſt promiſing, and he immediately appointed him, then four years of age, to the Throne. This Prince lived till the year 1796, when he died of the ſmall-pox; upon his death, Tippoo did not nominate or acknowledge a ſucceſſor.
1777	Havilumby	1699	Chiaum Raige —	
				Kiſna Raige, who was placed on the Throne in June 1799, was the only child of Chiaum Raige, the fourth, who was married to ſeven wives, of whom five are ſtill alive. The mother of the preſent Kiſna Raige died in about a fortnight after his birth.
				One of the wives of Chick Kiſna Raige is ſtill alive, aged 58; alſo the paternal grand-mother of the preſent Rajah, and his maternal grandfather.

Seringapatam, 13th July, 1799. *(Signed)* William Macleod.

Nº LIII.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council to the Court of Directors; dated 4th Auguſt, 1799.

To the Honorable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt-Indies.

Honorable Sirs,

1. It has appeared to the Governor General in Council to be proper, that his Lordſhip's proceedings and reſolutions for the diſtribution of the treaſure and jewels captured in Seringapatam, ſhould form the ſubject of a ſeparate diſpatch to your Honorable Court.

2. The poſſeſſion of Tippoo Sultaun's whole treaſure, even on the fall of Seringapatam, was an event, which the Governor General in Council could not reaſonably have anticipated; and it was a caſe, therefore, for which no rule could be provided, until the obſtinacy of Tippoo Sultaun, and the rapid progreſs of the ſiege, had actually produced the event.

3. Under theſe circumſtances, and the uncertainty of the amount of the Sultaun's treaſure, which common rumour had extremely exaggerated, the diſpoſal of it became a queſtion of conſiderable delicacy and importance.

4. The right of the Crown to the whole of the captured property appeared to be founded on the beſt interpretations of the law of nations, while the capture having been effected by the joint operation of His Majeſty's and of the Honorable Company's Forces, His Majeſty's royal Patent, bearing date 14th January 1758, and expreſsly reſerving for his Royal Prerogative, the diſpoſal of all property captured in ſuch operations, ſeemed to apply with full force to the caſe.

5. The orders, alſo, of your Honorable Court, dated 8th March 1758, direct that, in all hoſtilities or expeditions, in which any of His Majeſty's forces ſhall be appointed and commanded to act in conjunction with thoſe of the Company, ſuch plunder or booty as may be taken, or the produce thereof, ſhall be kept entire, and reported to your Honorable Court, in order that the neceſſary application may be made to His Majeſty, for a diviſion thereof, in ſuch manner and proportion as the King ſhall think fit.

6. On the other hand, it remained for us to weigh the prevailing opinion, in favor of the right of captors to all property found in places taken by aſſault, the in-

variable

variable practice of His Majesty in cases of a similar nature, and the unquestionable claims of this gallant army to every reasonable indulgence.

7. The difficulty of this question (if indeed the doubt had ever been entertained in the minds of the army) would have been solved by the decision and authority of the Marquis Cornwallis; for during the course of the former war in Mysore, his Lordship declared, in general orders, "That he considered all property in places "taken by assault, or deserted, to belong to the captors."

Vide Enclosure No. 1.

8. This order, as well as the uniform practice sanctioned by the same great authority, during the whole of the former war, being recent in the memory of the whole army, was considered as an unquestionable confirmation of their right to the property taken in Seringapatam; and although the law of nations, applicable to the case, justified the Governor General in Council in dissenting from the authority of the Marquis Cornwallis, yet a decision, founded on abstract grounds of public law, might have appeared rigorous and illiberal, when opposed to the prevailing opinions respecting the right of captors, confirmed by so formal and justly revered a sanction.

9. Under these circumstances, the difficulty appeared to resolve itself into a question of expediency, arising from considerations of the amount of the treasure captured in Seringapatam, and in this view of the subject, the Governor General in Council deemed it advisable to permit the captors to proceed to a distribution of the prize, to such an extent as should not incur the hazard of producing any relaxation in the discipline of the army.

10. The report transmitted to his Lordship by the Commander in Chief on this subject, states the amount of specie at about sixteen lacks of pagodas, and the amount of jewels at about nine lacks more.

11. Although this sum is very considerable, yet comparing it with the donations which have been granted to the army by the Marquis Cornwallis and by your Honorable Court in the year 1792, the Governor General in Council did not judge the difference to be disproportioned to the actual case, under all the circumstances of the assault.

12. With an anxious desire to pay the most respectful obedience to your orders of the 8th of March 1758, as well as to pursue the spirit of His Majesty's Letters Patent, by which the prerogative royal to destribute all plunder and booty is reserved, in all cases in which His Majesty's troops may have been employed, the Governor General in Council was also sensible of the utter inexpediency of disappointing the sanguine expectations of the whole army, founded on such rational grounds as the uniform practice of the late war, and the public orders of the Marquis Cornwallis.

13. Being accordingly satisfied, that the amount of treasure and jewels, stated to his Lordship, was not so great as to produce any dangerous irregularity among the troops,

troops, and being urged by the Commander in Chief, for the reafons ftated in his Excellency's letter of the 23d May, to an early diftribution of fuch part of the prize property as might be granted to the army, the Governor General in Council entertained no doubt, that the gracious bounty of His Majefty, and the liberality of your Honorable Court, would be proportioned to the effort which had produced fo large an addition to the revenues and refources of the Company, and eftablifh the fecurity of your poffeffions in the Peninfula of India on fuch folid and permanent foundations. Vel Enclofure N° II.

14. His Lordfhip, therefore, charged himfelf with the refponfibility of anticipating the Royal fanction and your determination, and accordingly authorized the Commander in Chief to make an immediate diftribution of the treafure and jewels to the troops of the Allies, in fuch proportions as might be conformable to the ufage of the Britifh fervice, in cafes of a fimilar nature; and his Lordfhip in Council took this opportunity of expreffing his fatisfaction, that the final fuccefs of this brilliant campaign had enabled him to afford a fubftantial proof of the public gratitude towards the army, by beftowing a reward, proportioned to the magnitude and importance of their fervices, and earned not more by their labor, courage, and perfeverance, than by their exact difcipline, uniform regularity, and exemplary fubordination. Vel Enclofure N° III. and IV.

15. In your letter, dated 8th March 1758, you are pleafed to direct, that "in "land operations, all cannon, ammunition, and military ftores, of all kinds, are not "to come into the divifion, but are to belong entirely to the Company."

16. On a full confideration of this injunction, the Governor General in Council thought it advifable to referve the whole of the ordnance, ammunition, and military ftores, (including grain,) for the ultimate decifion of His Majefty, on fuch application as fhall be made to him by your Honorable Court.

17. For this purpofe, his Lordfhip in Council directed, that a proper Board of Officers fhould be felected and appointed by the Commander in Chief, to value and take an exact inventory of all that part of the captured property which is included under the denomination of ordnance, ammunition, and military ftores.

18. The Governor General in Council is concerned, that the irregularity and confufion which was found to prevail in the arfenal of Tippoo Sultaun, together with the extent and variety of his military equipments, render it impoffible to tranfmit, by the prefent difpatch, a correct eftimate of the value of the ftores, &c. referved under this order; but his Lordfhip trufts, that the lifts which are now forwarded, will enable your Honorable Court to lay fufficient information before his Majefty, and to obtain his royal fanction for the difpofal of the ordnance, ammunition, and military ftores.

19. His Lordfhip in Council directed, that the proportion of prize-money to be

be allotted to the Contingent of his Highneſs the Nizam, ſhould be determined by the number of his Highneſs's regular troops, actually employed in the field with the army before Seringapatam, at the time of the capture of that place.

20. This principle has accordingly been applied to the Infantry, of which regular returns had been made to the Adjutant General of the Army; but the irregular eſtabliſhment of his Highneſs's Cavalry having rendered this mode of calculation impracticable with regard to them, a compromiſe was effected between the Commander in Chief and Meer Allum Bahauder, for one lac of pagodas, in lieu of all farther demands on account of the Nizam's Cavalry.

21. Having judged it probable, that Meer Allum might not be inclined to diſpenſe with the right of his Sovereign over that part of the captured property which was allotted to his Highneſs, the Governor General in Council directed the Commander in Chief to conſult Meer Allum on this point, and to give orders for the appropriation of the Nizam's ſhare, in ſuch manner as ſhall be moſt agreeable to him.

22. It is ſcarcely neceſſary to obſerve to your Honorable Court, that whatever determination may be taken, with reſpect to the appropriation of the ordnance and military ſtores, captured in Seringapatam, it will be proper to conſider the title of his Highneſs the Nizam to ſhare in this part of the prize. Perhaps his Highneſs's proportion of this part of the prize cannot be determined by a more equitable ſtandard than that aſſumed in the firſt dividend to the army. Conformably to this rule, his Highneſs would be entitled to about one fourth part of the ordnance and military ſtores, to be applied to his Highneſs's own uſe, or divided among his troops, according to the pleaſure of his Highneſs.

23. With a view to render the diſtribution of prize-money an available reſource for the immediate ſupply of ſpecie to the army, and to afford individuals in camp the means of diſpoſing of their reſpective proportions with ſecurity, the Governor General in Council authorized the Commander in Chief to open a loan for bonds of this Government, bearing intereſt at 8 per cent. per annum; and we are happy to add, that a material ſupply of money has, by this means, been obtained for the uſe of the army, which has relieved us from the neceſſity of ſending ſpecie for that purpoſe from the Preſidency, and which will ultimately, we truſt, have a conſiderable effect, in reducing the rate of intereſt on your paper.

We have the honor to be, with the greateſt reſpect,
Honorable Sirs,
Your faithful humble ſervants,
(*Signed.*) MORNINGTON,
CLIVE,
W. PETRIE,
E. W. FALLOFIELD.

Fort St. George
4th Auguſt, 1799.

(Nº 1.)—Extract from General Orders by Lord Cornwallis; 11th August, 1791.

Enclosure in Nº LIII.

G. O. 11th August, 1791.

The Commander in Chief is alſo pleaſed to declare, that he conſiders all property, in places taken by aſſault or deſerted, to belong to the captors; and in conſequence of the recommendation of the Committee, is pleaſed to order, that when perſons ſhall apply to the Officer commanding at ſuch places, for leave to dig up treaſure, jewels, or other valuable effects, it ſhall be granted, under the expreſs condition of one-half being retained as ſalvage, and delivered to the prize Agents, on account of the Army; and they, or the perſons acting for them, are to be informed, whenever ſuch applications are made, that they may be preſent, when the treaſure or effects are dug up. Perſons not claiming as proprietors, but giving information of ſecret property, are to be allowed one-fourth of the treaſure, or value of the effects, diſcovered in conſequence of this information. This order to be ſent to the places taken from the enemy, and made public, by beat of tom tom, in the Bazars and Pettahs, and in Camp.

(A true Copy.)
(*Signed*) P. A. Agnew,
Military Secretary to Commander in Chief.

(No. 2.—From the Commander in Chief to the Governor General in Council, dated the 23d May, 1799.

Enclosure in Nº LIII.

To the Right Honorable the Earl of Mornington, *K. P.* Governor General in Council, Fort St. George.

My Lord,

Encloſed I have the honor to tranſmit to your Lordſhip, as correct an inventory of ordnance and military ſtores, captured in Seringapatam, as it has been poſſible to prepare. A Board of Officers will be ordered immediately, to arrange and value the whole, with the utmoſt preciſion.

A large quantity of grain has been found in the place, chiefly paddy, ſome of which is of great age. At this ſeaſon it is not poſſible to meaſure it, without riſk of damage to the whole, by removing it out of the granaries in which it is placed.

The

Enclofure in N° LIII.

The Officers I had named to make inventories of property captured have not yet completed this duty, and have informed me, that a confiderable time will be requifite to enable them to do fo: they have, however, afcertained the amount of the moft valuable articles, of which I enclofe an abftract ftatement, formed from the reports which they have made to me.

I am not without hope, that the report I am now enabled to make, may be fufficient for your Lordfhip in Council to confider as a ground for fuch refolution as you may deem proper, in regard to the proportion of prize which fhould be granted to the Army, as a reward for their recent fervices. The ufage of the fervice on former occafions will lead the troops to expect an exertion of the bounty of Government; and it is particularly defirable, that whatever amount of property your Lordfhip in Council may be pleafed to allot to the Army, fhould be granted, before the feparation of the troops to various quarters renders the arrangement of its diftribution difficult.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,
Your moft obedient and moft faithful fervant,
(*Signed*) Geo. Harris.

Seringapatam,
May 23d, 1799.

Enclofure in N° LIII.

(N° 3.)—From the Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, to the Commander in Chief; dated 2d July, 1799.

To Lieutenant General Harris, Commander in Chief, &c. &c.

Sir,

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council having confidered your report upon the ordnance, ammunition, military ftores, treafure, and jewels, taken in the fort of Seringapatam, directs me to acquaint you, that his Lordfhip in Council has refolved to order an immediate diftribution of the treafure and jewels which have fallen into your hands.

At the fame time that the Governor General in Council communicates this refolution to you, his Lordfhip thinks it expedient to imprefs upon your attention, the principles of the law of nations, by which all property conquered from an enemy becomes the property of the State, and by which all idea of pofitive right in the captors to property in a fort taken by affault, is exploded. In conformity to thefe principles, the King has been pleafed to grant to the Company, by Letters Patent, bearing date the 14th January 1758, the right of all booty and plunder which fhall be taken

taken by their troops alone, reſerving, in expreſs terms, his Royal Prerogative of diſtribution, in ſuch manner and proportions as he ſhall think fit, in all caſes in which the Royal Forces may have co-operated with thoſe of the Company.

Although the orders of the Court of Directors, preſcribing the mode of carrying theſe Letters Patent into execution, expreſsly prohibit their Government in India from diſpoſing of the "whole plunder and booty, which ſhall be taken in wars, hoſtilities, or expeditions, by the Company's forces," and although His Majeſty, by the Letters Patent themſelves, has reſerved to himſelf, in expreſs terms, his "Prerogative Royal, to diſtribute the ſaid plunder and booty, in ſuch manner and proportion as he ſhall think fit," in all caſes in which his own troops may have been employed; yet having no doubt, that the gracious bounty of His Majeſty, and the liberality of the Court of Directors, will be proportioned to the important ſervices of the gallant army under your command, his Lordſhip has no heſitation in charging himſelf with the reſponſibility of anticipating the royal ſanction, and the determination of the Court of Directors.

In adopting this deciſion, his Lordſhip truſts, that he will manifeſt to the Army, an unequivocal proof of the gratitude which he feels for the continued exertion of their matchleſs bravery and diſcipline, by the prompt diſtribution of a reward, which their ecifive ſucceſs has enabled him to beſtow.

In their letter of the 8th March 1758, the Honorable Court of Directors have ordered, that "in land operations, all cannon, ammunition, and military ſtores, of all "kinds, are not come into the diviſion, but are to belong entirely to the Com-"pany." Upon a full conſideration, therefore, of this poſitive injunction, as well as of the principles of the law of nations, applied to the right of booty, plunder, and conqueſt, and to the expenſes incurred by the Company for the ſupport of the preſent war, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council directs me to inform you of his Lordſhip's intention to reſerve all ordnance, ammunition, and military ſtores (including grain), for the ultimate deciſion of His Majeſty, on ſuch application as ſhall be made to him by the honorable the Court of Directors.

It will accordingly be neceſſary, that a proper Board of Officers ſhould be ſelected and appointed for the purpoſe of valuing, and of taking an exact inventory of all that part of the captured property, which is included under the denomination of ordnance, ammunition, and military ſtores, of all kinds, for tranſmiſſion to the Honorable Court of Directors.

In ordering the diſtribution of the treaſure and jewels, the Governor General in Council directs you to be guided by the eſtabliſhed uſages, which have been obſerved in the Britiſh ſervice in all caſes of a ſimilar nature; and to take upon yourſelf the deciſion of all points whatever, referrible to this diſtribution, without further communication to his Lordſhip in Council.

 The

The proportion of prize-money to be allotted to the Contingent of His Highness the Nizam, is to be determined by the number of His Highness's regular troops, actually employed in the field with the Army before Seringapatam, at the time of taking that place.

The British subsidiary force, serving with the Contingent of His Highness the Nizam, will of course be included in the Company's Army, and receive its proportion of prize-money, according to the distribution made to the rest of the British force.

As it is probable, that Meer Allum Bahauder may not be inclined to dispense with the right of his Sovereign, over that part of the captured property which may be allotted to His Highness the Nizam, the Governor General in Council directs you to consult him upon this point, and to give orders for the appropriation of the Nizam's share, in such manner as shall be most agreeable to Meer Allum.

I have the honor to enclose a general order by Government, which the Governor General in Council directs you to publish to the army, in order that the distribution of the prize-money may be immediately announced to them.

I have the honor to be,

Fort St. George, Sir,
2d July, 1799. Your most obedient humble servant,

(A true Copy) *(Signed)* J. Webbe, *Sec. to Gov^t*
G. Buchan, *Sub Sec.*

Enclosure in N° LIII.

(N° 4)——General Orders by Government.

G. O. by Government.

Fort St. George, 2d June, 1799.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, having received from Lieutenant General Harris a report of the ordnance, ammunition, military stores, and treasure, taken by the Allied Army in the fort of Seringapatam, has much pleasure in anticipating the sanction of His Majesty, and of the Court of Directors, for the distribution of prize-money on this memorable occasion.

His Lordship, accordingly, authorizes and directs the Commander in Chief to make an immediate distribution of the treasure and jewels to the troops of the Allies, in such proportions as may be conformable to the usage of the British service, in cases of a similar nature.

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In respect to the ordnance, ammunition, and military stores, his Lordship directs that they be reserved entire, until the pleasure of His Majesty, and the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, shall be received.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council feels particular satisfaction, that the happy circumstances, accompanying the glorious and final success of this brilliant campaign, enable his Lordship to afford a substantial proof of the public gratitude towards the Army, by bestowing a reward, proportioned to the magnitude and importance of their services, and earned, not more by their labor, courage, and perseverance, than by their exact discipline, regularity, and exemplary subordination.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

(A true Copy) *(Signed)* J. Webbe, *Sec. to the Govt.*

G. Buchan, *Sub Sec.*

(No. 5.)—Ab-

(N° 5.)—ABSTRACT GENERAL RETURN of Ordnance, Ammunition, Military Stores, &c. &c. found in the Fort and Island of SERINGAPATAM; 20th May, 1799.

ORDNANCE.

	Guns.																										
	42 *Pounders.*	36 D°	32 D°	30 D°	26 D°	24 D°	20 D°	18 D°	16 D°	14 D°	12 D°	10 D°	9 D°	8 D°	7 D°	6 D°	5 D°	4½ D°	4 D°	3½ D°	3 D°	2½ D°	2 D°	1½ D°	1 D°	¾ D°	½ D°
Brass Ordnance	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	5	6	1	22	-	6	6	9	51	3	2	46	27	39	82	26	14	15	-	9
Ditto unfinished in the Foundry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron Ordnance	-	1	2	1	11	19	5	27	10	9	51	8	75	28	10	36	12	-	37	-	24	16	22	-	53	5	4
Grand Total of Ordnance	1	1	3	1	11	21	5	32	16	10	73	8	81	34	19	87	15	2	83	27	63	98	48	14	68	5	13

	Mortars Cohorns.															Howitzers.				
	15 *Inch*	13 D°	12 D°	11 D°	10 D°	9 D°	8 D°	7 D°	6 D°	5¼ D°	5½ D°	4½ D°	3½ D°	3 D°	2½ D°	16 *Inch*	12½ D°	11½ D°	8 D°	*Grand Total.*
Brass Ordnance		3	3	-	1	-	2	-	6	2	5	19	2	1	16	1	7	2	1	444
Ditto unfinished in the Foundry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Iron Ordnance	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	478
Grand Total of Ordnance	2	4	4	1	5	1	3	1	6	2	5	19	2	1	16	1	7	2	1	929

Articles.	Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unserviceable	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Garrison and Field Carriages.					
42 Pounder	—	—	1	1	Garrifon.
36 - d°.	—	—	1	1	
26 - d°.	3	—	6	9	
24 - d°.	3	—	18	21	
20 - d°.	—	—	4	4	
18 - d°.	2	—	9	11	
16 - d°.	2	—	8	10	
14 - d°.	—	—	7	7	
13 - d°.	—	—	2	2	
12 - d°.	5	—	40	45	
11 - d°.	—	—	1	1	
10 - d°.	—	—	4	4	
9 - d°.	3	6	29	38	
8 - d°.	2	3	17	22	
7 - d°.	1	1	14	16	Field.
6 - d°.	3	3	38	44	
5½ - d°.	—	—	1	1	
5 - d°.	—	—	5	5	
4½ - d°.	—	—	1	1	
4 - d°.	3	2	34	39	
3½ - d°.	—	—	4	4	
3 - d°.	1	1	7	9	
2½ - d°.	5	2	55	62	
2 - d°.	5	3	28	36	
1½ - d°.	1	—	6	7	
1 - d°.	1	—	7	8	
½ - d°.	—	—	2	2	
Howitzer Carriages.					
12½ Inch	—	1	2	3	
8 - d°.	—	—	1	1	
Mortar Beds.					
13 Inch	1	—	2	3	
12 - d°.	2	—	2	4	
11 - d°.	—	—	1	1	

Articles.	Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unserviceable	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Mortar Beds.					
10 Inch	2	—	3	5	
9 - d°	1	—	2	3	
8 - d°	1	—	2	3	
7 - d°	—	—	1	1	
5¾ - d°	—	—	2	2	
5½ - d°	1	—	1	2	
4½ - d°	3	—	4	7	
Ammunition Tumbrils of Sorts	3	3	132	138	
Spare Carriages of Sizes	—	—	139	139	
Limbers of Sorts	3	—	70	73	
Tranfport Waggons	1	—	—	1	
D° - Carts	—	—	20	20	
Spare Gun-wheels of Sorts	8	—	40	48	
Axletrees Wooden, fpare	25	—	—	25	
Cheeks, fpare of Sorts	20	—	—	20	
Mantlets	1	—	1	2	
Wooden Platforms for Mortars	2	—	—	2	
Spunges with Rammer Heads.					
42 Pounder	—	—	9	9	
32 - d°	—	—	22	22	
24 - d°	—	—	27	27	
20 - d°	—	—	7	7	
18 - d°	—	4	14	18	
16 - d°	—	2	10	12	
14 - d°	—	2	10	12	
12 - d°	—	6	28	34	
9 - d°	—	4	15	19	
8 - d°	—	3	12	15	
7 - d°	—	2	12	14	
6 - d°	—	8	42	50	
5½ - d°	—	1	8	9	
4 - d°	—	4	16	20	
2½ - d°	—	10	38	48	

ARTICLES.	Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unserviceable	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Ladles with Worms.					
42 Pounder - - - - - - - -	—	—	5	5	
32 - d°. - - - - - - - -	—	2	11	13	
24 - d°. - - - - - - - -	—	3	10	13	
20 - d°. - - - - - - - -	—	1	2	3	
18 - d°. - - - - - - - -	—	3	10	13	
16 - d° - - - - - - - -	—	—	3	3	
14 - d°. - - - - - - - -	—	—	6	6	
12 - d°. - - - - - - - -	—	4	17	21	
9 - d°. - - - - - - - -	—	2	4	6	
8 - d°. - - - - - - - -	—	1	5	6	
7 - d°. - - - - - - - -	—	1	4	5	
6 - d°. - - - - - - - -	—	4	10	14	
5½ - d°. - - - - - - - -	—	1	3	4	
4 - d°. - - - - - - - -	—	2	3	5	
2½ - d°. - - - - - - - -	—	6	18	24	
1 - d°. - - - - - - - -	—	1	1	2	
Linſtocks - - - - - - - -	—	—	22	22	
Shot, Iron, Round.					
42 Pounder - - - - - - - -	7000	—	—	7000	
32 - d°. - - - - - - - -	21000	—	—	21000	
28 - d°. - - - - - - - -	25000	—	—	25000	
24 - d°. - - - - - - - -	43000	—	—	43000	
20 - d°. - - - - - - - -	44000	—	—	44000	
18 - d°. - - - - - - - -	34000	—	—	34000	
16 - d°. - - - - - - - -	36000	—	—	36000	
14 - d°. - - - - - - - -	13000	—	—	13000	
12 - d°. - - - - - - - -	43000	—	—	43000	
9 - d°. - - - - - - - -	22000	—	—	22000	
8 - d°. - - - - - - - -	26000	—	—	26000	
7 - d°. - - - - - - - -	8000	—	—	8000	
6 - d°. - - - - - - - -	36000	—	—	36000	
5 - d°. - - - - - - - -	31000	—	—	31000	
4 - d°. - - - - - - - -	23000	—	—	23000	

Articles.	Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unserviceable	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Shot, Iron, Round.					
3 Pounder - - - - - - - -	29000	—	—	29000	
2½ - d° - - - - - - - -	16400	—	—	16400	
2 - d° - - - - - - - -	21000	—	—	21000	
1½ - d° - - - - - - - -	7000	—	—	7000	
1 - d° - - - - - - - -	4000	—	—	4000	
Small Iron Balls, from 14 to 2 oz. for Grape - - - - - -	15000	—	—	15000	
Shot round, fixed to bottoms 18 pounders - - - - - - -	27	—	—	27	
D° - d° - 12	23	—	—	23	
D° - d° - 6	30	—	—	30	
D° - d° - 2¼	50	—	—	50	
Double-headed ſhot of ſizes -	4000	—	—	4000	
Chain - - - -	48	—	—	48	
Shells empty, 11 Inch - - -	23	—	—	23	
D° d° 9 - - -	740	—	—	740	
D° d° 8 - - -	560	—	—	560	
D° d° 6 - - -	425	—	—	425	
Shells filled and fuzed - 9 pdrs.	30	—	—	30	
D° d° - d° - 6 -	10	—	—	10	
Hand Granades of ſizes empty -	8000	—	—	8000	
Grape ſhot caſed in wood 6 pdrs.	25	—	—	25	
D° - d° - 4 -	50	—	—	50	
D° - d° - 2½ -	30	—	—	30	
D° - Canniſter - 24 -	92	—	—	92	
D° - Quilted - -	52	—	—	52	
D° - d° - 32 -	3	—	—	3	
D° - d° - 20 -	3	—	—	3	
D° - d° - 18 -	125	—	—	125	
D° - d° - 16 -	61	—	—	61	
D° - d° - 14 -	54	—	—	54	
D° - d° - 12 -	72	—	—	72	
D° - d° - 8 -	57	—	—	57	
D° - d° 7 -	36	—	—	36	
D° - d° - 6 -	130	—	—	130	

ARTICLES.		Serviceable.	Repairable	Unserviceable	Grand Total	REMARKS.
Grape Shot, quilted $5\frac{1}{2}$ Pounder		6	—	—	6	Iron Moulds for Muſket Balls, Serviceable, 3 D° - Carbine - d° 2
D° - d° $2\frac{1}{2}$ - -		920	—	—	920	
D° - d° 2 - -		70	—	—	70	
D° - d° 1 - -		86	—	—	86	
Muſkets with and without bayonets, -	English	9000	2000	4000	15000	
D° - d° -	French	12000	2000	23000	37000	
D° - d° -	Tippoo's	9000	2000	6000	17000	
Carbines - - -		12000	—	18000	30000	
Muſket Barrels - -		12000	—	10000	22000	
Match-lock Barrels - -		—	—	2000	2000	
Genjaul Barrels - - -		—	—	300	300	
Piſtols, old, odd - -		—	—	18	18	
Matchlocks - - - -		—	—	320	320	
Swords, Country, of Sorts - -		4000	—	4000	8000	
Creſſes - - -		1000	—	2000	3000	
Bayonets, Spare, of Sorts - -		1000	—	8000	9000	
Cartridges, Cloth filled 32 Pounders		32	—	—	32	
D° - d° - 26 -		76	—	—	76	
D° - d° - 24 -		352	—	—	352	
D° - d° - 20 -		55	—	—	55	
D° - d° - 18 -		618	—	—	618	
D° - d° - 16 -		448	—	—	448	
D° - d° - 14 -		50	—	—	50	
D° - d° - 12 -		659	—	—	659	
D° - d° - 10 -		110	—	—	110	
D° - d° - 9 -		1146	—	—	1146	
D° - d° - 8 -		1017	—	—	1017	
D° - d° - 7 -		230	—	—	230	
D° - d° - 6 -		702	—	—	702	
D° - d° - $5\frac{1}{2}$ -		100	—	—	100	
D° - d° - 4 -		71	—	—	71	
D° - d° - $2\frac{1}{2}$ -		632	—	80	712	
D° - d° - 2 -		420	—	—	420	
D° - d° - 1 -		—	—	160	160	
Empty Bags, of Sorts - -		6550	—	—	6550	
Gunpowder looſe - - -	lbs.	739000	—	—	739000	
Muſket-ſhotted Cartridge Boxes -		90	—	—	90	
Portfires - - -		142	—	—	142	

Articles.		Servicable	Repairable	Unserviceable	Grand Total	Remarks.
Blue-lights - - -		459	—	—	459	
Rockets of ſizes, filled - -		9000	—	—	9000	
D° - empty - -		700	—	—	700	
Fuzees Drove, 8 Inch - -		—	—	100	100	
Copper Tubes, filled - - -		—	—	500	500	
Balls leaden, Muſket looſe - -		451000	—	—	451000	
D° - Carbines - -		230000	—	—	230000	
Saltpetre in Bags - -	Tons	70	—	—	70	
D° looſe - - - -		300	—	—	300	
Sulphur looſe - - - -		70	—	—	70	
Flints, Muſket - - -		450000	—	—	450000	
Roſin - - -	lb	2000	—	—	2000	
Lead, Pig, - -	Pieces	96	—	—	96	
D° Sheet - - -		578	—	—	578	
Wax, Bees - -	lbs	500	—	—	500	
Rope Coir, 8 Inch, - -		6	—	—	6	
D° - 5 - - -		14	—	—	14	
D° - 14 - -	Cables	6	—	—	6	
D° Small, for Wadds, -	Candies	10	—	—	10	
D° Europe, 4 Inch Howitzers -		4	—	—	4	
D° Country, for Traces -	Coils	12	—	—	12	
D° Trace, fixed to Yokes - -		—	92	—	92	
Traces, Chain, Iron - -		40	—	30	70	
Chains, Iron, old - . -		12	—	—	12	
Axletrees, Iron, large, ſpare . -		18	—	—	18	
D° - ſmall - -		26	—	—	26	
Crowsfeet, Iron - - -		6000	—	—	6000	
Horſe-ſhoes - -	Sets	55000	—	—	55000	
Bellows, Smiths, Europe, -	Pairs	—	—	3	3	
D° - Country - -		12	—	—	12	
Jacks, Hand - - - -		6	—	—	6	
Priming Irons - - - -		—	—	16	16	
Tube Boxes - - - -		4	—	4	8	
Iron Bars, Square - - -		2100	—	—	2100	
D° - Flat - - -		720	—	—	720	
D° - Round - - -		800	—	—	800	
D° - Beak - - -		1	—	—	1	
Spades, Europe - - -		400	—	—	400	

Articles.	Serviceable	Repairable	Unserviceable	Grand Total	Remarks.
Shovels - - -	300	—	—	300	
Mamooties Country - - -	2100	—	1080	3180	
Hammers, Sledge, large - -	3100	—	—	3100	
D° - for cutting Stone -	5500	—	—	5500	
D° - ſmall Country - -	110	—	—	110	
Iron Crows - - - -	1200	—	—	1 200	
Anvils, Iron, Country - -	385	—	—	385	
Pickaxes, Country, ſharp pointed -	5000	—	—	5000	
D° - broad - -	4100	—	—	4100	
Felling Axes - - -	1500	—	—	1500	
Iron Wedges - - - -	28000	—	—	28000	
Drivers for cutting Stone - -	12000	—	—	12000	
Bill Hooks, Country - -	30	—	—	30	
Saws, croſs cut - - -	19	—	—	19	
Steel Bars, ſquare - - -	50	—	—	50	
Steel, Country, ſmall pieces for Chiſſels - - - -	1000	—	—	1000	
Tongs, Smiths, Country, - Pairs	191	—	—	191	
Machines, Iron, for Wall Pieces -	196	—	—	196	
Vices, Bench, large - -	100	—	—	100	
D° - ſmall - -	87	—	—	87	
Iron, old, - - Candies	35	—	—	35	
Empty Boxes for Muſket Ammunition	300	—	—	300	
Yokes, Pole, ſpare - -	—	—	93	93	
D° - Double for Traces -	—	—	260	260	
Engines, iron, for throwing Rockets	600	—	—	600	
Braſs Trumpets - - -	—	—	6	6	
Pouches, Muſket, with Cotton Belts	—	—	—	254	
Spindles and Button for Grape -	600	—	—	600	
Braſs Drum Shells - - -	143	—	—	143	
D° Fife Caſes - -	135	—	—	155	
Long Pikes - - -	31	—	—	31	
Iron Horſe Combs - - -	180	—	—	180	

N. B. One long and four ſhort iron Malabar Guns, of different Callibres, not included.

(Signed) G. Saxon, *Lt. Col. Artillery, Preſident.*

(A true Copy)
(Signed) P. A. Agnew, *Mil. Sec.*

(A true Copy)
G. Buchan, *Sub. Sec.*

Enclofure in N° LIII.

(N° 6.)—RETURN of the HONORABLE COMPANY's draught and carriage Cattle and Calves, received from the MYSORE SIRCAR. Camp, 14th June, 1799.

	Mutteuddies.	Darogahs.	Choudries.	Duffadars.	Drivers.	Total.	Bullocks. Draught	Carriage	Forage	Calves
Prefent, attached to draught Cattle	7	34	68	132	998	1239	2783	–	419	–
D° d° to Carriage d°	1	3	8	15	128	155	–	652	–	–
D° d° to Calves - -	1	1	2	4	37	45	–	–	20	655
Total	9	38	78	151	1163	1439	2783	652	439	655

(*Signed*) THOMAS DALLAS, *P. Agent.*

N. B. 82 Draught Bullocks, 36 Carriage, and 35 Calves, were received on the 17th of June. The Carriage Bullocks are all in weak condition.

(*Signed*) P. A. AGNEW,
Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief.

(A true Copy) G. BUCHAN, *Sub. Secretary.*

The Letter from the Governor General, dated the 3d Auguſt 1799, printed under N° LII. in this Collection, was taken from a Copy in Cypher, received overland, containing only Part of the original Diſpatch, as it would have required a long Time to have put the Whole of it into Cypher.

The original Diſpatch having been received by a Sea Conveyance, ſince the former Part was printed, the ſequel is here inſerted.

LETTER from the GOVERNOR GENERAL to the COURT of DIRECTORS, dated 3d Auguſt, 1798; continued from Page 197.

48. The advantages reſulting to your intereſts, from the recent ſettlement of Myſore, are ſufficiently obvious, as they appear in the preceding parts of this diſpatch, and in the papers which accompany it. It may not, however, be uſeleſs to ſubmit to your Honorable Court, in a connected form, a general view of the whole of this important queſtion, together with the reflections which have ariſen in my mind, from an anxious and aſſiduous attention to every branch of the ſubject.

49. Since the firſt war with Hyder Ally, the tranquillity of your poſſeſſions has been continually menaced by the power of Myſore. Even in the intervals of peace which have ſucceeded to the ſeveral wars in which the Company has been engaged with Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun, your ſecurity in the Carnatic has ever been precarious. During the ceſſation of actual hoſtilities, the deſigns of the Sovereign of Myſore have ſtill continued uniformly hoſtile, and his means of executing them have always remained conſiderable, while the degrees of your ſafety have fluctuated with the ſtate of your military eſtabliſhments and preparations, and with the diſtribution of your force.

50. The baneful effects of this perpetual ſtate of uncertainty and ſolicitude, have been felt, not only in the decay of agriculture, and of the arts of peaceful induſtry on the Coaſt of Coromandel, and in the rebellious ſpirit of certain deſcriptions of your ſubjects on that Coaſt, and on the Coaſt of Malabar, but occaſionally, throughout all India, in the diminution of the Britiſh influence and conſideration at foreign Courts, in the riſing hopes of the turbulent and diſaffected, and in the decline of public and private credit, ſhaken by repeated rumours of war, and by the conſtant neceſſity of guarding againſt ſurprize, from the ſudden aggreſſion of an enemy, whom no clemency or moderation could conciliate, and no faith could bind.

51. The

51. The reduction of Tippoo Sultaun's power and resources, effected by the Treaty of Seringapatam in 1792, had weakened, but not extinguished, the cause of these complicated evils. Soon after the conclusion of peace, this cause and its effects appear to have recovered a considerable degree of activity and vigour, until, in the year 1796, the intrigues and military movements of Tippoo Sultaun compelled the Government General to assemble the army on the Coast of Coromandel, and in Autumn of 1797, such apprehensions were justly entertained of his designs and power, as induced the Government of Fort St. George to abandon the prosecution of an expedition ably planned, intimately connected with your interests, and which had already brought a heavy charge on your finances.

52. Judicious indeed, and provident, was the policy which dictated the relinquishment of that enterprize, since subsequent discoveries and events have manifested the great probability (if not the absolute certainty) that the departure of the large force destined for Manilla would have proved a signal to the watchful vengeance of Tippoo Sultaun to invade the Carnatic, even without waiting for the aid of a French force, the assistance of which might not, perhaps, have appeared to him necessary, during the absence of a considerable portion of our army.

53. But the apprehension of the designs and movements of the power of Mysore had never, perhaps, been more anxiously or more justly entertained, than between the months of June and September 1798. It cannot be denied, that during that period, your interests were menaced by a combination of the most serious dangers. The anxiety and fears hitherto entertained, with regard to the designs of Tippoo Sultaun, were now confirmed, by a certain knowledge of his having actually proposed to the French, projects of the most extensive hostility against your Possessions in India. The alarm, as well as the danger, were considerably aggravated by the formidable preparations of the French in the Mediterranean, by the apparently desperate state of our alliances in the Decan, and by the peculiar situation of the Court of Hyderabad, subjected to the will of a powerful French army and French faction.

54. The situation of our Allies at this period of general despondency, is now well known to your Honorable Court; it will therefore be sufficient, in this place, to observe, that the degree of danger, with which the Nizam and Peshwa were threatened by the impending storm, exceeded that which menaced our possessions. It is true, that Tippoo Sultaun's views against the Courts of Poonah and Hyderabad were ostensibly limited to the recovery of the cessions made by him to those Powers in 1792; but it cannot be doubted, that his ambition and rapacity would have augmented with the progress of his victories, and his revenge was not of a temper to be mitigated by success.

55. Your Honorable Court is apprized of the changes which successively and rapidly

rapidly took place in the condition of our alliances, and of our army, ſubſtituting at Hyderabad, in place of a French faction and a French army, Britiſh influence and a conſiderable Britiſh force, and producing, ultimately, the happy reſtoration of confidence and energy among your ſervants at Fort St. George: it is, therefore, unneceſſary to dwell on that part of the ſubject; but it may be expedient to advert to the ſtate of the general expectations, at different periods of time previous to the war, and to compare our actual ſituation with thoſe expectations, as well as with our poſition in the month of June 1798.

56. At that time, even the moſt ſanguine diſpoſitions, and thoſe leaſt affected by the prevalent panic, would probably have been content to have detached Tippoo Sultaun from his alliance with the French Nation, in the hope that, without the aid of a French force, he would not attempt to diſturb the tranquillity of the Carnatic.

57. Even at a later period, when the ſubverſion of the French party at Hyderabad, the reſtoration of the Nizam to the condition of an efficient Ally, and the advanced ſtate of our military preparations, had inſpired a general ſpirit of confidence and zeal, the moſt confident and zealous would have deemed the iſſue of the approaching conteſt proſperous, as well as honorable, if it had effected a conſiderable reduction of the power and reſources of Tippoo Sultaun, and had obtained a reaſonable indemnity for the expenſes of the Allies.

58. The entire deſtruction of Tippoo Sultaun's power, or the abſolute transfer of his reſources, to any hand leſs inimical or leſs violent, would have been deemed a glorious termination, even of a long and expenſive conteſt.

59. But the ſucceſs of your arms in the ſhort period of the late campaign, has not merely excluded the French from Myſore, provided an ample indemnity to you and to your Ally for the charges of the war, deſtroyed the hoſtile power of Tippoo Sultaun, and effectually precluded its revival, but has transferred the ſword of your implacable enemy into your own hands, and turned to your uſe the main ſprings of his wealth and ſtrength.

60. By the Partition-Treaty of Myſore, you have acquired an augmentation of direct territorial revenue, to the annual amount of about Star Pagodas 6,47,641. 10. By the Subſidiary Treaty of Seringapatam you have ſecured an annual ſubſidy of Star Pagodas 7,00,000, making, together with your new territorial revenue, the ſum of Star Pagodas 13,47,641. 10. and leaving (after deducting the proviſion allotted for the families of Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultaun) an annual increaſe of your funds in this quarter of India, equal to Star Pagodas 11,47,641. 10. But a reaſonable expectation is entertained, that the territory acquired by the Company, under the Treaty of Myſore, will yield, in the courſe of a few years, a ſum not leſs than

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Star Pagodas 14,78,698. If ſuch an advance in the nominal revenue of the acquired diſtricts ſhould actually be realized, the poſitive augmentation of your available annual reſources, in conſequence of the late ſettlement of Myſore, will amount nearly to twenty lacs of Star Pagodas: But in eſtimating the increaſe of your annual available reſources, ſince the month of June, 1798, the augmentation which took place in the ſubſidy payable by the Nizam is not to be omitted. By the Treaty of Hyderabad, concluded on the firſt of September, 1798, the annual ſubſidy was augmented from Arcot Rupees 6,44,556, to Arcot Rupees 24,17,100, making an increaſe annually of Arcot Rupees 17,72,544, or Star Pagodas 5,64,982. Thus the total augmentation of your available annual reſources, ſince June, 1798, in this quarter of your poſſeſſions, amounts actually to Star Pagodas 17,12,623, and if the revenue of the newly acquired territory ſhould be realized (according to juſt expectation) will amount to Star Pagodas 25,43,680.

61. Againſt theſe acquiſitions, muſt be placed the expenſe of whatever additions it may be found neceſſary to make your military force, either in conſequence of the extenſion of your territory, or of the ſubſidiary engagements which have been contracted with the Nizam, and with the Rajah of Myſore.

62. The ſubſidiary force at Hyderabad muſt be conſidered as a part of your efficient ſtrength, prepared for your ſervice on any emergency, and ready to aid you, in any future war, as it has done in the laſt. It does not appear to me probable, that it will be neceſſary to make any conſiderable addition to the military eſtabliſhment of Fort St. George, in conſequence of the Treaty of Hyderabad; nor do I apprehend, that the requiſite increaſe of that eſtabliſhment, and of the army of Bombay, in conſequence of the two treaties annexed to this diſpatch, will bear any proportion to the increaſe of your revenue and reſources: for it muſt never be forgotten, that while your territory has been extended, your frontier has been contracted and ſtrengthened, your principal enemy utterly diſtroyed, and an Ally and dependant of the Company eſtabliſhed on his throne.

63. I do not yet poſſeſs the means of ſtating, with ſufficient accuracy, to your Honorable Court, either the amount of the charges incurred in conſequence of the various meaſures of preparation and precaution, which became neceſſary on the diſcovery of Tippoo Sultaun's hoſtile deſigns in June, 1798, or the amount of the expenſe which is to be placed to the account of the operations of the late war. The accumulated charges, both of our preparations and of the war, muſt be conſiderable; but whenever a ſtatement of the expenſes of the late war can be ſubmitted to your Honorable Court, your wiſdom and juſtice will neceſſarily diſtinguiſh the charges incurred for the purpoſe of aſſembling an effective army in the field, from thoſe actually belonging to the operations of your armies in Myſore, and to the ſiege of Seringapatam.

64. From the moment that Tippoo Sultaun's negotiation had tranſpired, it became

became an indifpenfable duty to place the Carnatic in a pofture of compleat defence. The experience of former wars with Myfore, the nature of the frontier of the Carnatic (expofed, in various points, by its almoft innumerable paffes, to the incurfion of the enemy,) the actual ftate of affairs in India and in Europe, all concurred to convince me, that the only rational fyftem of defence againft Tippoo Sultaun was, to affemble your armies on the Coafts of Coromandel and Malabar, in fuch force, in fuch a ftate of equipment, and in fuch a pofition, as fhould excite in the mind of the Sultaun, a juft alarm for the fafety of his capital. No other plan was calculated to fecure the Carnatic againft the ravages of his numerous cavalry; becaufe no other plan would have compelled him to concentrate his forces within his own territories, for the defence of the vital point of his empire. His capital was not only the object of his pride, but the center of his power; it was the ftrongeft fortification, the principal granary of his army, his only arfenal, the repofitory of his treafure, and the prifon of the legitimate claimant of his throne, as well as of the families of all his great chieftains, whofe obedience he fecured by retaining the object of their reverence and affection, within the walls of the fortrefs of Seringapatam. On the prefervation of that fortrefs, therefore, depended the fate of his empire, and (although I did not neglect any practicable precaution againft the contrary courfe of events) my judgment was always decided, that he would never abandon the defence of Seringapatam, but with his life.

65. The fuccefs of the plan (founded on this opinion) fully anfwered its primary purpofe, fince no part of the Sultaun's force ventured to enter the Company's poffeffions in the Carnatic during the late hoftilities. It alfo fully anfwered the fecondary purpofe, of enabling your armies (when our fpecific negotiation had failed) to act offenfively, with promptitude, vigour, and effect.

66. Neither the expenfe of the magazines of grain and other ftores, on either Coaft, nor of the batterring train, with its equipment of cattle, ought therefore to be charged to the account of the war; for every expenfe incurred previous to the 3d February 1799 (the day on which Lieutenant General Harris received orders to march) muft and would have been incurred, if no war had taken place, and ought to be charged to the account of the indifpenfable defence of your poffeffions, according to the only plan which could provide effectually for that object.

67. The expenfes of moving the battering train to Seringapatam, as well as of maintainining the army in Myfore, cannot have much exceeded the charges which muft have been continued, if the whole had remained within your frontier; and when it is confidered, that if the army with the battering train had not moved to Seringapatam, the expenfive, but neceffary fyftem of defence already explained, muft have been protracted, until all danger from Tippoo Sultaun's connection with the French fhould have been averted, your Honorable Court will probably fanction my decided opinion, that the rapid movement of the Britifh forces towards the fcene

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of their certain triumph, was not only the moſt effectual, but the moſt economical meaſure which could have been adopted, to fruſtrate the views of the enemy, and to ſecure the tranquillity of your poſſeſſions.

68. For, on the one hand, no proſpect appeared of any practicable reduction in the expenſe of a defenſive ſyſtem, during the continuance of the war between Great Britain and France, while every hour of delay in the movement of our army, afforded to Tippoo Sultaun the means of increaſing his ſtrength, of receiving ſuccours from the French, and conſequently, of aggravating to the Company, both the expenſe and hazard of the impending conteſt.

69. On the other hand, the ſtate of our army, the arrangements which had been made for its equipment and ſupply in every department, and the period of the ſeaſon, left no doubt, that the great object of the war would be attained in one ſhort campaign. Nor did this calculation prove to have been in any degree ſanguine; for although an alarm of a deficiency of grain prevailed in the army before Seringapatam on the 16th of April, it appeared ſoon after, upon an accurate examination, that at that time, (excluſive of the immenſe depôt eſtabliſhed in the diſtrict of Coorga) a quantity of grain remained in camp, ſufficient to maintain the whole of the fighting men of the army, at half allowance, until the 20th of May; and on the 13th of that month, Major General Floyd returned to Seringapatam, with the large ſupplies which had been forwarded from the Carnatic, under the care of Lieutenant Colonels Read and Brown. It may alſo be uſeful to remark, in this place, that if any accident had protracted the operations of the ſiege, beyond the 4th of May, ample time would ſtill have remained for the reduction of the place, previous to the riſing of the Cavery, ſince the four eldeſt ſons of Tippoo Sultaun, with an eſcort of 1,500 men, and a conſiderable train of attendants, croſſed that river on the 18th of June, on which day the water was nearly as low as on the day of the aſſault.

70. Reviewing all theſe circumſtances, your Honorable Court will hereafter compare the expenſe incurred by the movement of the army to Seringapatam, with the probable charges of any other practicable plan of policy, or of military operation. In any view of the ſubject it will probably appear, that the increaſe of your revenue and pecuniary reſources, obtained by the iſſue of the war, far overbalances the combined expenſe of the preparations for your defence, and of the operations of the late campaign.

71. But in addition to this poſitive indemnification for your expenſes, your Honorable Court will alſo conſider the augmentation of your commercial and military reſources from the conqueſt of Myſore.

72. Hitherto, all traffic between your ſubjects or dependants and thoſe of the late Sultaun was nearly prohibited, by the reſtraints to which his hatred of the Britiſh Nation, or his ignorance and prejudice, had ſubjected the communication with your poſſeſſions.

poſſeſſions. Theſe reſtraints being removed, and every proper encouragement to commercial intercourſe being ſubſtituted in their place, it may reaſonably be expected, that the neighbouring, and now united countries of the Carnatic and Myſore, will mutually conſume a conſiderable portion of their reſpective productions and manufactures, and that even a proportion of Britiſh commodities will ſoon find a market in Myſore. My information, with regard to the articles produced, manufactured, or conſumed, in the countries acquired by the Company and by the Rajah of Myſore, is at preſent too imperfect to enable me to form any accurate calculation of the poſſible increaſe of the imports from the Coaſt of Malabar to Europe; but it appears probable, that your inveſtment in the article of pepper may ſoon be augmented, to any extent which you may deem adviſable.

73 Your military reſources may be conſidered to have received a great augmentation, not only from the additional ſupplies of grain, proviſions, and cattle, which your connection with Myſore places at your diſpoſal, but from the new channels which it opens for recruiting the native force, both of the Preſidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay. Under this head, may alſo be conſidered the ſuperiority of the climate of Myſore, to any in this quarter of India, and the means which it affords of preſerving the health, and conſequent efficiency of European troops.

74. Highly as I eſtimate theſe immediate and direct advantages of revenue, and of commercial and military reſource, I conſider the recent ſettlement of Myſore to be equally important to your intereſts, in its tendency to encreaſe your political conſideration and influence among the Native Powers of India, together with your means of maintaining internal tranquillity and order among your ſubjects and dependants, and of defending your poſſeſſions againſt any enemy, either Aſiatic or European.

75. Theſe are principles of ſubſtantial and durable ſecurity, the operation of which muſt be felt throughout every part of your poſſeſſions, and in every branch of your affairs both in India and Europe.

76. The balance which it was the policy of the Treaty of Seringapatam, in 1792, to eſtabliſh between the Native Powers of India, was ſoon deranged by the courſe of events: our influence in the general ſcale proved inſufficient, not only to maintain peace between our Allies, but to check either the rapid decline of their reſpective reſources and ſtrength, or the growing aſcendency of the French faction at Hyderabad, on the ſyſtematic machinations of Tippoo Sultaun. Experience has manifeſted, that the power preſerved to that infatuated and reſtleſs Prince, muſt always have been thrown into the ſcale oppoſed to our intereſts, and that, in no poſſible combination or conflict of the politics of Poonah and Hyderabad, could the interpoſition or neutrality of Tippoo Sultaun take a bias favourable to our ſecurity. If he menaced war, or ſought alliance with either or with both thoſe States, his uniform object

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was our diſturbance: If he remained neuter, either in their diſſentions or union, it was to preſerve his own ſtrength unimpaired for that conteſt with ours, which formed the favourite ſcope of all his views. In no caſe, has his power been brought into action, or remained at reſt, without a hoſtile deſign, and an injurious effect to our influence and conſideration. The balance is now in our own hands; we now poſſeſs the irreſiſtible power, either of concentrating the moſt efficient part of the reſources of Myſore in one maſs, for our ſingle defence againſt any poſſible combination; or of throwing the ſame weight into that ſcale, which ſhall appear to require ſuch an aid, for the preſervation of the general tranquillity, on the ſolid baſis of moderation and juſtice.

77. The connection between the Nizam and the French is entirely diſſolved, under circumſtances which, I truſt, will render its renewal impracticable, at leaſt for many years.

78. The intrigues of Tippoo Sultaun among the Rajahs inhabiting the Coaſt of Malabar, among the Poligars in the Carnatic, and among every other deſcription of your diſaffected or refractory ſubjects, were the ſources of continual commotion within your territories, while the vicinity of the hoſtile frontier of Myſore offered refuge and impunity to every offender againſt your authority, and to every diſturber of the public peace. It may reaſonably be expected, that the eſtabliſhment of your influence in Myſore, will operate as a powerful check on the ſpirit of diſorder in your own poſſeſſions, and by removing the cauſes of internal weakneſs, may enable you to oppoſe every foreign attack with greater confidence and vigour.

79. Such appear to me to be the conſequences of the late ſettlement, as they relate more immediately to the intereſts of the Honorable Company; but it will be proper to conſider them alſo as they affect our Allies.

80. The eſtabliſhment of a Hindoo State in Myſore, with the reſtoration of the temples and endowments of that religion, muſt be grateful to the Government of Poonah, independently of the advantages ariſing from the ſubſtitution of a power of the ſame religion and of pacific views, in the place of an odious Mahomedan Uſurpation, ſcarcely leſs hoſtile to the Mahratta than to the Britiſh Nation.

81. With regard to the Nizam, the ſolid and permanent benefits which have reſulted to his Highneſs from the recent improvement of his connection with the Company, and particularly from the new ſettlement of Myſore, are obvious and conſiderable. The exiſtence of his throne was ſaved, by the deſtruction of the French party at Hyderabad, in October 1798. The formidable power of Tippoo Sultaun, which perpetually menaced his Highneſs's poſſeſſions, and filled his court and dominions with intrigues and treaſon, has been annihilated, and a friendly and allied State eſtabliſhed in Myſore. His Highneſs has received a large encreaſe of territory, reve-

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nue, and power, together with ſeveral important fortreſſes, tending greatly to ſecure the tranquillity of his dominions. His expenſes in the war have been inconſiderable; and if a compariſon were to be inſtituted, of the advantages accruing to him and to the Company from the whole arrangement, thoſe obtained by his Highneſs would probably be found to preponderate: For the danger from which he has been delivered, was even more imminent than that which menaced the Company's poſſeſſions; and while his expenſes have borne no proportion to ours, he has attained equal benefits, both of indemnification and ſecurity. The collateral benefits derivable by the Company from its connection with the Rajah of Myſore, will neceſſarily extend to the Nizam, and be ſcarcely leſs felt by him, than by us, while he ſhall remain faithful to his alliance with the Company. I have the ſatisfaction to know, that his moſt able and experienced counſellors are fully ſenſible of the extenſive and ſolid benefits acquired by his Highneſs, under the general operation of the late treaties, I am therefore perſuaded, that his Highneſs's juſt ſenſe of the permanent intereſts of his State, will command his cordial co-operation in the maintenance of the new ſettlement.

82. The intereſts of the Rajah of Myſore being identified with thoſe of the Company, and the ſafety, proſperity, and honor of the Peſhwa and of the Nizam being amply ſecured by the Treaties of Hyderabad and Myſore, and by the Subſidiary Treaty of Seringapatam, I entertain a confident expectation, that the recent ſettlement of the dominions of Tippoo Sultaun will prove not leſs durable than, I truſt, it will be found equitable in its fundamental principles, beneficial in its general operation, and conformable, in every point of view, to the liberal character of the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, and to the juſt and moderate policy eſtabliſhed by Parliament for the Government of the Britiſh Empire in India.

I have the honor to be, with the greateſt reſpect,

Honorable Sirs,

Fort St. George, Your moſt obedient and faithful ſervant,

3d Aug. 1799. *(Signed)* MORNINGTON.

The following Particulars relative to the Conduct of Tippoo Sultaun, on the Day of the Assault and Capture of Seringapatam, is taken from the Bombay Courier, of the 24th August, 1799.

Extract of a Letter from Camp at Seringapatam.

" I send you the following particulars relative to the conduct of the late Tippoo Sultaun on the 4th May, collected chiefly from the Killadar of Seringapatam, and from accounts given by some of his own servants.

" The Sultaun went out early in the morning, as was his custom daily, to one of the cavaliers of the outer rampart of the north face, whence he could observe what was doing on both sides: he remained there till about noon, when he took his usual repast under a Pandal. It would appear, that he had at that time no suspicion of the assault being so near; for when it was reported to him, that our parallels and approaches were unusually crouded with Europeans, he did not express the least apprehension, nor take any other precaution, but desiring the messenger to return to the west face with orders to Meer Gofhar, with the troops on duty near the breach, to keep a strict guard.

" A few minutes afterwards he was informed, that Meer Gofhar had been killed by a cannon shot near the breach, which intelligence appeared to agitate him greatly. He immediately ordered the troops that were near him under arms, and his personal servants to load the carbines which they carried for his own use, and hasten along the ramparts towards the breach, accompanied by a select guard and several of his chiefs, till he met a number of his troops flying before the van of the Europeans, who he perceived had already mounted and gained the ramparts. Here he exerted himself to rally the fugitives, and uniting them with his own guard, encouraged them by his voice and example to make a determined stand. He repeatedly fired on our troops himself, and one of his servants asserts, that he saw him bring down several Europeans near the top of the breach.

" Notwithstanding these exertions, when the front of the European flank companies of the left attack approached the spot where the Sultaun stood, he found himself almost entirely deserted, and was forced to retire to the traverses of the North Ramparts:

Ramparts; these he defended, one after another, with the bravest of his men and officers, and assisted by the fire of his people on the inner wall, he several times obliged the front of our troops, who were pushing on with their usual ardor, to make a stand. The loss here would have been much greater on our part, had not the light infantry and part of the battalion companies of the twelfth regiment, crossing the inner ditch, and mounting the rampart, driven the enemy from them, and taken in reverse those who, with the Sultaun, were defending the traverses of the outer ramparts.

" While any of his troops remained with him, the Sultaun continued to dispute the ground, until he approached the passage across the ditch to the gate of the inner fort; here he complained of pain and weakness in one of his legs, in which he had received a bad wound when very young, and ordering his horse to be brought, he mounted; but seeing the Europeans still advancing on both the ramparts, he made for the gate, followed by his palanquin and a number of officers, troops, and servants. It was then, probably, his intention either to have entered and shut the gate, in order to attack the small body of our troops which had got into the inner fort, and if successful in driving them out, to have attempted to have maintained it against us, or to endeavour to make his way to the palace and there make his last stand; but as he was crossing to the gate by the communication from the outer rampart, he received a musquet-ball in the right side, nearly as high as the breast: he however still pressed on, till he was stopped, about half way through the arch of the gateway, by the fire of the 12th light infantry from within, when he received a second ball close to the other. The horse he rode on, being also wounded, sunk under him, and his turban fell to the ground. Many of his people fell at the same time, on every side, by musquetry, both from within and without the gate.

" The fallen Sultaun was immediately raised by some of his adherents and placed upon his palanquin, under the arch, and on one side the gateway, where he lay or sat for some minutes faint and exhausted, till some Europeans entered the gateway. A servant, who has survived, relates that one of the soldiers seized the Sultaun's sword-belt (which was very rich) and attempted to pull it off; that the Sultaun, who still held his sword in his hand, made a cut at the soldier with all his remaining strength, and wounded him about the knee, on which he put his piece to his shoulder, and shot the Sultaun through the temple, when he instantly expired.

" Not less than three hundred men were killed and numbers wounded under the arch of this gateway, which soon became impassable, excepting over the bodies of the dead and dying.

" About dusk, General Baird, in consequence of information he had received at the Palace came with lights to the gate, accompanied by the late Killadar of the fort and others, to search for the body of the Sultaun, and after much labour it was

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found and brought from under a heap of ſlain to the inſide of the gate. The countenance was no ways diſtorted, but had an expreſſion of ſtern compoſure ; his turban, jacket, and ſword-belt were gone, but the body was recognized by ſome of his people, who were there, to be *Padſhaw*, and an officer who was preſent, with the leave of General Baird, took from off his right arm the Taliſman, which contained, ſewed up in pieces of fine flowered ſilk, an amulet of a brittle metallic ſubſtance of the colour of ſilver, and ſome manuſcripts in Magic Arabic and Perſian characters, the purport of which, had there been any doubt, would have ſufficiently aſcertained the identity of the Sultaun's body. It was placed on his own palanquin, and, by General Baird's orders, conveyed to the court of the Palace, where it remained during the night, furniſhing a remarkable inſtance to thoſe who are given to reflection, of the uncertainty of human affairs. He, who had left his Palace in the morning a powerful, imperious Sultaun, full of vaſt ambitious projects, was brought back a lump of clay, his kingdom overthrown, his capital taken, and his Palace occupied by the very man, (Major General Baird) who about fifteen years before had been, with other victims of his cruelty and tyranny, releaſed from near four years of rigid confinement in irons, ſcarce three hundred yards from the ſpot where the corpſe of the Sultaun now lay.

" Thus ended the life and the power of Tippoo Sultaun. It will require an able pen to delineate a character apparently ſo inconſiſtent, but he who attempts it muſt not decide haſtily."